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Historical and Biographical Annals

OF

Columbia and Montour Counties

PENNSYLVANIA

Containing

A Concise History of the Two Counties and a Genealogical and Biographical Record of Representative Families

---

IN TWO VOLUMES

ILLUSTRATED

VOLUME I

CHICAGO
J. H. BEERS & CO.
1915

783455

PREFACE

In the preparation of this history of Columbia and Montour counties the publishers have been guided by several factors, the principal one being to record facts. In this vicinity of quaint legend and marvelous incident it is perhaps quite natural that writers of the past should have yielded much to the temptation to romantic narrative. Pains have been taken to revert to the unimpeachable records of the early times, which are still available to investigators, and for verification of the statements in the present work we direct attention to files of newspapers of the period in question, and other records to be found now in the Bloomsburg and Danville public libraries and the courthouses of the two counties, as well as in the archives of the Columbia County Historical Society and in private homes.

An important feature of this work, in which appear items of history which would be preserved in no other way, is the genealogical record of many of the families of this section whose ancestry were instrumental in the building of the Commonwealth and this portion of it in the days of settlement and trial. The utmost care has been exercised in the compilation of these family records, and in nearly every instance the biographical sketches were submitted to those immediately interested, thus affording ample opportunity for revision and correction.

In compiling data for the history the publishers have had the assistance and supervision of the following residents of this division of the Keystone State:

In the history of Columbia county proper the matter prepared by a representative of the publishers has been reviewed by George E. Elwell, of Bloomsburg, who also supplied the Bench and Bar chapter; the Bloomsburg chapter, including the industries, churches, organizations and the first account in permanent book form of the Bloomsburg Centennial; and much other matter that has been used in the proper places through the body of the work.

The detailed and authoritative account of the electric trolley and lighting systems which cover both counties was supplied by A. W. Duy, Esq., of Bloomsburg. The story of the building of the Catawissa railroad was written by Charles E. Randall, of the Catawissa *News Item*. The interesting narration of the founding and development of the great car works at Berwick was written by the district manager of the American Car and Foundry Company, William F. Lowry. The article on the establishment of the first Methodist congregation in this section of the State, the history of the Berwick Water Company, Berwick Store Company, and of the Y. M. C. A. of Berwick, are from the pen of F. A. Witman, of Berwick.

The material for the chapter upon the medical profession of Columbia county was supplied by Dr. L. B. Kline, of Catawissa. The matter for the article on the highways and roads of the counties was furnished by Arthur M. Clay, district superintendent of the State Highway Commission, stationed at

Bloomsburg. Credit should be given to Miss Martha E. Robison for the history of the origin and work of the Columbia County Sabbath School Association, to which organization she has devoted many years of her life.

The entire history of Montour county has been reviewed by Hon. H. M. Hinckley, of Danville, who has written the greater part, devoting much time to the history of the religious denominations of the county, and to the correct description of the founding, development and growth of the town of Danville and the industries, improvements and historical occurrences brought about or participated in by the present and past residents of this division of the State of Pennsylvania.

The publishers also acknowledge their indebtedness to Col. J. G. Freeze's early history of Columbia county; gratitude to F. M. Gotwalds, of Danville, and Percy Brewington, of Benton, for aid in the progress of the work; Boyd Trescott, of Millville, and S. N. Walker, of Bloomsburg, for assistance rendered; to Daniel N. Dieffenbacher, of Danville, and William W. Evans, of Bloomsburg, for data for school history; and to Miss Edith Patterson and Miss Jennie Bird, librarians at Bloomsburg and Danville, respectively, for courtesies extended.

In behalf of the various writers of this work, cordial thanks are expressed to the officials of the counties, the members of the press, the clergy, and all others who have assisted in making this an exhaustive and accurate treatise on the region which has been its province.

THE PUBLISHERS.

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HISTORY OF

COLUMBIA COUNTY

CHAPTER I

THE INDIANS

Civilization struck the native savages of this continent like a blight. The great and populous tribes and their strong bands of warriors and hunters, fiercer than any wild beast and as untamable as the eagle of the crags, have faded away, and the remnants of the once powerful and warlike nations are now huddled upon reservations, and in stupid squalor are the paupers of our nation, begging a pitiful crust of bread, or in cold and hunger awaiting the allowances doled out by the government for their support. The swiftness with which they are approaching ultimate extinction, the stoicism with which they see and feel the inevitable darkness and destiny closing upon them and their fate, forms one of the most tragic epics in history. Soon their memory will be only a fading tradition. To real history they will give no completed chapter, because they did nothing and were nothing as factors in the grand march of civilizing forces. They gave the world no thought, no invention, no idea that will live or that deserves to be classed with the few things born of the human brain that live and go on forever. As a race they had no inherent powers of self-development or advancement. Like the wild animal they had reached the limits of their capacity, and had they been left here undisturbed by the white race they would have gone on indefinitely in the same circle—savages breeding savages.

Such are nature's resistless laws that the march of beneficent civilization is over a great highway paved with the bodies and broken bones of laggard nations, nations who pause within the boundary line separating the ignorant savage from intelligent progress. Nature tolerates none of this sentimental stuff of "Lo, the poor Indian." It wastes no time in futile tears over the sufferings of ignorance and filth, but "removes" them and lets the fittest survive, and to them belong the earth and the good things thereof. And yet even the poor Indian had rights that civilization should have been bound to respect; and civilization had it within her power to help rather than rob the red men of the forest.

The one characteristic that will ever redeem the memory of the Indian race from contempt is his intense love for his wild liberty and his unconquerable resolution never to be enslaved —a menial, drawing the wood and water and receiving the blows of the lash from a master's hand. He would sing his death song and die like the greatest of stoics, but he would not be yoked. When penned up as a criminal, he beat against the iron bars like the caged eagle and slowly perished, but died like an Indian brave, and rejoicing that thus he could escape the further tortures that to him were far beyond death itself.

The treatment of the red men by the government has not been wise and often unjust. Not only were they cruelly robbed of their lands at times, but government traders swindled them of their pelts, furs and game, and gave them the worst evils of our civilization—whiskey, powder, lying, deceit and hypocrisy. Government agents and missionaries preached and

enjoined upon them our splendid Christian code of morals, but the busy traffickers robbed, swindled and debauched and murdered them without hindrance or rebuke.

William Penn and Lord Baltimore were more than a century ahead of their age. Their treatment of the Indians is the fairest page in the history of American settlement. In their dealings with the savages they leaned to the side of charity and paid them their own price for the lands purchased, respecting their rights and keeping the compacts made with them. In this respect they earned the unfaltering regard and trust of the natives, the only injuries ever done to the members of the Society of Friends being perpetrated by the renegade allies of the French.

ORIGIN OF THE INDIANS

It is probable that the aboriginal inhabitants of the territory within the limits of this county belonged mainly to the Lenni Lenape, who held that they were the original people and of Western origin. The Delawares claimed that their ancestors lived, many hundred years ago, in the far distant wilds of the West, and were the progenitors of forty other tribes; that after many years of emigration towards the rising sun, they reached the Mississippi river, where they met the Mengwe, who came from a very distant region and had reached that river higher up towards its source; that they found a powerful nation east of the Mississippi, who were called Alligewi, and from whom originated the name of the Allegheny mountains; that the Lenape wished to settle near the Alligewi, which the latter refused, but allowed them to cross the river and proceed farther to the East: that when the Alligewi discovered how multitudinous the Lenape were, they feared their numerical strength and slew the portion that had crossed the river, and threatened to destroy the rest if they should attempt to cross; that the Lenape and Mengwe united their forces against the Allegewi, and conquered and drove them out of that part of the country; that the Lenape and Mengwe lived together in peace and harmony for many years.

Their tradition relates further that some of the Lenape hunters crossed the Allegheny mountains, the Susquehanna and Delaware rivers, and advanced to the Hudson, which they called the *Mohicannituck* river; that on their return to their people they represented the country which they had discovered so far towards the rising sun to be without people, but abounding in fish, game, fowls and fruits; that thus the Lenape were induced to emigrate eastward along the *Lenape-whittuck,* the river of the Lenapes, also called *Mack-er-isk-iskan,* which the English named the Delaware, in honor of Lord de la Ware, who entered Delaware bay in 1610 and was governor of the Colony of Virginia from about that time until 1618. The Dutch and Swedes called it the South river to distinguish it from the North river, which bears the name of Hudson.

That such was the tradition preserved by the Delawares is truthfully stated by Rev. John Heckewelder, a Moravian missionary, in his "Account of the History, Manners and Customs of the Indian Nations who once Inhabited Pennsylvania and the Neighboring States," published, in 1819, under the auspices of the historical and literary committee of the American Philosophical Society. The passing remark may here be made that Indian laws and historical events were not preserved on parchment, paper or in books, but were handed down by tradition from one generation to another.

DIFFERENT TRIBES

The Iroquois have a tradition that the valley of the Susquehanna was first inhabited by the Andastes, a branch of the Lenni Lenape, whose local tribal name was Susquehannocks. These the Iroquois drove out and possessed themselves of the lands.

The Shawnees were driven out of Georgia and South Carolina, and came to the mouth of the Conestoga, within the present limits of Lancaster county, Pa., about 1677, and spread thence over what was afterwards Cumberland county, along the west branch of the Susquehanna, in the Wyoming valley, and thence to the Ohio. As early as (if not earlier than) 1719 Delaware and Shawnee Indians were settled on the Allegheny. About 1724, says Bancroft, the Delaware Indians, for the convenience of game, emigrated from the Delaware and Susquehanna rivers to the branches of the Ohio; in 1728 the Shawnees gradually followed them, and they were soon met by Canadian traders, and Ioncaire, an adopted citizen of the Seneca tribe, used his eloquence to win them to the side of the French.

Over the whole country watered by the

Susquehanna the Six Nations, composed of the Mohawks, Oneidas, Cayugas, Onondagas and Senecas, and later the Tuscarora Indians, claimed the right of conquerors and reigned supreme, and with them all of the treaties between the whites and red men were negotiated. To these savages we owe the musical and romantic names borne by the different streams and sections of these two counties. Here was the home of the famous chief, Tamenund, whose name is perpetuated in the Society of Tammany in New York and by a county in the State of Louisiana.

The names of Indian origin in Columbia and Montour counties are Susquehanna, meaning river of the winding shore; Chillisquaque, derived from "Chilisuagi," an Indian word meaning a place frequented by snowbirds (Conrad Weiser crossed it March 8, 1737; he called it "Zilly Squache" in his diary); Muncy, from the Monsey tribe; Wyoming, Maughwauwama—large plains; Catawese, pure water; Loyalsock, middle fork; Mahoning. The Indian name for Briar creek was Kawanishoning, for Pine creek, Tiadaghton and for Roaring creek, Popemetung. William Penn was called Miquon by the Indians with whom he had dealings.

INDIAN PATHS OR TRAILS

The valley of the Susquehanna was at one time thickly populated by the Indians and the remains of many villages and burying grounds have been uncovered in the last century. The most important legacy from these savage predecessors is the foundation they laid for subsequent exploration and development by means of the numerous trails or paths they made through an otherwise trackless wilderness. Through the dense forest, over the hills and amidst the morasses ran these trails, scarcely fifteen inches wide, but worn to the depth of a foot by their constant use from the feet of generations of savages and savage beasts, and patted to the density of rock by this soft yet resistless pressure.

The Shamokin path began at Sunbury and continued up the West Branch to the mouth of Warrior run, where an Indian town was located, and thence through the gap to the town of Muncy, the home of the Monseys.

The Wyoming path left Muncy on the West Branch, ran up Glade run, thence through a gap in the hills to Fishing creek and across the creek, passing into Luzerne county through the Nescopeck gap, and up the North Branch to Wyoming.

The Wyalusing path was traced up Muncy creek to near where the Berwick road crosses, then to Dushore, thence to the Wyalusing flats.

The Sheshequin path ran up Bowser's run, thence to Lycoming creek, near the mouth of Mill creek, thence up the Lycoming to the Beaver dams, thence down Towanda creek to the Susquehanna river, thence up the river to the Sheshequin flats.

The Fishing Creek path started on the flats near Bloomsburg, ran up Fishing creek through Rosemont cemetery to Orangeville, on to or near Long pond, thence across to Tunkhannock creek. It was on this path that Moses VanCampen was captured.

One of the most frequently traveled trails passing through the county was that leading from Wyoming to Muncy. It followed the river from Wilkes-Barre to Shickshinny; thence through the notch at the eastern end of Knob mountain and along the northern base of that ridge, entering Columbia county near Jonestown, in Fishingcreek township, following thence down Huntington creek to the Forks and down Fishing creek to near the mouth of Green creek; thence up that creek to a point below Rohrsburg; thence along the northern base of the Mt. Pleasant hills to Little Fishing creek at a point between Millville and Eyer's Grove; thence over the divide between the waters of Fishing creek and the Chillisquaque, and thence northwestward until it joined the path up Glade run from Muncy. It must have been a prominent path or trail, as frequent mention is made of it in the old surveys of 1769 which cover the western part of Columbia and the northern part of Montour county. It made a short and direct route from the North Branch to the West Branch and was free from any steep hills, in fact, the grades were so easy that when the time came to locate the Wilkes-Barre & Western railroad, from near Washingtonville to Shickshinny, there was no place in a distance of nearly twenty-five miles where this railroad was more than a half mile from this old trail over which the Indian traveled ages before. Near the mouth of Green creek above Orangeville this trail joined the trail from Nescopeck to the Great Island, which was at what is now Jersey Shore, in Lycoming county.

All these trails found their outlet towards the settlements by way of Shamokin and the river, and when first seen by the whites bore evidence of constant use. There was only one important trail to the southeastern settlements

—the one from Wyoming to the forks of the Delaware, at Easton. To all other points the trail along the Susquehanna was not only the great Indian thoroughfare for the natives of the valley, but for the whole Iroquois confederacy.

MADAME MONTOUR

From authentic sources the story of Madame Montour is as follows: She was the daughter of a French gentleman named Montour and an Indian woman of the tribe at that time inhabiting Canada. Her first marriage was to an Indian of the Seneca tribe. She was at Albany in 1711 and acted as interpreter. In 1744 she again acted as interpreter, in a treaty held at Lancaster, Pa. Her second husband was Carondawana, a chief of the Oneidas, and she had altogether four sons and two daughters, but by which union they were born is not positively known. She seems to have been a friend of the proprietaries, for large grants were given to her sons, Andrew, Henry, Robert and Lewis, on the Chillisquaque, near Montoursville and at Shade Gap, in Huntingdon county. In 1745 she resided at Shamokin, where she died, but the date is not known.

Madame Montour's daughter Margaret had several children, three of them daughters. She it was who was termed "French Margaret." One of her daughters, Esther, married Echgohund, a chief of the Monsey clan. She was accused of complicity in the Wyoming massacre, although no direct evidence could be gathered to prove the fact. Tradition ascribes to another daughter of Margaret the founding of the famous Catherinestown, the home and temple of the sorcerers of the Cat Clan of the Senecas, who were the enemies alike of the whites and the other tribes of Indians.

INDIAN VILLAGES AND SETTLEMENTS

Any attempt to locate the sites of Indian villages in this part of Pennsylvania must depend entirely upon tradition. It is accepted as fact that the sites of Bloomsburg, Berwick, Catawissa and Danville were at one time occupied by large Indian settlements, as the remains and relics continually found at these points indicate the presence in the remote past of large and thriving communities. Most of the first settlers encountered these natives on their arrival and were for some time afterwards frequently terrorized by the return of occasional bands of Indians who camped on the sites which had from time immemorial been their favorite stopping places.

The nearest large village of which accurate record has been left us, in this portion of the State, is that of Shamokin, now the site of Sunbury, Northumberland county. In 1728 Shikellamy, a prominent Cayuga chieftain, was governor of the village, which was populated principally by the Delawares. He governed in a wise and judicial manner until his death in 1749. The natives after that date were gradually forced out by the whites, who in 1756 built the fort called Augusta at this point. From this nucleus grew up the present town of Sunbury.

More than a century and a half has passed since the withdrawal of the Indians from the territory of Columbia and Montour counties, and the history of the Indian customs and habits would soon be lost if not revived by the historian of each decade. It is well, therefore, to review in brief the manner of life of our aboriginal predecessors as a reminder of the contrasts between those days and the present age of wonders and achievement.

The towns and villages of the Indians inhabiting the valley of the Susquehanna and its tributaries were located immediately upon the banks of the streams, on ground high enough to be out of reach of floods. But little attention was paid to location for defensive purposes, except that a spot free of timber and usually on a point jutting out into the stream was selected, in order that canoes could be easily landed and the squaws have ready access to the water.

Wigwams were constructed in a substantial manner to resist wind and storm, and to keep the inmates comfortable during the winter. Some were nearly twenty feet in diameter, large and roomy, while others were smaller; most of them either oval or round in shape; of bark or matting laid over a framework of poles stuck in the ground, bunched together at the top and tied with thongs. The winter wigwams were covered with skins, with an opening at the top to allow the escape of smoke, and flaps at different points arranged to be used for entrance, according to the direction of the wind. Even in these modern days it is quite an art to erect a "tepee" that will be weatherproof and at the same time not suffocate the occupants with the smoke of the fire. In winter these wigwams were lined with matting, woven of rushes, grasses and reeds; bunks were built of poles, with skins and furs for bedding. The clay cooking pots were hung from the center over the ever-burning fire.

In the larger settlements the Indians built log cabins, roofed with bark and sod, a hole

being left in the center to let out the smoke. These were often fitted up in a very comfortable manner, and formed the model after which the white settlers built their first habitations. The whites, however, far exceeded the savages in craftsmanship and design, and their homes were fitted with that highest evidence of superior civilization—the chimney.

Many persons have read of the Indian "lodge," yet few are familiar with its construction. Lodges were not used for permanent habitation, but mostly for camping and war purposes. Saplings were stuck in the ground in the form of a bow, something like a series of croquet hoops set in a row, only about five feet in height. A "lodge-pole" was lashed along the tops of the hoops and over all were thrown skins or matting, thus forming a long hut, in which the sleepers lay. Cooking was done outside at the camp fire.

The agricultural operations of the savages were crude and their tools still more primitive. Hoes were made from sharpened sticks and the earth was simply scratched to receive the seed. Corn, beans, pumpkins and tobacco were the crops, and the tilled spots remained unfenced, the horses being pastured at a distance to prevent depredations. After the coming of the whites seeds were purchased from the traders and the variety of crops was more extensive, some fruit trees being also set out and tended. The rude implements were replaced by others better fitted for the cultivation of the soil, and better tools were introduced into the wigwams. Steel traps took the place of "deadfalls" and pits; muskets replaced the bow and arrow; awls and needles made from the bones of birds and animals were no longer used in sewing the skin clothing and fitting together the matting coverings of the wigwam; and the iron hoe made cultivation easier for the overburdened squaw. Before the introduction of the pots and pans of civilization food was prepared by roasting on twigs stuck over the fire or, in the absence of clay pots, boiled in skin kettles, heated by dropping hot stones in them.

MANNERS AND CUSTOMS OF THE INDIANS

The squaws bore the burden and toil of life in an Indian camp. There was no "suffragette" propaganda then. While the male members of the village hunted, fished, went on foraging and warlike expeditions, or slumbered before the fire, the females did the heaviest and most degrading labor. They cut poles and built the wigwams and cabins, performed all the village drudgery and cooking, cared for the ponies, gathered fuel, cultivated the soil, planted the seed and harvested the crops, cut up and preserved the meat brought in by the hunters, tanned the skins and made the clothing for the entire family, bore and nursed the children, and when on a journey carried great bundles of camp equipage. They were undemonstrative and patient, bearing up under their eternal burdens with much fortitude, and when in the pain of childbirth uttered not a sound. The squaw who cried or groaned was forever disgraced. It was believed that her sons would grow up to be cowards. Notwithstanding all these hardships the squaws were loyal and divorces were unknown, while the custom was for a warrior to have but one wife, except in rare cases.

The warrior was the head of the wigwam; his wishes were obeyed without question and his word was law. The papooses were taught from infancy to be quiet and scarcely ever cried. The only occasion in which the writer ever heard an Indian baby cry was when he as a child wandered down to the river and found half a dozen papooses suspended on boards from the branches of a tree. They were facing each other and making a queer cooing sound, but as soon as they caught sight of the strange white face they set up a chorus of howls that quickly brought the squaws to the spot. They set upon the trespasser with canes and chased him crying from the vicinity.

In the winter the babies were allowed to roll around over the dirt floor of the wigwam, and in summer along the lanes between the tepees. When carried they were lashed to a forked stick or rough hewn board, with ample wrappings of skins and blankets. When a halt was made they were sometimes suspended from a tree if the parents were likely to be absent, thus protecting them from animals; but if the stop was short the tightly bound infant was simply stood against a convenient tree, and not always in the shade; yet the little one would blink in the glaring sun without a whimper.

As they grew older the children were given all the training that would fit them for their savage life. The boys were early turned over to the men, who gave them instructions in fishing, hunting and woodcraft, while the girls were soon forced into the dreary routine of the squaw's life of drudgery. The young of both sexes developed early; at the age of fifteen the boys were free to come and go without restraint; two years before that the girls had budded into womanhood, and it was

a rare thing for a maiden to reach the age of fifteen without being appropriated by some buck.

Courtship and marriage were not attended with much ceremony or delay. When a buck cast his eye on a maiden he went to the father and offered a price for her, usually in ponies. The main ceremony consisted in the settlement of her value between the contracting parties, the after-ceremonies of the medicine man being brief and simple. Yet these unions were seldom broken except by death.

In moving from place to place the squaws, as usual, had all the work to do. The wigwams and household goods were made into large bundles and packed on the backs of the ponies, or on "sweeps" made of poles lashed to each side of the animal and connected behind with crosspieces. The squaws also carried some of the burdens, while the bucks stalked ahead smoking their pipes. When a halt was made for meals the ponies were not unloaded, except at night. Sometimes there were spare ponies enough to permit the squaws to ride, but only after the bucks had been provided with a mount. Riding or walking, the squaws carried the papooses on their backs. All rode astride, with but a blanket beneath, and no bridle was used, the animals being guided by slaps on the side of the head or by words.

On arrival at a suitable location it was the duty of the squaws to unload, erect the wigwams, cut the firewood and perform all the heavy work without assistance. When their work was over they retired to the depths of their skin robes, simply removing their clothing, with the exception of the skirt, while the warriors retained only the breechclout.

COSTUMES

Indian dress in the earlier times was exclusively made of skins. Great taste was shown in the manufacture of these costumes, which were trimmed with fur, and ornaments made of fish scales, shells, beads, colored grasses and feathers. The designs were beautiful and artistic, and the material thoroughly finished. Indian tanned skins have always, even to the present day, commanded high prices.

After the coming of the whites cloth began to be used by the squaws in the manufacture of clothing; the brighter the colors the more popular the pattern—red being a favorite. The squaws dressed in the gayest costumes their tastes could devise; beautifully worked and beaded moccasins, soft deerskin leggings, richly decorated and fringed with the brightest colored beads, ornaments and pendants; and their plump busts and arms were almost covered with the many strings of ornaments, shells, beads and stone pendants. In winter an extra skirt was worn, and furs wrapped around the neck and head.

Warriors, old and young, were most particular as to their appearance. Their hair was pulled out by the roots after the age of puberty had been reached, and but a "scalplock" was allowed to grow. To this was fastened a plume of feathers or horsehair. Nose and ears were pierced for rings; the bodies were left bare to the waist, with many handsome belts of wampum thrown across the shoulder. The face and body were profusely painted with colors made from clays and simple woodland flowers, and a belt around the waist bore the knife, warbag of charms, and other tools of the chase or warfare, and served to hold the leggings up. Through this belt was passed the ends of the breechclout, made of linen or other cloth, in early times of skin. It was eight or nine inches wide and nearly a yard long, and the manner of wrapping it around the body denoted the clan or tribe to which the wearer belonged.

Moccasins of many kinds were worn, and in all cases the ankles were covered to protect the feet from snakebites and thorns. On long expeditions a fringed skirt was worn to protect the body from bushes and briars, the leggings being then exceptionally heavy. The difference between the hunters and the warriors on the warpath consisted in the lack of paint on the faces of the former and the lack of clothing of the latter. On maraunding expeditions the warrior greased himself all over to make the hold of his adversary insecure.

There was general pride in the skill of the hunters and the achievements of the warriors. The taking of the first scalp by a young warrior was an occasion of special excitement and rejoicing. The return of a party from the warpath or a hunting expedition was always attended with a public reception in the village; but after the expedition ended the lazy life of the heroes began, and when winter set in they had nothing to do but lie around until the spring should come, smoke their pipes and relate their deeds of prowess. On bright days they sometimes got up a little excitement over a game of football or a footrace; occasionally there was a dance or a feast, but as a rule the winters were passed in idleness. Smoking was their chief comfort under all conditions,

whether half asleep in the wigwams, or lolling in the sunshine outside. Their pipes were made of corncobs, clay, stone or wood, and upon them were expended all their taste and capacity for decoration.

GOVERNMENT

The Indian government was distinctly socialistic in character. In the wigwams and villages, with the warriors and hunters, between the young and old, in all situations of life, there was perfect equality; in their character and conduct were seen a strong sense of independence, a great aversion to anything that savored of caste or subjugation. They gloried in their native liberty, and for one to show a feeling of superiority was an effective barrier to all further success. A chief being asked if his tribe were free, replied: "Why not, since I myself am free, although their chief?" The chief of a tribe was not a ruler but a counselor; he could neither make peace nor war, and except as others were guided by his example he had no control of tribal affairs.

A brave was chosen war chief upon his own merit as a warrior, after having demonstrated exceptional bravery or skill; the village chief was selected as one possessing administrative ability, commanding address and great eloquence, and well versed in the traditions of the tribe and their relations to neighboring tribes. Possessing these distinguishing traits of character and influence enough to be chosen leader, it was equally necessary for each to maintain his standing as a hunter and warrior.

For purposes of consultation, and as a place to assemble the chiefs and braves, a council house was usually built near the center of the village. There all met on an equal footing to determine questions of common interest; the calumets or pipes of peace and war were placed side by side, the choice of each to be made by the signal taps of the war club. There the Indian warriors gave vent to bursts of native eloquence, for which they were so justly famous. Although an Indian seldom spoke under ordinary circumstances, when he did break the silence he said something of import. It was at these councils that opportunity was afforded to acquire that popularity and influence which would promote the speaker to position and authority.

RELIGION

Personal pride was the controlling influence in the Indian's religion. He believed that the Great Spirit was ruler over all, and that spirit was an Indian. Manitou was the name most generally given the Great Spirit. The Indians believed that they were the first of the human race created; that they sprang from the brain of the Great Spirit; that they possessed all knowledge, and were under the special care of their creator. Their traditions were vague, but their religious sentiments were clear. They had no fixed days or manner of worship. They believed in a future state of reward and punishment in the "happy hunting grounds" beyond the grave; that all who did well would be happy, but all who did ill would be miserable; they justified their barbarous outrages and savage warfare, their cruel torture of men, women and children, upon the precept of "blood for blood," and among themselves, as one of their famous chieftains said, they let each individual "paddle his own canoe."

What principles of religion they had they followed closely. They believed in a good spirit and an evil one, and a number of lesser deities that were active in managing the affairs of the universe. To these they made sacrifices to avert calamity, to secure blessings and success, and in the way of thanksgiving for benefits received. They also believed firmly in punishment and reward in this life.

Their medicine men, who had the care of the sick and were in charge of all religious feasts and observances, were held in great respect as possessors of supernatural powers. By the practice of their magical arts they were supposed to have close relations with the Great Spirit. Their medicines, made from roots and herbs, were in their use surrounded with all mystery possible, and all the arts of the conjurer were solemnly practiced.

Indian burials were conducted with as much form as any of their ceremonies. In the grave with the corpse were buried the rifle and trappings of the warrior or hunter, his pipe and tobacco, and sufficient provisions and parched corn to last him on his journey to the happy hunting grounds of the future life. There was no common place of burial, each grave being located in the forest or on the hills, to suit the wishes of the surviving friends. When an Indian or his squaw died the survivors would remain in mourning for a year, being afterwards at liberty to marry again.

FEASTS AND SPORTS

The regular times for feasts were when the green corn could be first used, when the first game of the season was killed, and when a vic-

tory was celebrated. Notices of these feasts were sent to the wigwams and to the friendly tribes by means of a runner, who bore small pieces of painted wood. He would give the date and program verbally. When the feast occurred the bucks, squaws and young Indians would sit around the fires, on which were boiling the kettles of green corn, juicy venison, bear meat, fat coon and hominy. Warriors and squaws dressed in their best, and the occasion was one of vast ceremonial. Each was provided with a wooden bowl and a spoon of bone or metal, and they helped themselves whenever the food had been cooked to their notion.

None but the warriors participated in the wild excitement of the war dance, but the youths were allowed to look on in order to prepare for their later initiation, which was severe and nerve-testing. There were other dances in which the young and old joined with loud shoutings, the clangor of tomtoms and other rude instruments; winding dances with intricate figures; wild square dances, in which the maiden might show her preference for the favorite hunter; and these dances often were continued all night by the light of the blazing camp fires.

The sports and pastimes of the savages were in character more in the way of preparation for and incentive to the objects and pursuits of their life, and consisted of running and canoe races, jumping, wrestling, shooting, throwing the tomahawk, and, in the days before the introduction of firearms, of practice with the bow and arrow. Football was a very popular game, the excitement lasting sometimes for days and involving the entire village in the sport.

FISHING AND HUNTING

The Susquehanna and the streams flowing into it were the favorite spawning and feeding waters for the choice varieties of the different fishes native to this section, and during the cool months the Indians speared them and trapped them in wicker baskets and nets. The younger people had great sport in following the larger fish in the shoals and rapids and killing them with spears and arrows; and in winter they cut holes in the ice and through them speared the finny denizens of the stream.

Trapping of animals was the most profitable pursuit followed. It was a good school for the youths, furnished employment for the old or disabled men, and gave the braves the means wherewith to supply themselves with necessaries and finery from the traders. It sometimes happened, when the season was favorable and game was plenty, that the whole tribe would devote the winter to the traps, which were located at all favorable points along the trails and streams, sometimes occupying a territory of thirty miles in circumference. Beaver, otter and bear skins were the most valuable, but the skins of muskrats, mink, weasels and other small game also were not rejected. The great abundance of game in the woods, the rich soil of the valleys in which were located the villages, provided an unfailing source of supply to the savages. Knowledge of woodcraft and of the habits of the birds and beasts of the forest was the first requisite for existence in savage life, and in this the Indians excelled. They had expedients for every emergency. One great accomplishment was the ability to imitate the notes and calls of the birds and the cries of the beasts of the forest. Warriors used these calls in their forays, and the first white settlers soon learned to suspect the cry of a bird if sounded at an unusual time.

WARS AND FORAYS

The war party was the most carefully organized band that left a village, the numbers of which it was composed depending upon the character of the expedition. One or two braves might start on a bushwhacking or scalping expedition of their own, or a band of five or six might start out to destroy some isolated cabins and massacre the inmates. Larger parties were made up to attack the settlements. When starting out all the braves donned the warpaint and oiled their bodies, then formed into a single line and marched through the village singing war songs. Just before leaving the limits of the village a salute would be fired, but from that time until the attack was made not a sound broke the stillness of the forest. A war party of Indians could pass within a few feet of the camp of the whites or the cabins of the settlers and make not a sound or leave a single trace of their passage.

The Indians' method of fighting, which has survived even to the present day, was a system of rapid attacks and retreats. They would lie in wait for the enemy and after a sudden attack would fall back to some other advantageous point. In the fight the whole force was formed in an irregular line, covered by anything that the topography of the country afforded. They seldom met the enemy in a

stand-up fight, but would strike suddenly and retreat, yet there was not a drop of cowardly blood in an Indian. When parties were sent out on a raid it was customary to send as support in case of reverses a band of hunters, with squaws and camp equipage, to locate an advanced supply camp not far from the scene of battle. From this center the hunters would go out after game and act as a rear guard, awaiting the retreat of the war party.

The return of the successful warriors was the occasion of much rejoicing and excitement. They came in with shouts of victory, waving the bloody scalps and driving before them the captured victims that had been preserved for the sacrifice, their hands tied behind them and their faces blackened as a sign that they were to be burned at the stake. First the victims were made to run the gauntlet. Indians of all ages, squaws and children, stood in a long double line, between which the prisoner was compelled to run, sometimes blindfolded and bound. The savages were armed with any weapons that came to hand, sticks, clubs, switches, whips, knives and tomahawks, with which the unfortunate was struck and slashed, often to death. Sometimes sand was thrown in the eyes to impede progress. In most instances the captive was allowed to live long enough to be lashed to the stake and burned.

The hardy pioneers of this country became inured to these acts of rapine and reprisal and in many instances returned the debt with interest. It would be impossible to overdraw the horrible pictures of death and torture that were the experiences of many of the pioneer settlers of this country. An Indian would not hesitate to dash out the brains of a family of children in the presence of the father and mother, and then scalp the parents and burn the home. In return, there was no quarter given the savages when captured. No prisoners were taken by either side in the latter days of the warfare between the whites and Indians. A good Indian was usually a dead one. Chapter after chapter could be filled with the stories of the hardships and cruelties suffered by our forefathers, but space will not permit their repetition.

It sometimes happened that prisoners were spared by the Indians through superstition or intent, and in these cases the captive was carefully guarded against escape while being initiated into the life of the savage. Some of the captives married squaws, became satisfied with the mode of life and remained with the Indians. Children sometimes were preserved from death and adopted into the tribe, in later years becoming as much attached to their foster parents as if they had been born into the life. These seldom were reclaimed to a life of civilization. Interpreters for the tribes were usually selected from these captives, and it was often found they had grown to like the savage existence and attained positions of trust and responsibility. However, some of the white men who voluntarily entered the Indian tribes became more fiendish and inhuman than the natives themselves. With the names of Butler and Brandt are associated all that the human mind can conceive that was cruel and devilish. They seemed to revel in carnage and blood.

As a contrast to this, instances are to be found where the native sense of honor of the Indian caused him to withhold his hand from the destruction of those who had befriended him and to warn them of the attacks of other tribes. In this respect the Quakers were singularly exempt from attack and murder, through their fixed policy of dealing in a just manner with the Indians. Few instances are recorded where a member of the Society of Friends suffered from the depredations of the savages, who had learned of their high sense of humanity and justice.

FRONTIER FORTS, COLUMBIA AND MONTOUR COUNTIES

The treaty and purchase of 1754 between the Penns and the representatives of the Six Nations caused great dissatisfaction among the Shawanese, Delawares and Monseys, who considered that they had been defrauded of their lands, which had been guaranteed to them by the Iroquois. They therefore proceeded to go on the warpath, and the settlements were raided, the settlers scalped and their homes destroyed.

This being brought to the attention of the proprietaries, preparations were made for the protection of the settlers, and Benjamin Franklin ordered the construction of Fort Augusta, at what is now the site of Sunbury. This was followed by the erection of many other forts along the valleys of the North and West Branches of the Susquehanna, viz.: Fort Jenkins, in Briarcreek township, Columbia county; Fort Wheeler, on Fishing creek, about three miles above its mouth; Fort McClure, on the Susquehanna within the limits of the present town of Bloomsburg; Fort Rice, on the headwaters of Chillisquaque creek, thirteen miles from Sunbury; Montgomery's Fort, twelve miles below Muncy on

the West Branch; Bosley's Mills, on the Chillisquaque, now the site of Washingtonville, Montour county; Fort Freeland, on Warrior run, four miles above its mouth; Fort Meninger, at the mouth of Warrior run; Boone's Mill, seven miles from Fort Freeland, at the mouth of Muddy run; and Fort Swartz, about one mile above Milton.

These old forts were mainly designed to afford temporary shelter to the settlers from the raids of the Indians. In time of war they were regularly garrisoned by rangers. One of the methods of defense, which had been brought to America by natives of Europe, and formerly one of the weapons of the Romans, was the use of the "caltrop" or "crowsfoot," an iron instrument having four barbed points, which projected in all directions, so that when thrown on the ground at least one point stood upright. These implements were a great deterrent to the barefooted or moccasin-clad savage, and the unfortunate who stepped on one of them soon gave evidence of his presence. After the cessation of hostilities the settlers frequently complained of the presence of these barbs in their pastures, where cattle would get them fastened in their feet, the rusty iron often causing inflammation and death.

It is unnecessary to describe the forts outside of Columbia and Montour counties, as they have little bearing on local history, so we will simply detail the origin, history and ultimate fate of the forts which were erected within the present limits of the two counties. In relating the history of these forts the narrative would be incomplete without a brief sketch of Moses Van Campen, the builder of two of them. He grew to manhood and first came into prominence as a member of Col. John Kelly's command on Big Isle, on the West Branch of the Susquehanna, in 1777. In 1778 he had been promoted from orderly sergeant to lieutenant, and in that year built Fort Wheeler. In 1779 he did scouting duty for Sullivan's army near Tioga. In 1780 he was captured by Indians, his father, brother and uncle killed, and he, Peter Pence and Abram Pike carried into captivity. One night they rose, and after killing nine of their captors and wounding the remaining one made their escape. In 1781 Van Campen spent the summer in scouting and the winter in guarding British prisoners. In 1782 he marched with Robinson's rangers, of which he was a lieutenant, back to Northumberland, and after a few days' rest was ordered to build Fort Muncy. Later he was sent to Big Isle, where he was attacked by a large body of Indians and captured. He was sold to the English and remained in captivity for some time, but at last exchanged, returned home to recuperate, and then was sent to Wilkes-Barre, where he remained until the close of the war. He removed to New York State in 1795, and there, after an active life as surveyor and engineer, he died at the advanced age of ninety-two.

FORT JENKINS

This fort was erected in the fall of 1777, or during the winter and the early spring of 1778, and was simply a stockade around the home of a Mr. Jenkins, one of the first settlers. Its size was 60 by 80 feet and it stood on the North Branch of the Susquehanna in Centre township, midway between Berwick and Bloomsburg. The old canal passes between its site and the river. A heavily wooded island stood in the river directly opposite, but repeated floods have long ago destroyed it.

Soon after the building of the stockade the fort was garrisoned by thirty men, under Colonel Hartley. Col. Adam Hubley, who succeeded him, marched the garrison away, and County Lieutenant Colonel Hunter furnished sufficient men to hold the fort until the arrival of Col. Ludwig Weltner and the German battalion. The latter held the post until 1780, when they departed to assist in the defense of Forts Rice and Augusta. Soon afterwards a party of Tories and Indians came by way of Knob mountain, and finding the fort deserted set fire to it and the surrounding buildings.

After peace had been declared Mr. Jenkins sold the land on which the fort had stood to James Wilson, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, who sold it to Capt. Frederick Hill. The latter moved onto it, built a dwelling on the site of the fort and kept a tavern there, calling it the "Fort Jenkins Inn." His son Jacob succeeded him and conducted the tavern for a time, but was converted at a Methodist revival and abandoned the sale of liquor to take up farming. Charles F. Hill, the son, followed as owner. Charles S. Yorks is the owner of Fort Jenkins in 1914.

FORT WHEELER

In April, 1778, Lieut. Moses Van Campen began the building of Fort Wheeler, on the farm of Isaiah Wheeler, on the banks of Fishing creek, about three miles above the present

town of Bloomsburg, on the Bloomsburg & Sullivan railroad, in Scott township, near the site of the Paper Mill. It was built of logs and surrounded by a stockade sufficiently large to accommodate the families of the neighborhood. They had hardly completed the fort before the Indians arrived and attacked it, but the defenders soon put them to flight.

Van Campen made this fort his headquarters when not engaged in scouting. One of the attractions to him was the daughter of Wheeler, for whose hand Van Campen and Col. Joseph Salmon, another scout, were rivals. Salmon finally married the girl. Van Campen's father also for a time lived near the fort.

Fort Wheeler was the only one of the long line of defenses in this section of the State that was never abandoned or destroyed by hostile hands. Time alone did the work of disintegration. Peter Melick, one of the committee of safety for Wyoming township, lived near here. The old graveyard where the soldiers were buried is still recognizable, and the spring that supplied the fort with water is still running. The land is now owned by the Creveling family. John Crawford, grandfather of Joseph Crawford, an old citizen of Orangeville, was the second child born in this section, his birth taking place inside the stockade of the fort soon after its completion, in 1778. No vestiges of the fort are now to be seen, but the site is known to most of the residents of that section.

FORT MCCLURE

At the time of the destruction of Fort Jenkins there was a line of forts reaching from the West Branch to the North Branch of the Susquehanna, comprising Forts Muncy, Freeland, Montgomery, Bosley's Mills, Wheeler and Jenkins. The loss of the latter fort left the right flank exposed to the marauders, so on Van Campen's return from captivity he stockaded the home of Mrs. James McClure, on the bank of the Susquehanna, one mile above the mouth of Fishing creek, and on the later site of the house of Douglas Hughes, below Bloomsburg. This fortification took the name of Fort McClure, and became the headquarters for stores and expeditions as long as the defense of the frontier was necessary. This fort was never seriously attacked, though the near residents often fled to it for security. It was never more than a stockade and further fortifications were not built. A residence now stands on the site. A marker has been placed here by the Fort McClure Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Bloomsburg.

FORT BOSLEY

This only fortified work in Montour county was really the stockaded stone mill of a Mr. Bosley, in the forks of the Chillisquaque, at Washingtonville, Derry township. The mill was built in 1773, and stockaded in 1777. When the Indians became troublesome it was garrisoned by about twenty men and became a place of importance in the lines of defense. Captain Kemplon was in command here in 1780, and assisted in repelling many attacks of the savages.

The site of the old mill is easily recognizable by the race and dam at the lower end of the town of to-day. The headrace has been continued across the road, and the old dam site has been used as a location for the more modern mill of Snyder Brothers.

The land on which the fort or mill stood was the property in past years of Jacob Hartman and Jesse Umstead.

CHAPTER II

FOUNDING OF PENNSYLVANIA

Two hundred and seventy years ago was born in the city of London the subsequent founder of the Province of Pennsylvania. He was the son of William Penn, of the County of Wilts, a vice admiral in the time of Cromwell, whom Charles II knighted for his successful naval services against the Dutch. The son, William, was a studious youth, and receiving religious impressions in his twelfth year was converted to the tenets of the Society of Friends by the preaching of Thomas Lowe, a Quaker leader. While in Oxford College he continued his religious practices, which the authorities condemned and for which they finally expelled him.

Young Penn's father vainly endeavored to turn him from his views on religion, hoping to persuade him to follow the profession of arms, but finding him obdurate gave him a severe beating and turned him from his home. His mother prevailed on the father to reinstate him and he later took up the study of law, graduated, and under the Duke of Ormond served as military aide in Ireland. There occurred the turning point of his life. He again came under the influence of Thomas Lowe, joined the Quakers, and was imprisoned for attending their meetings.

Again he disagreed with his father, the cause being his refusal to remain uncovered in the presence of the king and others. This rupture was permanent until just before the father's death, when they became completely reconciled. The entire estate being left to the son he was now in position to devote his life to the cause of the persecuted sect, and such was his influence with the king that he obtained the patent for the Province of Pennsylvania, in consideration of his father's services and a debt of £16,000 due the estate from the crown. After a long and searching course of proceedings, lasting from June 14, 1680, till March 4, 1681, the charter was granted, in which the boundaries of the Province are thus prescribed: "Bounded on the east by Delaware River, from twelve miles distance northward of New Castle town (Del.) unto the three and fortieth degree of northern latitude, if the said river doth extend so far northward, but if the said river shall not extend so far northward, then by the said river so far as it doth extend; and from the head of said river the eastern bounds are to be determined by a meridian line, to be drawn from the head of said river unto the said forty-third degree. The said land to extend westward five degrees in longitude, to be computed from the said eastern bounds, and the said lands to be bounded on the north by the beginning of the three and fortieth degree of northern latitude, and on the south by a circle drawn at twelve miles distance from New Castle, northward and westward, unto the beginning of the fortieth degree of northern latitude, and then by a straight line westward to the limits of longitude above mentioned."

By a calculation of the contents of those charter boundaries the Province contained 35,361,600 acres. The present area of the State of Pennsylvania, according to the census of 1910, is 45,126 square miles, or 28,880,640 acres. The area was diminished by the subsequent adjustment of the boundaries between this and the States of Maryland, Virginia and New York. The impossible southern line, mentioned in the charter, caused much dispute between Penn and Lord Baltimore, which was at length permanently fixed by Mason and Dixon, who were eminent mathematicians and astronomers, between 1763 and 1766.

In December, 1774, the boundary line between Pennsylvania and New York was ascertained and fixed by David Rittenhouse on the part of the former, and Samuel Holland on the part of the latter, to be north latitude 42°, with a variation of 4° 20′. (This was the declination in 1790. It is now about 10°.) The forty-third parallel of north latitude, mentioned in the charter, extends through central New York. Messrs. Rittenhouse and Holland placed a stone on a small island in the western

branch of the Delaware river as a monument on the northeast corner of Pennsylvania, with the words and figures New York, 1774, and the above-mentioned latitude and variation cut upon the top. They also placed another stone, four perches due west from the former, cutting on the top thereof the word Pennsylvania and the same latitude and variation as on the other. The extension of that line farther west was postponed until 1786-87, when it was completed by Andrew Ellicott, on the part of Pennsylvania, and James Clinton and Simeon Dewitt on the part of New York.

By act of March 27, 1790, £300 were granted to Reading Howell for delineating on his map all the lines of this State, as established by law or otherwise ascertained.

Penn sailed in the ship "Welcome" Aug. 30, 1682, for his newly acquired province. He arrived after a long passage at New Castle, Del., where the colonists, English, Dutch and Swedes, assembled to welcome him as their beloved proprietor. He wished the province to be called New Wales, but the king persisted in naming it "Pensilvania." In reference thereto Penn wrote to his friend, Robert Turner, on the 5th of January: "I proposed, when the secretary, a Welshman, refused to have it called New Wales, *Sylvania,* and they added *Penn* to it, and though I much opposed it, and went to the king to have it struck out and altered, he said it was past and would take it upon him; nor could twenty guineas move the under-secretaries to vary the name; for I feared lest it should be looked on as a vanity in me, and not as a respect in the king, as it truly was, to my father, whom he often mentions with praise."

Notwithstanding his rights under that charter, Penn, with his characteristic sense of justice, purchased the territory from the Indians at a fair price. It is sad to relate that later owners of land in the State did not follow in his footsteps in their dealings with the natives and settlers.

Before leaving England Penn drafted what he called the "Fundamental Law and Frame of Government of Pennsylvania," from which we cite the thirty-fifth section: "All persons living in this province who confess and acknowledge the one Almighty and Eternal God to be the Creator, Upholder and Ruler of the world, and that hold themselves obliged in conscience to live peaceably and justly in civil society, shall in noways be molested or prejudiced for their religious persuasion or practice in matters of faith and worship, place or ministry whatever." Herein was granted a greater degree of religious liberty than had been allowed elsewhere in the colonies.

INDIAN TREATIES AND AGGRESSIONS

More than a hundred and fifty years elapsed from the date of the settlement of Jamestown, Va., ere the more venturesome of the pioneers came to the portion of the Commonwealth included in the boundaries of Columbia and Montour counties, and eighty-six years had elapsed since William Penn made his first bargain with the Indians. Before detailing the settlement of this section we will review the different incidents which occurred previous to that time which had their effect upon the history of the counties of Columbia and Montour.

The first treaty between Penn and the Indians took place in July, 1682, at Shackamaxon, and was negotiated by William Markham, the former's representative. In the following November Penn arrived with a party of colonists and cemented the former treaty, probably also making another one. Various other purchases were made by the Penns in the years 1696, 1700, 1718, 1732 and 1736. The purchase of 1749 came to within a few miles of the territory now included in the counties of Columbia and Montour.

At that time few of the white leaders had any idea of the vast extent of the country, and the Indians could give them no definite description of the boundaries or extent of the tracts that they had disposed of. Connecticut at this time was seeking to enlarge its boundaries, and cast envious eyes on the rich Wyoming valley, part of which is located in the northern end of Columbia county. In a conference held with the Indians at Albany in 1754, the Connecticut delegates made a large purchase of land in this valley and formed the Susquehanna Company, to promote the settlement of the lands. The proprietaries of the State of Pennsylvania had also made a purchase of these identical lands at an earlier date, the savages having little regard for the letter of their obligations and being actually ignorant in many instances of the real location of the several tracts sold. The Connecticut company at once began to sell the lands thus purchased, and a few venturesome settlers came to the portion now included in Fishingcreek township.

The success of the French in 1754 and Braddock's defeat in the following year brought the Indian war into this section and it resulted in the depopulation of the country in 1763. It was not until the purchase of 1768 that the country was finally permanently opened to set-

tlement. As soon as the Connecticut authorities heard of the Penn purchase they sent a small party of settlers to reoccupy the lands abandoned in 1763. This brought on a bitter controversy between the two parties who claimed the land. Forts and blockhouses were erected by both sides, and some blood was shed.

The dispute was taken to the London Council, which decided against the Penns. In 1775 the matter was brought before the Continental Congress, who also decided in favor of Connecticut. This decision was rejected by the Pennsylvania Assembly, and it was not till 1802 that Congress finally gave the titles to the Penns.

Settlers from Connecticut had come to what is now the eastern part of Columbia county and entered upon the land under the Connecticut claim, and the grantees from the Penns came to the same region and made claim to the lands under surveys made in 1769 and 1772. This led to much friction between the settlers and it was finally settled by the Decree of Trenton, which awarded all the lands in the "Seventeen townships of Luzerne county" to the Connecticut claimants and all outside of Luzerne county to the Penns, with a proviso that any lands in the seventeen townships which had been sold by the Penns to settlers should be ceded to the State and the purchase money refunded. From that time on the rival claimants lived in peace with their neighbors.

The Penn treaty made with the savages in 1768, at Fort Stanwix, was the primal incentive to the settlement of the land of which this history is written. The whites, secure in a clear title to the country, took peaceable possession of their purchases and the Indians retreated to the fastnesses of the hills, but few remaining in their old villages of Nescopeck, Catawissa, and the one on the Mahoning creek, the site of Danville.

The Revolutionary war brought with it a renewed fear of the savages, and after many forays and minor attacks the terrible massacre of Wyoming occurred, July 3, 1778. This caused a general flight of all the settlers in this section, most of them taking refuge at Sunbury and Northumberland.

The authorities took prompt measures to protect the settlers. Colonel Hartley and a regiment of the line were at once sent to the scene, built a fort at the home of a settler named Jenkins, six miles below Nescopeck falls, pursued the Indians and drove them from that section. That winter the savages were not active, owing to the extreme cold. The following April they attacked the fort, but were repulsed, the whites losing three and having four wounded. Again in May the Indians attacked a party of settlers at Mifflinville, killing and scalping four of a family. These ravages continued through the entire year, the troops being too few to make adequate return. In 1779 the campaign of the whites was begun in earnest, and by the end of the year the country was in a more tranquil state. This resulted in the withdrawal of some of the soldiers, and in 1780 most of the defense of the frontiers devolved on the poorly equipped and hard-worked militia. In that year the savages made a concerted attack on Fort Jenkins and destroyed it, carrying off the stock and burning the stores of grain. The garrison had got wind of the attack and retreated.

The following June a company of rangers was organized, with Thomas Robinson as captain and Moses Van Campen as ensign. Later Van Campen was made lieutenant, the command devolving on him, as Robinson was not experienced in scouting. In the spring of 1781 this company built a fort on the plantation of the Widow McClure, the farm now included in the limits of Bloomsburg, and there stored their supplies.

The close of the Revolution brought about a cessation of hostilities, and the treaty of 1784 removed the last barrier to settlement.

NATIONALITY OF THE IMMIGRANTS

The first settlement in Columbia county was made by an Irish Quaker. Next came the Dutch, from the Minisinks; the Welsh, from Uwchland; the Germans, from Berks county; and the Scotch-Irish, from New Jersey. The available lines of travel had much to do in determining the location of the pioneers, who followed the line of the Susquehanna and its tributaries.

The Quakers settled at Catawissa and Greenwood, but the poor character of the soil at the former place caused these thrifty farmers to pass on to Ohio and Canada. Those at Greenwood, finding the soil satisfactory, remained, and their descendants are scattered throughout the county.

The German immigration set in about 1788, these people coming mostly from Berks county, although many were from the Fatherland. They were more persistent and plodding than the Quakers, and most of them remained in their adopted homes. This nationality forms the greater part of the present population.

The New Jersey immigrants were mostly English dissenters. They occupied the coun-

try north of the river and their posterity comprises the bulk of the population in the northern townships. There are also a large number of the descendants of the Connecticut settlers to be found in that locality.

In Locust township a considerable portion of the population is of Welsh descent, and they are among the best of the farmers of the county. In Conyngham township there is a large population of foreigners of many nationalities, the predominating race being Slavonic. These are employed principally in the coal mines.

FIRST SETTLERS OF THE COUNTY

The evolution of the present prosperous community from the raw material of the past is a story of romantic and enthralling interest. The casualties in the founding of an empire by war are not more numerous than those endured by the founders of a community in the wilderness, peopled by savages and wild beasts.

The different members of Columbia county's pioneer society came from widely separated localities; they were led to emigrate by a variety of motives, and they differed as much in social prejudices, habits and conditions as in nationality. The common object of all was the planting of a new home, where patient, persevering toil would gain a moderate competence for old age and provide greater advantages for the growing families. There was no established rule for success in this venture, and the unbroken forest contained enough difficulties to develop the individuality of the pioneer to the fullest.

The selection of a home site was determined largely by accident. The chance acquaintance with a speculator, or the story of a friend or relative who had emigrated to the new purchase, led to the removal of the listener to the same section. Very often, as is the case in present days, the purchase was made before examination; in some cases a careful tour of inspection was made; while in other instances the fever of immigration to new territory seized the head of the family, and without adequate preparation the household was broken up, property sold at a loss, the few portable household goods placed on the backs of horses, and the trip begun without definite aim or destination.

With the difficulties of travel, the amount of goods brought narrowed down to only the necessaries that were easily carried. Carts and wagons were taken only as far as Sunbury. Beyond there, and in other routes into the county, the packhorse was the only means of transporting goods. Sometimes oxen and cows were taken, and their ownership was an evidence of wealth. One man was offered all the land he could see from a considerable eminence for one cow, but refused to make the deal.

The locations were determined by the condition of the ground and the class of trees upon it, and its nearness to water. Many grievous mistakes were thus made, as the forest growth in this vast empire of the west bears little relation to the character of the soil. Some of the best land in the county was left to the wild denizens of the forest, while poorer soil in apparently better locations was eagerly seized upon. The location once settled upon the family was to be provided with shelter, and for this the abundant timber supplied the materials ready to hand. But the hewing and shaping of the trees into the form of a home was the work of men, and few of the present generation would voluntarily take up the labor of constructing a log house with the crude and simple implements of their pioneer ancestors. Each family was a company of architects in itself, and but little aid was needed to erect the first rude home. When more pretentious structures came into being they were the result of the united labors of the entire neighborhood, expended during one of the famous old "log rollings." With willing hands to assist the house was built one day and occupied the next. "Setting to rights" was not a laborious process. A few wooden pegs driven into the logs sufficed to hang a scanty wardrobe, and two larger ones over the fireplace supported the rifle and powder horn. A puncheon floor—a later luxury—and a loft were deemed unnecessary until the long winter evenings and stormy days prevented outdoor labor.

The most important part of the home was the ample chimney of stone, which in this climate was placed at the end of the house, with a broad mouth surmounted by a wide mantel, upon which accumulated most of the visible treasures of the household. This great wide fireplace was found in every home, some of the more pretentious having one at each end of the house. In it were hung the pot-hooks and hangers, and the "spit" of the old country would sometimes be found there also. Upon the massive and ofttimes artistic "firedogs" rested the heavy logs that threw out a glorious blaze and served for both warmth and light. Here stood the "tin oven" and the older "Dutch oven," within which were baked the corn pone and johnnycake. In the ashes were put the

potatoes and roasting ears, and while the meat was frying in the skillet the coffee pot simmered among the coals. Is there a picture of comfort more alluring in these days of restaurants and flats?

Cooking stoves did not make their appearance until 1835, the old "ten-plate" stove serving as a heater, if such a luxury could be afforded.

The careful housewife had brought with her from their former home the homespun bedticks, as well as bedclothing, and until the first crop of corn supplied the "shucks" the forest was resorted to for dried leaves for the bedding. The simple methods of transit precluded the carrying of furniture, so this lack was supplied from the forest also. The ax and the drawing-knife were all the tools at hand, but with these the pioneer fashioned the needed articles. Rough benches with sapling legs supplied the seats and tables, but the bedstead literally had but one leg to stand on. The head and one side were the walls of the cabin, while the poles forming the other sides were supported by a post set into the ground at the proper distance. Cords or deerskin thongs were laced across from the walls to the side pieces, supporting the shuck-filled tick.

It was not an uncommon thing to find a family consisting of father, mother and six or more children living in a house about twenty-two feet square, with two rooms, and a loft reached by a ladder. In the bedroom were two beds (not counting the "trundle-bed," which slid under the larger one), a "chest of drawers," a table and a chair or two. In the kitchen were the beds of the older children, surrounded with boxes, barrels and the many bins of grain and sacks of necessaries. Yet limited as the space was, there was room for all.

But little support could be expected from the land at first, so dependence was had upon the surplus stores of the neighbors who had come previously, and in instances where the family were the pioneers there was much suffering until the fields had yielded their harvests. Fortunately the wild game and fish were abundant, and there was never recorded a case of actual starvation.

There was no opportunity for the pioneers, even had they the knowledge, to carry on "intensive" farming. The land had to be cleared, and the newcomer devoted all of his energies to this end. The more industrious families worked far into the night burning the logs and brush heaps. The soil was filled with undecayed roots of the herbage, so that the rude plows simply tickled the land; and it laughed forth abundantly in response. Except for a few simple vegetables, corn alone was cultivated, and supplied all the wants of man and beast. Every part served some useful purpose.

As the resources of the land were gradually developed the support of the family became a less serious problem. The stock found support in the forest and scarcely needed the fodder stored in the log barns. Hogs fattened in the forests upon the abundant mast. With milk, pork, meal, game, fish and wild berries there was small chance of famine in the households. A patch of flax was sown after a time, spinning wheels and looms fashioned, and each home soon became a factory which turned out clothing for the whole family. Buckskin formed the wear of the men, but the women's chief dependence was upon "linsey-woolsey," a combination of flax and wool, in the manufacture of which much skill and taste were employed. In those days there was no thought of the "high cost of living," neither was there any struggle for the cost of high living. Most of the wants of the household could be supplied from materials at hand, and the outside world was almost a sealed book to them.

In those days amusements were few and were allied closely to some useful occupation, the result of a night's frolic being an addition to the store of clothing or food. The women organized woolpickings, quilting and spinning bees, while the men reveled in log-rollings, house raisings and husking bees. The lack of quick communication caused these affairs to be strictly local, and the isolated settlements of the past were really farther apart than communities now separated by thousands of miles.

The religious sects of the time formed their own communities and developed customs of their homes in the "old country" into many of the habits that are now ingrained in their descendants. The influence of these customs was on the whole beneficial, and the religious enthusiasm of the immigrants was slowly modified by contact with others of different views than those of the communities in which they had been born. This mixture of nationalities is one of the wonderful causes of the development of the present great American nation—a nation without racial or religious prejudice.

ADVENTUROUS PIONEERS OF THE PAST

As far as can be ascertained the first actual white settler in the territory comprised within Columbia and Montour counties was Robert McWilliams, who with three sons, Hugh, John, and Robert, and a daughter, Jane, wife of

Robert Curry, came from Ireland in 1771 and settled in that part of this section now known as Liberty township, Montour county. His complete history, as well as that of the other pioneers mentioned further on in this chapter, will be given in the separate sketches of the different divisions.

James McClure, a Scotch-Irishman from Lancaster county, Pa., settled in 1772 near where the town of Bloomsburg is now located. About the same time Evan Owen (founder of Berwick) and John Doan bought land and located near him. Another later settler here was Samuel Boone, a Quaker, in 1775.

Moses Roberts, the builder of the first house at Catawissa, is next in order of coming. He was a Quaker, from Maiden-creek, Berks county.

John Eves, the famous Quaker ancestor of all the members of that name in this section, located permanently at Millville in 1774. The same year Alexander McAuley, whose mysterious disappearance later on aroused the entire community, settled temporarily in Beaver township, on Scotch run.

In the year 1775 Michael Billheimer and Daniel Welliver, both from New Jersey, located amid the headwaters of Chillisquaque creek, now in Madison township, Columbia county.

On Nov. 26, 1774, William Montgomery purchased from J. Simpson 180 acres of land on Mahoning creek, on the north bank of the east branch of the Susquehanna, called "Karkaase," and on which the town of Danville was laid out in 1792 by his son Daniel Montgomery. In the fall of 1776, or early in the spring of 1777, William Montgomery moved his family to this section and occupied their recently built stone house. There, Oct. 8, 1777, was born his youngest son, Alexander. This house still stands in the town of Danville and is occupied by the descendants of William Montgomery in 1914. It is still in a good state of repair.

The year after the settlement of the Montgomerys was not one of general exodus to this section, owing to Indian depredations, but in 1779 an unfortunate family, whose name is unknown, were exterminated by the savages soon after they arrived at the site of Mifflinville.

Valley township, Montour county, was the next scene of new arrivals, in the persons of Philip Maus and family, who came in 1782. The year following was the date of the settlement of the county above Orangeville, the leader of the party being Daniel McHenry.

Abraham Kline, whose name is a household word in that section, came from Germany in 1785 to establish himself and his large family on Fishing creek, around Orangeville. Three years later Leonard Rupert established his home at the mouth of Fishing creek and fixed upon that point a name which will forever cling to it.

These were the leaders of the immigration to this county and their names will stand forth upon the pages of history beside those of others of this great nation who have made smooth the way of the present generation by conquering the wilderness and the savages who shared its sovereignty with the wild beasts.

REMINISCENCES

The conditions of society, the modes of living and the methods of business in Columbia county a hundred years ago and for twenty-five years thereafter were quite different from those of this brisk and prosperous age. Mr. I. W. Hartman, a former merchant of Bloomsburg, living in 1914, recalled many interesting things by which comparison may be made of the past with the present. Mr. Hartman said that if the average merchant of today was obliged to do business handicapped as they were in those days he would consider it almost an impossibility. When the everpresent commercial drummer was an unknown quantity, the only means the merchant had of replenishing his stock was by personally going to Philadelphia, which he did semi-annually, spring and fall. And as there was no railroad nearer than Pottsville the trip was not only costly but consumed a great deal of time. In those days there was only little cash business, all goods being sold on six months' time. Prior to his going to Philadelphia to purchase the stock the merchant would call upon his customers, collect from them what was coming, and taking the money with him would pay for the goods he had purchased six months previously. This was repeated twice a year, yet notwithstanding this crude financiering many of them amassed what in those days was considered an ample fortune. Of course a few goods were purchased in the interim, but owing to the cost of transportation and the time consumed in their delivery this was the exception.

The mailing facilities were as crude as others. There was a mail route from Williamsport to this place passing through Jerseytown. The mail was usually carried by a man on horseback, but in inclement weather he used a covered wagon. The postage at that time was five cents and subsequently reduced to three

cents, at which sum it remained for many years, until within the recollection of many it was reduced to two cents.

The only bank in this section of the State was at Northumberland, and William McKelvy, a resident of Bloomsburg, who was one of the directors, drove down every Monday morning to attend a meeting of the board. Mr. Hartman remembers going down on horseback one time and making a deposit of $500 for his employers, Eyer & Heffley, returning the same day. The merchants did but little bank business—scarcely any at all. The principal business was the making of deposits for safe keeping.

In the "good old days of the past" few of the present conveniences were even dreamed of. As a rebuttal to the claims of the survivors of those times that the old days were the best, let us review some of the details of life in those times.

In the good old times of the early years of the eighteenth century every gentleman wore a queue and powdered his hair. His clothes were more elaborate than now, more unsanitary, and of brilliant colors which often faded badly. There was only one hat factory in America, and that made "cocked" hats. Dry goods consisted of "men's stuff" and "women's stuff," and was limited in character and quality.

Stoves were unknown and all cooking was done before open fireplaces. China plates were a great luxury, and were generally objected to because they dulled the knives. It seems that the only habit left us from the past is the one prevalent in some classes of society of eating with the knife. A girl was not permitted to marry till she could bake a loaf of bread and cut it while warm into even slices. When a person had enough tea the spoon was placed across the cup. Pewter spoons and steel knives were highly prized and were handed down from one generation to the other. Wooden bowls, platters and trenchers were the usual table utensils.

Books were very expensive, many small volumes costing $15 each. There was not a public library in America, and most of the books in private libraries came from Europe.

Virginia contained one fifth of the population of the United States, and the Mississippi valley was not as well known as the heart of Africa is now. Two stagecoaches bore all of the travel between New York and Boston, and the trip required six days. Two days were occupied in the trip from New York to Philadelphia, while the journey from New York to Charleston by land occupied twenty days.

In those good old days there was no regular post office department, all letters being carried by private post, the cost of the letter varying from one to three shillings. There was not a mile of railroad in the country, no steamboats, no street cars, no telephones, no telegraph lines, and the news in the papers was usually about ninety days old when it was printed.

There were then no kerosene lamps, no electric lights, and the chief method of illumination was by tallow candles. Matches had not come into general use, so flint and steel were carried by all who went on a journey, while the housekeeper kept a coal of fire lit all the time. Sometimes when the fire went out it would be necessary to mount a horse and go to the nearest neighbor for a light, the coals being carried in a wooden bucket filled with ashes.

The church collections were taken by means of a bag on the end of a pole, with a bell attached to awaken the sleepers whom the parson's prosy and long-drawn-out sermons had lulled into slumber. If the sermon did not suit the hearer he dare not criticise it lest he be heavily fined.

Imprisonment for debt was a common practice, and the whipping post and pillory were means of punishment. An old copper mine in Connecticut was then used as a prison, and many of the inmates died from the effects of their incarceration in it. Yes, these were the "good old days" we sometimes hear about.

Another important event in those days was court week. The county seat was at Danville, subsequently removed to Bloomsburg, and people from all over the county attended. The hotels for days were busy making preparations for the entertainment of the crowd, and as newspapers were scarce it was a time when information was exchanged as well as the business which brought them transacted. Mr. I. W. Hartman frequently saw men walking from the upper end of the county at the present location of Jamison City, to Danville to attend court. The first day they would walk as far as Orangeville, stay over night, and finish their walk the next day. This was necessary, as there was no other way of getting there except by driving down and many did not keep a horse.

There were no bridges to cross the river and the only one along Fishing creek was at the site of the present double bridge at the Lazarus farm below town. At that time it was a single track affair and very primitive in its construction. There was a foot bridge over the creek

at the red rock on which people crossed in going to and from the Foulk mill.

Going to Catawissa in those days was not an easy matter by any means. The only way of getting there was by going around by what is now the Aqueduct mill and fording the river at the site of the Rupert railroad bridge, or being pushed in a flat, there being no rope ferries at that time. Or one could go down the valley to the Deimer farm, then over the hill and cross the river at Catawissa in the same manner.

CHAPTER III

TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY—IRON—COAL

Separated from the earlier settled portion of Pennsylvania by the Kittatinny range of hills, and defended from the storms of the northwest by the Alleghenies, the portion of the State in which lie the counties of Columbia and Montour is particularly blessed in the possession of both natural beauty and mineral wealth. Few of the elevations reach the dignity of mountains, although they rise in graceful curves to the height of over 1,500 feet in some instances. From their summits may be obtained a view of the beautiful and fertile valleys, clear streams and gently rolling hills of as fair a land as that written of by the Irish poet, who said:

Bounteous nature loves all lands, beauty wanders everywhere,
Footprints leaves on many sands, but her home is surely there.

The community in general is distinctly agricultural. On every hand are to be seen the results of men's efforts to gain a support from the willing soil. Upon the basis of the productiveness of the land is built the success of the two counties, and almost every man of affairs can trace back to three generations of agricultural progenitors.

Montour county bears in her center the productive Limestone ridge, from which much of the ore and stone of the past have been taken. On her southern boundary is the famous Montour ridge, like a wall between it and Northumberland county. In the eastern end is the first rise of Catawissa mountain, which passes down through Columbia county, forming the division between Main and Locust townships. At Catawissa the Susquehanna has forced a passage through the range, showing all the strata of the rocks of this section in all their odd and interesting forms. Dividing Locust and Conyngham townships is Little mountain, with a parallel ridge south of it, separating the fertile regions from the anthracite coal fields, the only evidence of whose existence is the black waters of Catawissa creek.

Between Mifflin and Beaver townships lies Nescopeck mountain, which extends from the Luzerne county line to Mainville. McAuley and Buck mountains, with their small deposits of hard coal now almost worked out, complete the list of elevations in the southern part.

North of the Susquehanna the most important elevation is Knob mountain, at the site of Orangeville, a clear cut, green-clad elevation of great scenic beauty. Eastwardly this ridge is called Huntington and Lee mountains, after a division at the edge of the county. The most picturesque portion of the county lies in the extreme northern part, where a spur of the Alleghenies forms the lofty North mountain, the source of Fishing creek and its branches. This is the home of the trout and the paradise of the summer boarder.

Elsewhere in the counties the surface is constantly broken by a succession of hills of varying height, the fertile slopes of which are cultivated entirely to the top. Around these hills meander the numerous streams of this well watered country.

Fishing creek and its tributaries afford the sole drainage of that section of Columbia county north of the river, with the exception of a small portion in the extreme east drained by Briar creek. On the south of the river the country is drained by Catawissa creek, Roaring creek and Ten-Mile run.

Montour county is drained almost entirely by Chillisquaque creek and its many branches. This stream flows through Northumberland county and empties into the West Branch of the Susquehanna. The portion of the county around Danville is drained by Mahoning creek.

GEOLOGY OF THE WYOMING VALLEY

Columbia and Montour counties lie wholly within the Wilkes-Barre and Scranton basins of the anthracite region, known as the Wyoming Valley. This section was part of the territory claimed by Connecticut and afterwards awarded to Pennsylvania. It gains the name of Wyoming from the Indian title of Maughwauwama, a Delaware word, meaning large plains. Although broken by lofty hills, the term applies very appropriately to this section of the State, owing to the broad and comparatively level valleys that lie between the hills. Few of these hills attain the dignity of mountains, the highest being but 1,600 feet, but they afford charmingly varied views of a prosperous and picturesque country from their different summits.

The general geological structure of the rocks of these counties includes the Pocono or Pottsville Conglomerates in the higher elevations, the Catskill and Chemung rocks in the lower hills, and in the valleys the outcrops of the Hamilton, Lower Helderberg and Salina formations. These rocks are only included in the Older Secondary system and comprise the various strata Nos. V to XI, inclusive, classified by the second geological survey of the State.

Columbia and Montour counties are just outside of the mining region of the anthracite fields, although many mines have been opened and operated continuously for years in the extreme southeastern part of Columbia county. The anthracite veins are usually above the highest layers of rock on the summits of the hills of these counties, therefore "out of sight" in this immediate section, but to the east and south of the borders of Columbia the coal veins sink to points where they can be profitably mined. The soft coal strata of the western part of the State, which have made the fortunes of thousands, are here completely eroded away and are theoretically at 35,000 feet in the air above us.

The rocks of this section are not only compressed and twisted into strange forms, but they are forced up into steep ridges and basins, but for which the operations of the miner would be more difficult and hazardous. This uplift has forced many of the strata into the light and greatly assisted in the work of mineral research and exploitation, besides adding to the picturesque beauty of the cliffs and valleys.

In addition to the action of the subterranean forces of past ages the more recent (comparatively) erosion of the glaciers has further diversified the surface of these regions. The end of the great glaciers or sea of ice that covered all of New York State and extended to the Susquehanna was marked by a terminal moraine, or ridge, of boulders and debris left by the melting of the ice. This moraine was later torn apart and scattered in places over the land by the immense streams of water that arose from the rapidly melting ice fields, so causing the deep beds of sand and gravel all over this section. The glacial rivers also cut the deep clefts in the strata to be seen where the rivers and creeks force their way through Montour ridge and other elevations.

The mineral products of these counties are few, agriculture leading as a source of wealth. However, in the past the iron ores were of great industrial importance, and supplied the raw material for furnaces at Bloomsburg and Danville. These veins of ore have been worked out in the last twenty years, or have been found to descend to such depths as to make exploitation unprofitable. The iron ores of the Lake Superior region can be mined and shipped to this point for less than it takes to produce the native ores, and the old methods of smelting being replaced by the more simple modern ones caused the abandonment of the furnaces in this region.

The quarrying of slate for mantels and roofing purposes was prosecuted in Hemlock township, Columbia county, but through lack of knowledge of the business and deficiency of funds the enterprise was abandoned some years ago. The raw material is still there and, with modern machines and a cultivated market, would probably make it well worth while to revive the industry.

The mining of limestone for burning purposes was at one time the leading industry of both counties, but at present the plants in use are found only in the vicinity of Lime Ridge, in Columbia county, along the line of Montour ridge, south of Frosty Valley and as far west as Limestoneville, in Montour county. At Lime Ridge and west of there two firms are quarrying the limestones for ballast and burning purposes, producing a fine grade of hydrated lime and some small quantities of building stone. Near Espy, Rhone Trescott has a quarry in the Bossardville limestones which contains a thin vein of galena, from which he obtains several carloads of ore per year, yielding a high percentage of lead. This is probably the source of the lead brought to the Fishing creek neighborhood by the Indians during their occupation of the section of country near Orangeville. At that time the owners of the land believed that the lead was obtained at a nearer point.

The only mines of anthracite coal in this sec-

tion are to be found in Beaver and Conyngham townships, Columbia county, although it was formerly thought that coal could be developed in Briarcreek township, while in 1914 discoveries of coal have been made in the vicinity of Exchange, Montour county. The mines are treated in the separate sketches of these townships.

GEOLOGY OF THE DIFFERENT DIVISIONS

Following are short reviews of the characteristic formation and elevations of the townships and boroughs of Columbia and Montour counties, Columbia being the first in order of description.

Columbia County

Scott—Most of the strata of the Clinton and Helderberg formations are exposed in this township along Montour ridge. Fossil iron ore was formerly extensively mined at several points, but is now exhausted. Several quarries were at one time operated along the ridge for lime burning, but are now abandoned. The highest elevation of Montour ridge in this township is 900 feet.

Centre—Most of the formations characteristic of this part of the State are shown in this township, along Montour ridge and Huntington mountain. The Bossardville and Lower Helderberg limestones are extensively mined for lime burning and cement purposes, while the Bastard limestone between, which caused so much trouble in the past to quarrymen by reason of its hardness and awkward location, is now broken into a fine quality of road material. Lead and zinc were found in granular state in small pockets in the Upper Salina limestone beds, and were supposed to warrant exploitation, but although thousands of dollars were spent in investigation there were no tangible results. The entire valley of this township south of Lime Ridge is covered with boulders and gravel, deposited in the past by glacial and alluvial action. The highest point of the Huntington mountain in the township is about 1,500 feet.

Briarcreek—Here the Montour axis passes under the town of Berwick, while Hamilton and Knob mountains pass almost entirely across the area of the township. Both elevations are about 1,500 feet above the sea. Glacial action cut the valley between these mountains and remains of ice deposits of boulders and trash are to be abundantly found. These were the accumulations from the great terminal moraine of the glacier that at one time covered the State of New York and extended as far south as Berwick.

Mifflin—The rocks of this township extend from the Pocono beds in the summit of Nescopeck mountain to the Lower Helderberg limestone in the bed of the Susquehanna opposite Mifflinville. The glacier that came as far south as Berwick did not cross the river to this township, but poured its melting ice streams into the Susquehanna. Later stream action caused the deposits of rounded boulders and gravel to cover the surface of this section. The crest of Nescopeck mountain, which forms the southern border of the township, is 1,625 feet above sea level.

Sugarloaf—The rocks of this township belong to the Catskill formation, with the exception of a narrow belt of Pocono which forms the summit of North mountain. Drift heaps and gravel beds cover most of the area. The highest elevation in this township is 1,275 feet.

Benton—The Catskill and Chemung rocks predominate here. Drift and gravel beds predominate. The greatest altitude in this township is 850 feet.

Jackson—Catskill and Chemung red sandstones are found here, with many boulder beds. Glacial remains abound. The greatest altitude is 1,280 feet.

Pine—Chemung, Catskill and Hamilton formations predominate in this section. Genesee shales and Tully limestones are also found. The greatest elevation is 1,315 feet.

Greenwood—Chemung and Hamilton rocks here predominate. There are also found areas of Genesee black shale. In the Chemung sandstones a quarry was once operated near the Mount Pleasant township line, furnishing rough building stone. This township is practically free from boulders. The land is generally free from stones, and the rocks are of the black shale. The highest elevation is near Millville—825 feet.

Fishingcreek—Pocono, Catskill, Chemung, Genesee and Hamilton rocks are here exposed. Glacial deposits form the great plain along Huntington creek. The highest point is Huntington mountain, 1,500 feet above sea level.

Orange—The rocks in this township run from the Pocono to the base of the Chemung formation. Great heaps of rounded boulders are scattered over the hill summits and give evidence of the sea having covered this section of the State in past ages. From the summit of Knob mountain an extensive view is had of the counties of Montour and Columbia. This altitude is 1,430 feet.

Mount Pleasant—The Chemung, Lower Helderberg and Salina formations predominate here. The limestones are slightly magnesian and would make good Portland cement. Others can be burned for lime. At the forks of the road near Little Fishing creek the highest point above the sea, just above Mordansville, is 535 feet.

Hemlock—Almost a complete section from the Catskill formation down to the basal beds of the Clinton is found in this township along the banks of Fishing creek. A large quarry was formerly operated in the Hamilton shales, from which a fine grade of slate for mantels and tables was sawn, by the Thomas Slate Company. At this quarry the Marcellus slates were also mined for roofing and school slates. The Lower Helderberg limestone was mined at this place for the Bloomsburg furnaces, also about a mile east of Buckhorn. The Bloomsburg Iron Company and William Neal & Sons quarried the fossil iron ore in the Montour ridge. The highest elevation in this township is 975 feet.

Montour—Catskill, Chemung and Genesee shales are the range of rocks in this township, covering a section of 4,784 feet. Between Catawissa bridge and Rupert the exposures along the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad, at the end of Montour ridge, are the most complete in the county. A student of geology will find much of value to observe here, and the lover of the picturesque will be gratified by the varied scenery to be found at this spot. Indications are found here that the Susquehanna once flowed in a channel directly westward to Danville through the valley north of Montour ridge. The Bossardville limestone has been quarried for agricultural uses by several persons in this vicinity, but was found too impure for building uses. The fossil iron ore was also at one time mined about a mile and a half west of Fishing creek. The highest point of Montour ridge in this township is 755 feet.

Bloomsburg—The Clinton, Salina, Lower Helderberg and Hamilton formations are exposed along the banks of Fishing creek beside the Bloomsburg & Sullivan railroad tracks. At many places outcroppings of fossil iron ore are found and have been almost completely mined out in the past. The town of Bloomsburg is located on three terraces composed of deposits from streams in the past. The highest terrace in Bloomsburg is on Second street, where the altitude is 575 feet.

Main—Cutting through Nescopeck mountain, Catawissa creek here exposes all of the Pocono and Catskill formations. The Catskill sandstones here were at one time quarried for building purposes. About 1,500 feet is the height of the mountain at this point.

Catawissa—All of the different formations characteristic of this county are shown along the Susquehanna from Catawissa to the Bloomsburg bridge, along the bluffs of Catawissa (or Nescopeck) mountain. None of the limestones here have been commercially worked. The height of Catawissa mountain is estimated at 1,600 feet.

Franklin—Only a few of the characteristic formations of this county are exposed in this township. A dividing ridge, part of Catawissa mountain, separates the Susquehanna from Roaring creek in the central part of the township. Elevations range from 900 to 1,400 feet above sea level.

Locust—Little mountain, along the southern border of this township, has an elevation of 1,040 feet, and exposes the Pocono formation to some extent. Other strata are shown at various gaps in the hills and mountain, made by the branches of Roaring creek.

Montour County

Cooper—In the tunnel cut to drain the old quarry of Grove Brothers, at Grovania, the exposures of Catskill and Chemung rocks are very complete. The Lower Helderberg limestone is the one quarried here now for lime, as it was for furnace uses in the past. Some fossiliferous iron ore was also mined in the past, but is now exhausted. The ancient valley of the Susquehanna, through which that river once flowed before it carved its way through the Montour axis, is shown in the center of this township, and forms the basis of the best farms in this vicinity. The elevation of the ridge here is about 760 feet.

Mahoning—The formations characteristic of Montour ridge are to be found in this township. A number of limestone quarries were formerly operated in this township to supply the furnaces at Danville, but are now idle. Iron ore was also extensively mined, but has long since been exhausted. About 700 feet is the height of the ridge here.

Liberty—The lowest beds of the Clinton slates form Montour ridge here, while the Oriskany chert and the Lower Helderberg limestone make Lime Ridge in the northern border of the township. The Hamilton and Bossardville limestones have here been extensively quarried. Montour ridge stands 900 feet above sea level, while Lime Ridge is about 100 feet lower.

Valley—Most of the rocks in this township are of the Chemung-Catskill formations. The Clinton iron ore has been extensively mined along the sides of Montour ridge, being followed to great depths by means of drifts, the dip being about 30 degrees. Limestone quarries were numerous in the days of iron working, but now have passed into disuse. About 800 feet is the greatest elevation in this township, on Montour ridge.

West Hemlock—As is the case in the adjoining townships, the Chemung-Catskill formations here predominate. The Hamilton beds are too deeply buried to make profitable working here. The greatest elevation in this township is almost 1,000 feet above the sea.

Derry—The Hamilton, Helderberg and Chemung rocks are here to be seen. A large quarry was formerly operated near Washingtonville, the product being lime and building stone. The greatest elevation in this township is 900 feet above the sea.

Limestone—Limestone ridge, the southern boundary, is composed of the Oriskany sandstones and the Helderberg limestones. Many limestone quarries were operated in this section, getting their product from the Bossardville and Stormville beds. The greatest elevation is 780 feet, on Limestone ridge.

Anthony—This township was once a vast valley filled with a mighty stream, remains of whose action are shown in the boulder heaps that strew the surface. The only rocks that here appear above the horizon are the Hamilton and Chemung. In the highlands of the north the greatest elevation is 1,200 feet.

Mayberry—The formations in this township are of similar character to those in Franklin township, Columbia county, adjoining. No quarries have been opened here, although the rocks have been used for building purposes locally. Sharp ridge, running through the center of the township, is about 300 feet above sea level.

THE IRON INDUSTRY

The mineral productions of Columbia county are of considerable value and form one of the sources of wealth for the people, but the yearly output is only a fraction of that of the past. During the operation of the iron furnaces at Bloomsburg and other points the production of this metal was the most important business in the county. All of the ore came from the sides of Montour ridge and was of a fossiliferous character. Near the surface the ore was like loose soil, but below the layers became harder and filled with limestone and many fossils. Below the fossiliferous horizon the ore is poor and the cost of working it prohibitive. For this reason the mines of the county were gradually abandoned as fast as the upper layers of ore became exhausted.

The discovery of iron ore in Columbia county was made in 1822 by Robert Green, a farm laborer employed by Henry Young of Hemlock township, while plowing a field near the end of Montour ridge, on the bank of Fishing creek. He opened a drift and demonstrated the value of the vein. For twenty years this ore was mined and transported to the Esther and Penn furnaces, across the Susquehanna.

Columbia County Furnaces

Before the discovery of ore in the northern part of the county the Catawissa furnace was built in Main township on Furnace run, near Catawissa creek, by John Hauck, in 1815. He had the advantage of proximity to the road to Reading and abundant wood for charcoal. The ore was at first procured from the neighborhood of Bloomsburg, but after the discovery of the deposits in Hemlock township most of the raw material came from the latter source.

For several years this was the only furnace in the county. The product was sent to Reading to be forged and the finished iron returned for home consumption. This was changed by the construction in 1824 of a forge near the furnace by Harley & Evans and the double handling done away with. Both furnace and forge were operated until 1883, when the distance from the mines and the cost of fuel caused their abandonment. The introduction of the anthracite process of smelting also made the furnace obsolete, as it was of the old charcoal, hot-blast design. A crumbling wall, overgrown with bushes, now marks the site of this once famous iron works.

The grading of the stage road to Reading through Locust township in 1817 caused the construction of the Esther furnace by Michael and Samuel Bittler. It was located on land originally patented to Samuel Shakespeare in 1773, on Roaring creek, nineteen miles from Fort Augusta (now Sunbury). David Shakespeare inherited the land and his executors deeded it to Jacob Yocum, from whom it passed to the Bittler family.

There was neither iron nor limestone near, but an abundance of wood. Most of the ore came from the Fishing creek region after the opening of the mines there. After various enlargements the furnace was leased successively

to John and Samuel Trego, and Fincher & Thomas. In 1845 Samuel Diemer became lessee. Later owners were John Richards, John Thomas, D. J. Waller, Sr., Casper Thomas, Jacob Schuyler and J. B. Robison. The opening of the canal along the Susquehanna in 1832 made Catawissa the main shipping point of the county and the furnace was abandoned.

The Irondale furnaces were built by the Bloomsburg Railroad & Iron Company in 1844 and were lined-up and blown-in in 1845 by James Ralston, a native of Glasgow, Scotland. A railroad was built around the hill along Fishing creek to connect the furnaces with the canal. At that time iron ore was found in great quantities in the hills all around the town and the canal offered a cheap means of transporting the coal and finished product. During the Civil war there was a mint of money in the iron business and the furnaces were kept running constantly, turning out about thirty tons of pig iron a day, the price going at one time to $40 a ton.

The plant in 1886 consisted of two furnaces, a waterpower house and a steampower house, a large store, a mansion house, twenty-three tenement houses comprising the settlement known as Morgantown, and a narrow-gauge railroad from the furnaces to the Lackawanna & Bloomsburg railroad. The company also had leases on many thousands of acres of ore lands in the county.

C. R. Paxton was president of the company and resided in the mansion near the furnaces. On his removal to Virginia, about 1874, E. R. Drinker became superintendent. But the iron trade had declined, and the ore beds in this section were worked out, necessitating the transportation of most of the ore used from Snyder county (Pa.) and Maryland, thus increasing the cost of production.

In 1889 the stock of the Bloomsburg Iron Company was purchased by Col. S. Knorr and L. S. Wintersteen, and the management changed. But iron continued to decline in price, and Colonel Knorr's death occurring soon after, the furnaces were shut down. In 1893 the Bloomsburg Iron Company, through its president, L. S. Wintersteen, sold the property to H. C. Pease, who tore down the furnaces and began the erection of a stone building intended for manufacturing purposes. This operation was stayed by injunction, and the executrix of Colonel Knorr's estate, desiring an accounting, petitioned the court for the appointment of a receiver, which was granted, H. A. McKillip being the appointee. After proceedings in court, Pease reconveyed the property to H. A. McKillip, receiver, and the property was sold by him at public sale to the Bloomsburg Water Company, the title passing on June 11, 1896. So passed out of existence what had for many years been the leading industry of Bloomsburg. The store building has been unoccupied for years, the Paxton mansion, whose occupants were so long among the social leaders of the town, is now a tenement house, and every vestige of the furnaces has disappeared. The waterpower house has passed into the ownership of the Irondale Electric Light Company, and been rebuilt, and is a well kept property.

In 1852 an agreement was entered into by William McKelvey, William Neal and Jacob Melick to erect and operate an anthracite iron furnace, taking the ore from the farm of the latter, east of Fishing creek. In 1853 seventeen acres were purchased from Daniel Snyder and Joseph W. Hendershott on the canal, east of the town of Bloomsburg, and in April, 1854, the "Bloom" furnace was blown-in. In 1873 the firm name was changed from McKelvey, Neal & Co. to William Neal & Sons. Up to 1875 the gross product of this furnace was 17,968 tons, but later the yearly product was greatly increased. By 1883 the ore deposits near Bloomsburg were exhausted and the furnaces in the vicinity were supplied from mines in New Jersey.

All of these furnaces were abandoned in 1892, the property sold and the furnaces torn down. The site is now occupied by the powerhouse and car barn of the North Branch Transit Company, the only visible remains of the furnace being the brick water reservoir and the slag heaps along the abandoned bed of the canal. The slag is now broken up and used to ballast the streets of Bloomsburg.

Two other furnaces were built at Light Street between 1844 and 1850 by Gen. Matthew McDowell and Samuel Bettle. Both were shortlived, their greater rivals at Bloomsburg getting the advantage in shipping and receiving facilities. One of these furnaces was operated by Peter Ent and stood just above the upper mill. The B. & S. railroad runs through the center of the slag heap. The other furnace stood at the lower end of the town. Both are completely gone.

Montour County Furnaces and Mills

The first charcoal furnace was built by Eli Trego in 1837, near the crossing of the Reading railroad at Mill street, Danville.

The first anthracite iron furnace in

Montour county was built by Burd Patterson near the mouth of Roaring creek, in Mayberry township, in 1839. After passing through successive hands it came into the possession of Simon P. Kase, of Danville, in 1857, who ran it for a short time and then abandoned it. The ore was obtained from Montour ridge and carried across the river on flats.

In 1838 Patterson built a charcoal furnace at the site of the present Lackawanna railroad crossing in the eastern part of Danville. This he operated for a short time, but the introduction of anthracite coal soon made the furnace obsolete, and it was therefore abandoned. Later Patterson built a nail factory near it, but this also was a failure.

Michael and John Grove were the first successful furnacemen, after anthracite coal was adopted. They built two furnaces, one in 1840 and the other in 1859, on Mahoning street, Danville. A 400-horsepower engine ran the blast and about seventy-five men were employed. They closed down in 1880.

Chambers & Biddle built two furnaces in 1840, and another in 1845. A rolling mill was added in 1844, and the plant took the name of Montour Iron Works. Here the first T rails in the East were made, U rails having been previously the chief product. A foundry and machine shop were added in 1852, and in 1857 a new rail mill was added. This foundry during the Civil war cast many of the cannon and mortars used by the Union forces. It had cast in 1842 the first cannon in the United States made of anthracite iron.

In 1880 the works came into the hands of the Philadelphia & Reading Iron Company, which now operates them.

The last furnace built in Montour county was the Chulasky furnace, on the line of Northumberland county, in 1846. Its capacity was 6,500 tons of soft gray forge pig iron per annum. It was idle after 1893.

Besides the plants mentioned, Danville has had numerous other iron foundries and mills, among them being these old ones: Enterprise Foundry, Danville Iron Foundry, National Iron Foundry, Co-operative Iron & Steel Works, Glendower Iron Works, National Iron Company's Works and the Danville Stove Works. The present plants are the Reading Iron Works, the Danville Stove Works, the Danville Steel Works, the Tube Mill and the Danville Foundry & Machine Works.

At present Danville is the only strictly iron-making town in the two counties. The American Car & Foundry Company, at Berwick, have a pipe works and a rolling mill, but only for their own use. There are two large foundries at the car plants, a general machine shop, and a small foundry for the manufacture of sash weights, at Bloomsburg. This completes the list for the two counties in 1914.

Furnaces Abandoned

At present there are no furnaces in operation in either Columbia or Montour counties, most of the iron works consisting of foundries and rolling mills, which obtain their raw material from the furnaces around Pittsburg. Those who have no knowledge of the old charcoal furnaces and their operation will find a description of the methods then used interesting.

The early furnaces averaged twenty-five feet in height by seven feet across the "bosch," or widest part of the interior. The fuel was strictly charcoal and the blast was cold, being driven by leather bellows through a "tuyere" into the mass of charcoal and ore. Later on wooden "tubs" were used to create the blast, somewhat like short cylinders, with a piston working horizontally, the power coming from a water wheel in the nearest stream. These "tubs" were used as late as 1878, even after the introduction of anthracite coal as fuel.

The product of these charcoal furnaces was from ten to twenty-five tons of pig iron per week, which sold at the furnace at fifteen dollars a ton. Some of the furnaces in later years produced stoves, pots and plows.

After the charcoal furnaces were abandoned and the process of smelting by anthracite introduced the highest period of development in the iron industry ensued. It was the most important source of wealth to the people and gave employment to thousands. Owing to its success the growth of Danville and Bloomsburg from 1844 to 1890 was due, but the closing of the mines and the abandonment of the furnaces did not seriously affect the prosperity of these places, for the wealth gathered from the earth was not of an evanescent character and the people had made use of their opportunity to establish the towns on a permanent foundation.

In filling the old anthracite furnaces, alternate layers of ore, coal and limestone were used, about three tons of ore making a ton of pig iron. The furnaces were run continuously, being filled from the top as fast as the iron was drawn from the bottom. Casting was done twice a day. Not only did the local foundries use the product, but it was in great demand by the foundries all over the eastern half of the State.

During the years when the iron mines of the

two counties were in operation the annual production was an average of 20,000 tons. For each ton of pig iron were required 3.25 tons of ore, 2.05 tons of coal and 1.59 tons of limestone.

COAL MINING

Practically all the anthracite coal produced in the world comes from an area of 484 square miles in northeastern Pennsylvania. In this region 87 per cent of the total acreage of coal lands is owned by eleven railroad corporations. The Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company controls 63 per cent of all the anthracite coal in the United States, and more than half of the mines in Columbia county. These railroads own the mines, the rails and rolling stock, the yards and pockets in the cities, operate the wholesaling companies and control the retailers. Thus they fix the price of coal to the consumer.

The cost of mining a ton of coal in the Schuylkill region is $1.80. The roads owning the mines charge $1.50 a ton freight for household sizes of coal transported to tidewater. This is 30 per cent more than the rate for general merchandise. Coal at the mine mouth is $3.75 per ton. The freight charge is $1.50; the railroad's wholesaling branch charges twenty-five cents for handling, and the retailer adds $1.25 more, making the cost of a ton of coal to the householder $6.75 in New York.

The United States government owns and operates a coal mine at Williston, N. Dak., where the cost of mining a ton is $1.78. This includes all charges except transportation.

Although within the coal region of the eastern part of Pennsylvania, Columbia county has few mines of that precious mineral. These are located in Beaver and Conyngham townships, the latter being the only ones profitably worked.

There is a great difference in the soft and hard coal mining regions. In the former the beds lie low down in the strata and are regular in character and easily mined. But anthracite coal beds are contorted, turned over and jammed into strange and irregular forms. Squeezed by enormous pressure in past ages, they disappear in one spot only to expand into thick layers in another. They plunge to a depth of two thousand feet in one place below water level, and in a short distance rise more than a thousand feet above the sea. In the Pottsville region, of which Columbia beds are a part, the coal lies in long, narrow basins under the valleys of the streams, the edges of which rise to the tops of the mountains and the centers sink several hundred feet below the surface.

Most of the mining is done by "stripping" off the upper layers of conglomerate rock which are characteristic of the hard coal regions, and as the stratum of coal sinks slopes are run in the same direction until the bottom of the basin is reached. The coal is hauled to the "breakers" and there broken, sorted and freed from slate. Vast piles of refuse or "culm" have accumulated in years around these breakers and render the scene gloomy and desolate.

Coal was discovered in Beaver township in 1826, but not till 1854 was any attempt made to mine it. The Columbia Coal & Iron Company was formed in 1864 by Simon P. Kase, of Danville, and a railroad built to McCauley mountain. In 1867 shipments of the coal began and in 1869 the mines were exhausted and the railroad removed. The mines are now operated by the Beaver Valley Coal Company, and produced 4,000 tons in 1913. None of the companies here have ever made more than bare operating expenses, as the coal is on the extreme tops of McCauley and Buck mountains, in shallow strata and difficult of access.

The mines in Conyngham were opened between 1854 and 1867. Most of them are located on the lands of the Girard estate and leased by the Reading and Lehigh Valley Railroad Companies. The principal mines now open are the Continental and Repellier collieries at Centralia; the Midvalley collieries at Aristes; and the Morris Ridge and North Ashland collieries, below Centralia.

According to the figures published by the State Geological Commission in 1882 the total production of the mines then in operation in Columbia county was 722,114 tons. Following are the names of the mines, location and operators:

Name	*Location*	*Operator—1882*	*Tons*
Bast	Big Mine run	P. & R. Coal & Iron Co	90,161
Potts	Locustdale	P. & R. Coal & Iron Co	83,941
Hazel Dell	Centralia	L. A. Riley & Co	7,638
Continental	Centralia	Lehigh Valley Coal Co	16,542
Monroe	Montana	A. H. Church	35,854
Logan	Centralia	L. A. Riley & Co	231,169
Centralia	Centralia	L. A. Riley & Co	88,283
Bear City	Centralia	John O. Williams	2,000
Morris Ridge	Centralia	May & Co	55,490
North Ashland	Centralia	P. & R. Coal & Iron Co	111,036

The Bast, Monroe and Bear City collieries have been abandoned. With the exception of the colliery at Locustdale, all the mines are now under the control of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company. Three mines have been opened since the above table was published, the Repellier and the Midvalley Nos. 1 and 2.

From the mines in Conyngham and Beaver townships during 1913 there were produced 1,078,481 tons of anthracite coal. Based on the average wholesale selling price of $2.38 per ton, the value of this coal was $2,566,784.78, or almost one and three tenths per cent of the total production of hard coal in the State. The average cost of mining was $2.07 per ton.

Although the early ironmasters of Danville often prospected for coal in various parts of Montour county their efforts were never rewarded by success. It remained for the drouth of 1914 to reveal the hidden veins of anthracite to two farmers of the vicinity of Exchange, who were seeking deeper veins of water for their stock.

For many years Judge J. L. Brannen of Exchange had noticed in the bed of the Chillisquaque rounded fragments of coal, but he did not seek to ascertain their source. In October of 1914 P. C. Dennen and William Houghton, farmers of the neighborhood of Exchange, about the same date dug new wells, both going to a depth of over seventy feet. At that depth they simultaneously struck a stratum of anthracite coal, measuring from three to four feet in thickness, which on testing proved to be of similar character to the best product of the hard coal regions. The coal lies in the usual basin-shaped form so characteristic of this grade of fuel, and will be worked by "stripping" and shafts. The quantity and extent of the deposit have not yet been demonstrated.

Along the Susquehanna river are a number of dredges, which operate in low stages of water, bringing up from the river bed the coal which has drifted down in flood time. This coal, unlike the soft variety, will not disintegrate. During 1913 these dredges washed out 133,986 tons of salable coal.

The coal is washed into the river from the culm banks, where the slate sinks into the crevices, while the coal floats down slowly and steadily, year by year, until it is lifted to the surface by the dredges. Most of the coal taken out has been in the water at least thirty years, as its rounded shape would indicate. The dredges are simple and their cost is low, about $200 covering engine and boat.

OTHER MINERALS

No estimate can be had regarding the production of lime and limestone, or cement. There are a number of large and small plants in both counties, most of which cater to the local trade.

At one time the slate mines near Buckhorn were a source of profit to their owners, but they have been abandoned for many years.

The production of galena or lead ore is so small as to be of little interest to the reader, the greatest quantity being insufficient to warrant exploitation. It is obtained in connection with the limestone at mines near Lime Ridge and Espy.

In this connection reference may be made to the copper deposits of Sugarloaf township, which are of no real value, but were considered valuable by the promoters of the company who built the smelter near Central and sank a large sum of money in the vain endeavor to reduce the ore commercially.

STATE REPORTS

According to the reports received by the State Geological Survey the mineral production of Columbia and Montour counties showed a decline in 1913 of over $125,000, as compared with 1912. This is in marked contrast with most of the counties of the State and to the State as a whole, which showed a very distinct increase in value.

The products reported were brick and tile, anthracite coal, sand and gravel, pottery, limestone and lime. It is impossible to give the details of production, without itemizing the individual output.

CHAPTER IV

AGRICULTURE

Owing to the lack of complete reports from the agricultural department of the State, no reliable statistics are to be had regarding the agricultural productions and stock raising possibilities of Columbia and Montour counties at present. The principal products of these counties now, as in the past, are wheat, buckwheat, oats, corn, rye, potatoes, and other farm products of lesser importance. Probably most of the available land in both counties is now under cultivation, and the crops will bear comparison in quality and quantity with those of the other States of the Union.

Among the grain producing States Pennsylvania ranks first in buckwheat, fourth in rye, eleventh in wheat, twelfth in oats, and fourteenth in corn. In the production of wheat this section of the State stands second, but in buckwheat it is at the top. One of the famous products of Columbia county at one time was an Amber wheat, developed and introduced throughout the United States by William J. Martin, of Catawissa. The numerous gristmills of the two counties, described at length in another chapter, are an evidence of the importance of the growing of grain in this section. Among them is the Millville mill, which ranks among the largest buckwheat mills of the Union.

In early times buckwheat was the chief crop of this section, as it will grow on new and partially reclaimed land, so the pioneer farmers depended on it principally. This established the fame of the region for buckwheat, and the years have seen but little diminution of the product. Most of the buckwheat of these years is grown around Millville, Benton, Orangeville and Washingtonville, although quantities are also grown in other parts of both counties. The rapid growth of this grain is one of the reasons for its continued popularity, only ninety days being required for planting, growth and harvesting, in comparison with the 270 days needed for a crop of wheat.

The flour from buckwheat is used chiefly for griddle cakes, one of the prominent hotels of New York City making a specialty of serving cakes made from Fishingcreek buckwheat. A small amount of the flour is used to make "scrapple" by butchers, while in Holland it is extensively used in the manufacture of gin. In 1904, when wet weather damaged the crop, quantities of buckwheat were exported to Holland from Columbia and Montour counties.

In the matter of wheat but little can be ascertained, although there are many mills equipped with the modern roller process, which grind the grain for the local markets. Little wheat is exported from this section, the crop being about sufficient to supply all demands of the mills, with a small surplus.

A comparison of the agricultural methods of the past and present is unnecessary. It can be said, however, that our farmers are supplied with all the implements that modern science can devise for the harvesting and working of farm crops. In addition the Bloomsburg State Normal School has a department of agriculture, under the charge of Professor Hartline, which devotes considerable time to laboratory and field work of a practical character.

A comparison of values in early times with those of the present will be of interest to the reader. From an old copy of the Danville *Observer* we learn that in 1824 wheat sold in the open market at 65 cents a bushel, rye at 28 cents, corn at 25 cents, oats at 15 cents, flaxseed at 55 cents, buckwheat at 20 cents, beeswax at 28 cents a pound, pork at 4 cents, butter at 10 cents, and lard at 6 cents.

In 1914 wheat sold at 90 cents a bushel, rye was not in the market, corn sold at 85 cents, oats at 40 cents, flaxseed was not in the market, buckwheat was 65 cents a bushel, beeswax 25 cents a pound, pork 13 cents, butter 30 cents, and lard 12 cents.

It is interesting to note that the price of beeswax has scarcely changed over three cents on the pound for more than one hundred

years. It is a natural product that man has never been able to imitate successfully.

Among the famous products of this section was the Creveling grape, propagated by Mrs. Charity Creveling, wife of John Creveling, a member of the Society of Friends, residing near Espy. The first vine, from which cuttings were sent all over the Union, ran over a large pear tree beside the residence of Mr. Creveling.

Catawissa, which gave a variety of wheat to the world, was also the home of two fruits of national fame, which has not been dimmed even in this modern and rapid age. The Catawissa monthly raspberry was propagated from a single plant discovered in the Friends' burial ground there and is noted from the fact that blossoms and berries appear at the same time from July to October. The Sharpless seedling strawberry was originated in 1872 by J. K. Sharpless, of Catawissa, and extensively exploited by J. L. Dillon, of Bloomsburg.

One of the industries of these counties which has lapsed into the realm of memory is the production of maple sugar. In early days maple syrup and sugar were staple commodities, one township—Sugarloaf—being named from the chief of its products. The sugar season was as anxiously anticipated as the wheat harvest, and was more sure and lucrative. In the present time the loss of the noble maples, devastated by the woodman's axe, has caused an almost entire abandonment of this once famous industry.

APPLE ORCHARDS

Pennsylvania is third in the list of apple producing States, and has practically driven the western apple from the home market, because a better apple can be produced here at a lower cost. This is true also of Columbia and Montour counties, where several varieties of apples have originated, among them being the Fornwald, Priestly and Pennock varieties. Some of the best apples exhibited at recent State fairs have been from these counties and have received honorable mention.

The pioneer commercial orchardist in Columbia county is "Farmer" Creasy, master of the State Grange, who has developed to perfection several varieties of apples on his farm, east of Catawissa. J. L. John, of Millville, in an old orchard that had been declared unproductive, produced hundreds of bushels of marketable apples. A. G. Everett of Pine township took hold of an old orchard that had never given him a profitable crop, and in the first year sold over three hundred bushels of good apples. The next year he sold almost six hundred bushels of a better quality, and in the fourth year he harvested nearly twelve hundred bushels.

Another instance is the experience of Ira Cherrington, of Roaringcreek township, Columbia county. He put brains, hard work and attention into an old orchard, and the first year after he began experimenting harvested a larger crop than ever before in its history. The following year he picked from the old trees a crop of 1,800 bushels of marketable apples.

Instances of this kind are occurring all over the two counties, and will be multiplied in the coming years, after the intelligent care now being bestowed on the orchards brings forth fruit. Some of these farmers have received over a dollar a bushel for their fruit in the local markets, but at less prices the industry is still very remunerative. If the counties continue to progress in this way during the coming years Adams county, now the foremost fruit raising county in the State, will have to put forth renewed efforts to retain the prize medal.

Aside from the big apple crops that are raised in Columbia and Montour counties there are a multitude of smaller fruits that, while singly insignificant, together form an aggregate of no mean volume, and are a source of considerable revenue to the farmer and his family. Each farm has a number of cherry, peach, quince, pear and other fruit trees, bearing a more or less valuable burden each year. There are one or two large peach orchards, but most of the farmers content themselves with raising only enough for local trade. Nor are the cultivated fruits the only profitable products. The crabapple, huckleberry, elderberry, chestnut, walnut and hickorynut are plentiful and afford a source of spending money for the younger generation that is not of inconsiderable importance. When taken altogether the financial value of these fruits and nuts assumes proportions that makes them count in the statistics of the counties.

SWINE RAISING

It is taken for granted that the average farmer will raise enough pork for his own use, and that is true of Columbia and Montour counties, but in addition enough hogs are raised to make the industry quite a lucrative one to the shippers supplying outside markets.

The most popular breeds are the Berkshire, Chester-White, Duroc-Jersey and Poland-China, all of the fat or lard type of swine. It is not possible to designate the particular breed that is in the lead, neither can we state the number of animals shipped. Sufficient to say that the industry is a thriving one and in the future will be of considerable importance in this section of the State.

SHEEP

Only enough sheep are raised in Columbia and Montour counties to supply the local butchers, the wool being a side issue, and of little importance in a monetary way. There are many reasons for the decline of this industry here. First come the many useless dogs, which soon develop a fondness for sheep killing. Then the fences are rapidly being taken down on the farms, and sheep are death to crops. Third, the farmers of the West are in a better position to raise sheep at lower prices than in the East. Lastly, the constant care required by this most defenceless animal makes the industry an unprofitable one to the farmer, who can utilize his energies in more lucrative employment.

HORSE BREEDING

Before the Civil war the breeding of horses was one of the chief of the side lines of the farmer in these counties, but in later years the Western horses came into the market at prices that made home-raised stock unprofitable. There was a time when a good Western team could be bought for $300, but the prices are slowly increasing as the Western ranches are cut up into farms, and the local horse breeding industry is regaining some of its lost prestige.

A number of farsighted farmers are entering this field, but still the local market cannot be supplied by local breeders, and from six to ten carloads of Western horses are each year brought in by dealers, who hold frequent sales at prominent points in both of the counties.

CATTLE EPIDEMIC IN MONTOUR COUNTY

Montour county has been unfortunate in having been the point in central Pennsylvania from which the aphthous fever, or foot and mouth disease of cattle, originated. The first discovery of this disease was made on Nov. 9, 1908, on the farm of Jacob Shultz, of Cooper township. Almost at the same time it broke out among the cattle of Edward Shultz, of Boyd's Station, on the south side of the Susquehanna river, opposite Danville. It also infected the herds of the town. The first germs came from cattle shipped here from Buffalo, N. Y., in that year.

About the first of November, 1914, there was an outbreak of the aphthous fever, or foot and mouth disease, among the cattle of Columbia and Montour counties. It was brought to this section in shipments of cattle from Buffalo and Lancaster. Several fine herds were found to be infected and prompt measures were taken by the State Livestock Sanitary Board to stamp out the disease. At the farm of Henry Cooper in Limestone township, Montour county, over thirty head of cattle and several hogs were killed by the State; at the farm of Calvin Cooper in Madison township, Columbia county, about the same number were killed; and on the farm of Charles Umstead, near Washingtonville, ten cows and a lot of hogs were killed. The infection of all of these came from one shipment from Buffalo. At Danville two herds were found to be diseased and promptly killed. They were in the stock-yards of William Mourey and at the farm connected with the Danville Hospital for the Insane. At the latter place over one hundred head of cattle and sixty hogs were killed. The infection here came from a shipment from Lancaster

PROMINENT FARMERS

Among the prominent farmers of Montour county are Dr. W. R. Paules, whose large farm is near Washingtonville; D. R. Rothrock, owner of Pleasant Hill farm; Alexander Billmeyer, who owns fifteen farms, aggregating a thousand acres, near Washingtonville; George W. Watson, owner of Buttonwood Spring farm; and William L. Satteson, who operates Wilmshurst farm, near Exchange. T. E. Hyde, a stock raiser and extensive farmer, has a farm called Edgemont, on the edge of the two counties, near Grovania, that is a model in its methods of operation. Another enterprise is the Guernseydale Stock Farms, near Rupert, owned by a corporation of considerable size, with still another farm near Catawissa.

GRANGERS, OR PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY

One of the strongest orders in Columbia and Montour counties is that of the Patrons of Husbandry, or Grangers, as they are generally called. They have existed in Pennsyl-

vania for forty-two years and nearly every township in these two counties has an organization in thriving condition, the members in many cases owning their hall and conducting a cooperative insurance association. Columbia county has fifteen granges, and Montour county, six. Every county in the State has a number, the total being 820, with a membership of 75,000. Columbia county has the most prosperous insurance association, the Briar Creek Mutual Fire Insurance Company, carrying $14,000,000 of insurance.

The Master of the State Grange and editor-in-chief of the "Pennsylvania Grange News," Hon. William T. Creasy, is a resident of Catawissa township, directly opposite Bloomsburg, where he has one of the finest farms in the county.

The platform of the Grange calls for equalization of taxation, the initiative, referendum and recall in State matters, and on national issues the organization has favored a graduated income tax, the parcel post, election of senators by direct vote, conservation of natural resources and waterpower, and opposed a ship subsidy, a centralized bank, and the sale of American goods at lower prices abroad than at home. All of these but the last have been accomplished, partly through the efforts of the Grange.

In matters of legislation the Grange counts many victories. Through its efforts the agricultural colleges of the country now teach agriculture. Before the Grange turned its attention to them they were agricultural only in name. It was a Grange demand that defeated the bill to reissue the patents on sewing machines and almost immediately machines that could not be bought for less than $100 sold for less than $25. The Grange secured the important and far-reaching decision from the courts that the creature is not greater than the creator, and that as railroads must come to the people for their charters or rights to be, they are amenable to the will of the people. The Grange made possible the Hatch act for the establishment of experiment stations. The agricultural departments at Washington and Harrisburg owe their existence to the Grange. The Inter-State Commerce Commission came into being as a result of the interest taken by the Grange in the transportation question. It was a persistent Grange demand that started the rural free mail carrier on his daily rounds over country roads. National and State oleomargarine and pure food laws have saved the dairy business and have done much to preserve the public health. They are on our statute books only because of the persistent demands of the Grange. Recently the Grange took a leading part in securing from Congress the denatured alcohol bill.

COUNTY FAIRS

The first steps for the exhibition to the public of the products of the ground in Columbia county were made by Dr. John Ramsay, B. F. Hartman, Caleb Barton, William Neal and I. W. Hartman, under the suggestion of Dr. John Taggart, who had visited a successful county fair in the northern part of the State in 1855. The exhibition was held in Mr. Barton's field, at the foot of Second street, Bloomsburg, the grounds being inclosed by a rail fence and almost the entire gate receipts at ten cents a person being expended in police protection. There was enough left to pay two dollars to B. F. Hartman as premium on a driving horse, the only one entered. A few specimens of grain and vegetables and a second-hand grain drill completed the "exhibits."

The following year a fair was held in the Sloan field, on the south side of Sixth and west side of Market streets, which was characterized by a marked improvement in the number and character of the exhibits. The third fair was held in grounds situated on Fifth, between Market and East streets, and the fourth on the grounds now in use by the present organization.

During the first three years of this movement each person worked upon his own plan. Lumber dealers in the town loaned the material for the sheds, etc., which were torn down after each exhibition, but after the organization in 1858 some discipline was introduced into the methods. In that year a charter was granted to the "Columbia County Agricultural, Horticultural and Mechanical Association" on the application of B. F. Hartman, James Masters, William G. Shoemaker, Caleb Barton, Matthias Hartman, Jacob Harris, J. H. Ikeler, A. J. Sloan, Palemon John, E. R. Ikeler, C. G. Barkley, Joshua Fetterman, Thomas Creveling, Joseph P. Conner and John Taggart. After a number of annual meetings the charter was amended in 1885 to provide for perpetual membership and remove restrictions against the holding of real estate.

Before completing the history of this association we will refer briefly to other societies which were at one time or other in existence in the county. The "Northern Columbia and Southern Luzerne Agricultural Association"

was chartered Feb. 16, 1884, and held its first fair near Berwick in September of that year. After five annual exhibitions the association dissolved and the grounds were sold, being now a part of West Berwick.

The "Benton Agricultural Association" received its charter on Oct. 3, 1885, held five annual fairs, and then closed for lack of financial support.

Since 1886 the Columbia County Agricultural Association has added more land to its holdings, doubled the capacity of the grand stand, and developed its fair into one of the largest in the State. The association is conducted on strictly business principles. It neither pays dividends nor levies assessments, the surplus going to make improvements to the grounds and buildings, and to increase the premiums.

The officers in 1886 were: Samuel Camp, president; William Shaffer, J. M. DeWitt, Baltis Sterling, Jere Kostenbauder, vice presidents; J. C. Brown, treasurer; H. V. White, secretary; Thomas Webb, librarian; James P. Freas, John Appleman, Dr. A. P. Heller, executive committee; K. C. Ent, J. P. Sands, George Conner, auditors; Capt. U. H. Ent, chief marshal.

The present officers are: E. D. Hagenbuch, president; A. N. Yost, secretary; Jacob H. Maust, treasurer; Harry S. Barton, librarian; Ellis Ringrose, A. R. Henrie, A. V. Kressler, H. J. Pursel, vice presidents; E. W. Hagenbuch, H. B. Correll, Elliott Adams, executive committee; Austin Ohl, J. C. Cryder, Guy Mensch, auditors.

MONTOUR'S FAIRS

The Montour County Agricultural Society was organized Feb. 18, 1856, with the following officers: Thomas R. Hull, president; Philip F. Maus, C. Garrettson, Robert Patterson, P. Wagner, D. Wilson, E. E. Haas, J. Sheep, G. Shick, William McNinch, Jacob Sechler, vice presidents; James McCormick, secretary; Dr. C. H. Frick, corresponding secretary; B. K. Rhodes, librarian; and D. M. Boyd, treasurer. The board of managers were: John Best, George Smith, James G. McKee, James McMahan, Jr., A. B. Cummings, Jacob Sheep, A. F. Russell, Stephen Roberts, William McHenry, William Yorks, Jacob Cornelison, Edward Morrison, J. M. Best, Mayberry Gearhart, Joseph Levers, John Hibler, Samuel D. Alexander, Robert Blee, William Snyder, E. Wilson.

The fair of that year was held at the mouth of Mahoning creek, and the annual fair was later held at Washingtonville. In the course of time a difference arose between the representatives from the town and country and the society divided, the Northern Montour Agricultural Society being organized. The headquarters of the latter are at Washingtonville, where the annual fairs were held. The Montour County Agricultural Society held annual fairs in Danville. At present there are no fairs held in Montour county, most of the people attending the Bloomsburg fair.

STATISTICS

Working out the averages of the State, to Columbia county, it is ascertained that farm laborers in this section work nine hours and forty-five minutes each day. There are 148,000 farm laborers in the State and their average monthly compensation is $20.60 with board and $32 if the laborer boards himself.

Forty-two out of every one thousand hogs die in this county, a decrease of one from the figures of 1913. There are 1,130,000 head of hogs in the State, and they are valued at $15,594,000, or at the rate of $13.80 a head.

The Columbia county horse has an average value of $139. There are 584,000 horses doing work on the farms of the State, which are valued at over $81,000,000. Last year they were only worth an average of $133.

THE OLD GRISTMILLS

Grain feeds the world and in the history of any nation the grinding of it into flour is found to be the first industry to be established. Handmills were known to the Chinese, the Egyptians, the lesser civilized nomads of Asia, and to the barbarians of Europe. The development of the handmill into the mill driven by animal power, and the subsequent application of waterpower to this work, is a matter that has been treated by many writers of the past. We will describe only the advent of the pioneer millers into the valley of the North Branch of the Susquehanna.

When the Quakers and their immediate successors, the Germans, came to this section of the State they at once noted the ample waterpower of the streams, and set to work to harness it to the millstone. The early settlers in Columbia county had to ride to Sunbury to get their grist ground until the first mill in the county was built in 1774 on Catawissa creek. It was a crude affair, run by the only undershot wheel ever used in the county, and was so often out of repair that

the settlers gave it little work to do. This mill was later rebuilt by Christian Brobst. Jonathan Shoemaker built another mill on the creek here in 1789, which was afterwards converted into a paper mill.

The next oldest mill was the Brown mill, on Ten-mile run, in Mifflin township, operated for years by successive Browns, ancestors of former Postmaster Brown of Bloomsburg, and now in the hands of P. A. Fetterolf. It is unique in having a wooden flume entering its second story, which operated a 22-foot wooden overshot wheel. Other mills on this stream where the Yohe and Nungesser mills, both long since gone.

In point of age the next is the Jacob Cleaver mill, built in 1785 on Roaring creek, near its mouth, in Mayberry township. This mill had a fine fall of water and a dam bolted to the solid ledge of rock above the rock cut forebay. It now has a concrete dam and forebay.

The mill at Slabtown, on Roaring creek, in Locust township, was one of the best of the efforts of that old-time millwright, Samuel Cherrington. This mill had a good fall of water and was only once frozen up in winter. That freeze caused its destruction, for the proprietor sought to thaw it out with straw and set it on fire. On this creek were also built the Mendenhall, Snyder, Hughes and Mourey mills, some of which are still in operation.

Other mills on Catawissa creek were built at Mainville and Shumantown. Some are modern in fittings, while others are operated by the old methods.

The oldest mill on the north side of the river was the Pepper mill on Hemlock creek, in Hemlock township. It is now abandoned. The old McKelvey mill below Eyer's Grove was last operated by John Betz in 1878. The Beagle mill in Hemlock township was abandoned in 1903.

The first flouring mill was built in Millville by John Eves, and has undergone so many changes that the former owner would not recognize the present structure as the successor of the first. This mill is one of the largest buckwheat mills in America and produces more flour of that kind than any other mill in Pennsylvania.

The Eyer's Grove mill, in Greenwood township, is the only brick one in the two counties, and bears a strong resemblance to a church. It was built in 1860 by Jacob Eyer, son of the founder of Bloomsburg. The Iola mill in the same township, was built in 1828, and those at Sereno, Pine township, and Mordansville, Mt. Pleasant township, a little later.

The Cole mill and the Swartwout mill, on Fishing creek, in Sugarloaf township, were both old-timers and famous for buckwheat flour. There are also the Edson and Thomas mills on this creek, the former destroyed by fire some years ago. Both are now running and have modern equipment.

The Red and the White mills, on Hemlock creek, near Bloomsburg, were both built by members of the Barton family, and are still in good condition, both having modern equipment. The Aqueduct mill, at the mouth of Fishing creek, has a flume running under the old North Branch canal bed, and has the distinction of never being out of water. It is a finely fitted up mill, grinding a high grade of wheat flour.

The Mather mill at Benton was at first a planing mill. It now has a fine concrete dam and is modern in every respect. The site of the Stillwater mill is now occupied by a paper mill, as is also that of the Trench mill, just above Bloomsburg.

The mill at Jonestown, built by the family of that name who founded the town, is now operated by H. C. Gruver. The Herring mill at Orangeville has been superseded by an electric light plant.

The McDowell and Bettle mills at Light Street are both still running, as are Ikeler's and Shultz's mills, near Rohrsburg.

On Briar creek only one mill remains of the several of former years—the Ash mill, near the mouth of the stream. The others were the Rittenhouse, Hughes, Traugh and Hoffman mills, all in Briarcreek township.

Bowman's mill, west of Orangeville, has remained in the family for several generations, and still turns out a high grade of buckwheat and excellent wheat flour also. It has modern machinery.

The mills of the White Milling Company and R. R. Ikeler at Bloomsburg, the mill at Jerseytown owned by Mrs. R. G. Greenly and operated by Rohm Brothers, and the mill of J. C. Chrisman at Berwick, are steam mills with modern equipment and all do a thriving business.

The oldest mill in Montour county is the Bosley mill, built in 1788, at Washingtonville, on the site of the fortified one of early times, called Boyle's or Brady's Fort, on the banks of the Chillisquaque. The present mill is a modern one and built of stone.

The first mill built in the county was that of William Montgomery, the founder of the

settlement at the mouth of Mahoning creek, which later became the site of Danville. Montgomery's mill was probably built about 1778. It stood until 1863 and then was razed to make way for modern establishments.

The Crownover mill at Exchange has been replaced by a more modern structure, operated by Charles J. Yagel. The mill in Liberty township, built in 1814 by John Auten, has long since passed away, as has also the Simpson mill in Valley township.

The mill built by Philip Maus at the site of Mausdale, in 1793, was quite a pretentious structure. The millrace was dug by Irish laborers, part of them Protestants and part Catholics. Eleven barrels of whiskey were consumed in the course of the work, and Mr. Maus had frequently to jump in and disarm the two factions when a division occurred on religious lines.

There were many other small mills in different parts of Montour county, along the Chillisquaque and its branches, but they have long passed away or relapsed into ruin, their memories not even being preserved by the oldest inhabitants. The comparatively level topography of Montour and the absence of many streams of sufficient size to afford power deterred the old settlers from building mills, and not until the advent of steam did the gristmills begin to appear outside of the larger towns.

At present the principal mills of the county are located at Danville, Washingtonville, Mausdale, Mooresburg and in Limestone township. All of them are operated either partially or entirely by steampower, and most of them are fitted with the modern roller process.

The great majority of these mills began with a primitive equipment consisting of a pair of grinding stones, many of which were shaped from boulders found near at hand and a round reel covered with silk cloth. The "system" was very short, comprising but two processes, namely, crushing or grinding the grain between the upper and nether millstones, and separating or bolting the mass from the stone on the long reel, thus obtaining the good old-fashioned flour and the equally good old-fashioned "shorts" and bran.

With the advent of competition came the demand for white flour—and more of it from a bushel of wheat. Many of the mills put in additional "runs" of buhrs and more bolting reels, and thus, by first breaking the wheat, and scalping off the bran, they were in a position to handle the flour-yielding portion to much better advantage. The Fowler mill at Espy reached the highest state of perfection, having had several runs of large French buhrs and a long line of scalping and finishing reels.

The modern roller mill with its intricate system and machinery brought the milling business to a scientific basis and the mill owner who did not bring his mill up to date in equipment soon found himself with only neighborhood custom trade, that yielded little or no profit.

To think of a kernel of wheat traveling over a mile and a quarter from the time it entered the stock bin until the finished product reached the flour sack and feed bag, was beyond the ability of the average miller. The man who studied the system until he could follow the twenty or more reductions and separations, and knew when each one was right, and changed his mill until all were producing the best results, became the successful miller. Such men were not plentiful in Columbia county, with the result that only a very few mills are in position to turn out a "fancy patent" flour that will compete successfully in the market.

Quite fittingly, the "gravel picker," which has revolutionized the milling of buckwheat all over the United States, is the invention of a Columbia county man, Charles Follmer, of Benton. Through the inventor's failure to patent his machine, which is used today everywhere buckwheat is milled, it has brought him no financial return.

When the buckwheat heads are harvested, it is almost impossible to keep gravel from mixing with them. Then, when the seeds are ground into flour, the tiny bits of rocks are ground with them, and produce gritty flour. For years this difficulty could not be overcome. Finally Follmer devised a system of three pipes through which air currents were drawn. Beneath them the buckwheat was passed, the seeds being drawn up, while the gravel was left.

Manufacturers quickly seized upon the ingenious device, which Follmer thought too simple to be worth patenting. So successful was it that on one occasion a car of buckwheat flour sent from the White Mills to the South soon after the "picker" had been produced was refused. The Southern purchaser insisted that the buckwheat flour was too white to be pure buckwheat, and could not be convinced that no wheat flour had been mixed with it. Buckwheat under the old system had been of dark color on account of the ground stone which it contained.

CHAPTER V

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES—LIGHTING—ROADS, TURNPIKES

During the period of early settlement this portion of Pennsylvania was a country of "magnificent distances." The means of communication with distant points was slow, tedious and inadequate. As the population increased and the people gained in wealth the urgent necessity for easier means of communication with the more densely settled portions of the Commonwealth became apparent. The Lancaster turnpike, the first of that class of roads in the State, was built in 1795, at a cost of $7,516 a mile, and this aroused the people of this section to the possibilities of road building.

In 1787 Evan Owen, the founder of Berwick, was commissioned to superintend the construction of a road by the State from Easton to the Nescopeck falls, and two years later the Indian trail which was part of the route was improved sufficiently to permit the passage of wheeled vehicles. On March 19, 1804, the Susquehanna & Lehigh Turnpike & Road Company was incorporated, and in the following year graded and completed the road at an enormous expense for those times.

In 1806 the Susquehanna & Tioga Turnpike Road Company was chartered, and by 1818 the road was completed from Berwick to Newtown on the Tioga river, in New York State. After the completion of the bridge at Berwick in 1814 a connecting line of roads extended from Towanda to Easton. John M. Buckalew, one of the prominent citizens of Columbia county, was a stockholder in the company and graded a mile of the turnpike for the sum of $350. This company has never forfeited its charter, and in the annual statements of the treasurer of the State an item of some thousands of dollars appears as an asset, consisting of shares in the Susquehanna & Tioga Turnpike Company.

"Centre" turnpike, so called from being almost in the center of the State, was begun in 1808, and ran from Reading to Northumberland, passing through the township of Conyngham, Columbia county. The chief promoter of this road was Gen. William Montgomery, of Danville. In 1814 a branch turnpike was built from Danville to connect with this main road, and formed one of the important routes from Montour county. In 1788 the Reading road was laid out from Catawissa to Ashland, Schuylkill county, where it connected with the "Centre" turnpike. In 1810 it was made a State road and partially rebuilt. About 1817 a sum of money was appropriated to regrade it, and in 1825 a line of stagecoaches was established by Joseph Weaver. In 1839 Benjamin Potts started an opposition line, both changing horses at the famous Yeager tavern at Slabtown. It was the most important road on the south side of the river and bore an immense amount of traffic. Great covered Conestoga wagons slowly wound their way over the tortuous route across the mountains, their limit of loading being twenty bushels of grain for two horses. The journey to Reading required eight or ten days then. Now an automobile can make it in three hours to Ashland, and about the same time to Reading from the latter place. This road is now route No. 183 of the State highways.

The second Reading road was opened in 1812 through Roaringcreek township, Columbia county, and for a time bore a part of the stagecoach traffic, but the superior attractions of the older road caused a decline after a short time. This road is now the chief route for the farmers to the mining towns of Schuylkill county.

The turnpike from Bloomsburg to Muncy, by way of Jerseytown, Whitehall and Exchange, was established in 1817, and for many years was a prominent road for travelers to that section, until abandoned in favor of the railroads. The road from Berwick to Milton also passed through Jerseytown, making that town a prominent point in the days of the stagecoach.

The road from Benton to Unityville, Ly-

coming county, was built in 1828, and made a mail route at the same time. It bore its share of the traffic of the coaching era.

In 1856 the State Legislature made an appropriation for the construction of a road through the valley of Little Fishing creek from Bloomsburg to Laporte, Sullivan county.

THE NATIONAL ROAD

This article would be incomplete without a description of the great National Road, or Cumberland Pike, as it was sometimes called. Passing as it does through a considerable portion of Pennsylvania, and built at the time of the commencement of the coaching era, it is of vast historical importance in the present age, when good roads are being demanded by all the parties and the people.

This road was proposed in Congress in 1797, an act for its construction was passed nine years later, and the first coach carrying the United States mail passed over it in August, 1818. It was a splendid road, sixty feet wide, built of broken stone over bedstones of enormous size, with a covering of gravel, rolled by an iron roller. Mordecai Cochran was the contractor for the section from Cumberland, Md., to Wheeling, W. Va., through the southern part of Pennsylvania, and he employed over a thousand Irishmen to build that route of 130 miles.

The intention was to build the road clear through to Alton, Ill., but it was completed only as far as Vandalia, Ill., although the route was laid out the rest of the way. Over this road passed most of the prominent persons of the days before the railroads, and for years there was a constant stream of vehicles of all kinds traveling along this fine route towards the West. Since the Highway Commission has been established in this State the National Road has been improved greatly. So well was the work of the original contractor done that in many places the old foundations are still in place.

Not only was this road macadamized, but stone bridges were built over the rivers and creeks, the distances indexed by iron mileposts, and the tollhouses supplied with strong iron gates.

THE "CONESTOGA" WAGON

The first appearance of this wagon in history was at the time of Braddock's expedition in 1755, when Benjamin Franklin issued an advertisement for 150 four-horse wagons and 1,500 saddle or pack horses for the army's use. He agreed to pay fifteen shillings for the use of the wagons each day, and to compensate the owners if the wagons were lost or damaged. This offer later on was almost the cause of Franklin's bankruptcy, as the battle resulted in the capture by the English of almost all the wagons and stock.

At the time of Braddock's expedition the pack horse was the most common means of transporting goods, but after that date the roads were widened and the wagons entered the field, much to the disgust of the pack drivers, who fiercely resisted the invasion.

Pennsylvania may rightly be proud of the Dutchman who designed the Conestoga wagon, for even in this day it is the ideal wagon for the transportation of goods over the roads. It gained its name from the township in Lancaster county where the first vehicle of the kind was made. These wagons had a boat-shaped body with a curved canoe-shaped bottom which fitted them especially for mountain use; for in them freight remained firmly in place at whatever angle the body might be. The body of the wagon was arched over with six or eight hickory bows, of which the center ones were the lowest, covered with a strong white hempen cloth, corded strongly down at the sides and ends. Underneath hung the tar-lodel or greasepot, and the water pail. At the rear was the great feed box, with a wooden cover, slanted to shed the rain. On the sides were the long tool box and storage box. The wheels had broad tires, often a foot wide, many of the turnpike companies giving rebates to the teamsters who had wide tires on their wagons.

Sleek, powerful horses to the number of six to ten drew these heavy wagons, which could be loaded to the top of the cover with a miscellaneous freight of from four to six tons. The horses were clad in handsome harness of fine leather, bore bells, and were driven mostly by word of mouth. The drivers rode sometimes on the "near wheeler," who bore a saddle, or on the "lazy board," a seat inserted on the left side, but it was more often the case that the driver walked alongside his team.

The number of these wagons on the main roads was vast. At one time over 3,000 ran constantly out of Philadelphia to the surrounding towns. Most of the teamsters made freighting their regular vocation, and lived on the road with their teams. They carried their own "grub" as well as feed for the horses, and also a long mattress for their use in the taverns or on the road, sleeping usually on the

tap-room floor, paying a small fee for the privilege. Before retiring many potations were indulged in, and from the resulting battles the old "wagon inns" gained their hard names.

These wagons after the development of railroads in this State became the "prairie schooners" of the West, and bore many an emigrant and his household to the far distant homesteads of that portion of our country.

STAGECOACH DAYS

The first coach was made in England in 1555 by Walter Rippen for the Earl of Rutland. Eight years later he made one for Queen Elizabeth. The early English stagecoaches were clumsy things, without windows or seats, but necessity soon developed them into the fine vehicles of later years. These vehicles were imported into the Colonies in 1737, but the colonists were compelled from the nature of the country to develop their own conveyances.

In 1795 a stage line ran from Philadelphia to New York, the fare being four dollars. The vehicle had four benches, without backs or cushions, placed across the interior, the passengers being compelled to climb over each other to get to the back seat, the coveted one, owing to the opportunity to rest the back against the rear of the coach. Leather curtains covered the top, and the passengers had to stow their baggage under the seats, where it shifted at every move of the lumbering coach. Having no springs, this vehicle was one to create terror in the heart of the unfortunate traveler who had a long journey before him.

The coaches of 1818 had "thoroughbraces" fitted to them, which made the motion much easier. These were leather straps, by which the body of the coach was suspended from hickory bows. At this date the coach also had a seat for the driver, with a footboard, and had a trunk-rack bolted to the rear. Many other modifications were from time to time made in the coaches, all of which were superseded by the famous Concord coach, first built in Concord, N. H., in 1827. This famous coach is still the model for vehicles of its class at the present time.

The word "stagecoach" strictly applies to a vehicle for the transportation of passengers over a route at different stages of which the horses are changed, and the word "omnibus" indicates a coach used for short distances. The first stages from Philadelphia to New York made the trip in three days, but later the trip was made in much shorter time. The National Road was a famous coaching route, at one time four lines of coaches being run upon it.

The coaches in this section of the State were of similar character to those elsewhere, but the roads were not as good and the hills more steep. The rivalry between the different lines was great and in many instances the warring drivers cut the rates to almost nothing in order to drive their rivals out of business. Upon the patronage of these stage lines and their passengers depended the prosperity of many of the towns of Columbia and Montour counties. The village of New Columbus (just over the line in Luzerne county) was founded especially to cater to the coaching traffic, but failed almost in birth, owing to the advent of the railroads.

The journey by stagecoach was a mixture of pleasure and pain. The autumn was probably the best time to travel, for then the roads had settled to their best condition. In summer the dust so covered the passengers that sometimes one could not tell the color of their garments. In winter and spring the coaches sank to the hubs in the soft soil of the poor roads, or bumped over the loose stones of the turnpikes. It seemed to be adding insult to injury to demand toll from the passengers for a journey over such highways. And the tollgates seemed to appear at remarkably frequent intervals.

There was one curious and most depressing condition of stage travel. It seemed no matter how little or how long the journey was, nor where the destination, the coach always started at daybreak, or before. The traveler had to rise in the dark, dress by the feeble illumination of a tallow dip, and start out in the cold, depressing gloom of the early dawn, without breakfast. As most deaths occur in the early hours before dawn, it is surprising that the poor travelers of those days did not gladly shuffle off this mortal coil to evade the terrors of the journey before them. Sometime later in the morning the breakfast post would be reached, and something warm taken within, just as the victim had almost despaired of keeping alive the vital spark. It was no unusual thing for the coach to make ten miles ere the travelers were given their breakfast. From three to five in the morning were the starting hours of the coaches, and the journey often lasted until eight at night. In such a journey many miles could be covered in a day.

OLD INNS

The history of Pennsylvania shows that the taverns of this State were many and good, especially after the Revolution. These taverns or inns were generally kept by the most prominent citizen of the town and were not simply drinking places, but the center of social life for the inhabitants. The better class of taverns usually had a parlor for the women, with an open fireplace, from which the roaring fire cast grateful warmth and cheerful illumination. Most of these parlors were well furnished and served as a place of resort for the family of the innkeeper as well as the traveler's wife or daughter.

The taproom was usually the largest room of the inn, had a bar, a great fireplace, and was furnished with wooden benches and tables. Often there was a rude writing desk for the accommodation of the early traveling salesman or lawyer. One of the furnishings of the fireplace was a pair of smoking tongs, to pull a coal of fire from the embers for the pipes of the habitues. Of the drinks that were served here and the meals partaken much has been written by others, so we will pass over that part and give a brief list of the prominent taverns or inns of Columbia and Montour counties.

One of the first inns was that of Frederick Hill, who built on the site of Fort Jenkins, east of Bloomsburg on the road to Berwick. He and his son ran it for many years. When the stagecoaches came into constant use in 1799 Abram Miller built the "Half-Way House," where horses were changed on the journey between the two towns.

Probably the oldest tavern on the south side of the Susquehanna was the Red Tavern, built in 1804 by John Rhodenberger on the crest of Locust mountain. For almost a decade he catered to the immense traffic along the old Reading road. An inn still stands on the site in 1914, more than a hundred years later. Another inn was built about the same time at the foot of Buck mountain on the other Reading road, by Adam Michael.

When this Reading road was in its high tide of prosperity there were two inns located on it that were famous all over this section. One was the hostelry of John Yeager, at Slabtown, and the other Casper Rhoads' tavern, at Rhoadstown.

An inn stood on the road from Bloomsburg to Danville at the spot now called Grovania (then bearing the title of Ridgeville), but the name of the proprietor has passed away with the building. In 1838, when the coaches ran to every point out of Danville, there were four inns at Washingtonville, all of which did a rushing business.

Probably the most interesting of the old inns now remaining in this part of the State is the one from which the village of White Hall gained its name. The first inn here was the Red Horse Inn, built in 1810 by Andrew Schooley, but it was razed some years later to make way for a storeroom. White Hall Inn was built in 1818 by Capt. John F. Derr, and rebuilt in 1849 by Ferdinand Ritter, who had the ambition to make it a famous resort for travelers. It is probably the most elaborately carved building in this section of Pennsylvania, the work being done by Samuel Brugler of Jerseytown. Over the wide porch is a panel of some length, depicting an eagle holding two American flags and standing upon two cannon. Above the door is a large piece of scrollwork, while on each side are fantastic animal heads. The panels of the door are also hand-carved, as are also the capitals of the fine Corinthian columns. When in its prime, and with a coat of pure white paint upon it, this inn must have presented an imposing appearance to the arriving traveler. Even in its last days of decay and neglect it has an impressive dignity that makes it overshadow the more modern structures around it. The well from which many a traveler watered his weary horse is still in use by the side of the road in front of the old hotel, which is now owned and occupied by John Q. McWilliams.

In the larger towns there were many inns of more or less repute, chief among them being the Cross Keys and Golden Lamb, at Berwick; the Forks Inn and Chamberlain's Hotel, at Bloomsburg; the Susquehanna House, still standing at Catawissa; and the Ferry Tavern, the Jackson Tavern, the Cross Keys Inn, and the Rising Sun Inn, at Danville.

POSTRIDERS—POST OFFICES

Before the establishment of post offices and mail routes the public had to depend on the casual traveler to communicate in writing with friends and relatives in other parts of the State. The first postriders were men who embarked in the carrying of mail for their own gain, and many different rates were charged, according to distance and condition of the roads. In 1773 Hugh Finlay was made postal surveyor by the English government over the territory from Canada to Florida,

the penny post having been established in 1753. He found many abuses in force, but failed to correct them.

In 1811 the United States government ordered a topographical survey of the post road from Passamaquoddy to St. Mary's, in Massachusetts, and in 1815 published a list of the post towns of the country, their distances apart and the charges for letters delivered. To make this information more available to the people the report was printed on linen handkerchiefs and sold at a low rate. Some of these unique records are still in a good state of preservation.

According to this table a single letter was conveyed for a distance of 10 miles or less for 6 cents; up to 60 miles, 8 cents; 100 miles, 10 cents; up to 250 miles, 17 cents; and for 450 miles a fee of 25 cents was charged.

The first post office route was established in Pennsylvania in 1683 by William Penn, between Philadelphia and New Castle, Del. The first postmaster of Philadelphia was Benjamin Franklin, in 1737. In 1753 he was made postmaster for the Colonies, and in 1775 was appointed postmaster general by the Continental Congress.

The rates on letters in this State remained the same as in the above table until 1842. All letters had to be prepaid, postage averaging 12 cents each, and the postmaster was obliged to give the sender a receipt and then forward a description of the letter, the amount of postage paid, the date of sending and other necessary information to the department at Washington. Fortunately for the old postmasters there were few letters transmitted in those days.

The high rates, the poor service and other causes brought into existence many private expresses, which carried letters in defiance of the law for much less than that charged by the government.

Berwick first appears as a post village in 1797. Three years later Jonathan Hancock carried the mail over the route from Wilkes-Barre.

A pony mail was established in 1806 from Danville to Sunbury, the round trip being made in a week. It took two weeks for an answer to be received from Philadelphia. The route from Sunbury to Painted Post was awarded in 1811 to Conrad Teter, who sublet the route from Wilkes-Barre to Miller Horton. The route from Shickshinny to Jerseytown, through the Fishing Creek post office, was established in 1815.

A mail route from Fairmount Springs, Luzerne county, to Taneyville, Lycoming county, by way of Cole's Creek, Campbell and Division, was operated on contract by James N. Park, his son Orrin being the carrier. All mail was carried on foot over the rough and almost pathless country, and it was not till 1848 that the amount of mail matter warranted the use of a horse.

In 1856 Capt. John Derr ran the tri-weekly mail coach from the Exchange Hotel at Bloomsburg to the White Hall Hotel at Whitehall. In 1857 the route was extended to Turbotville.

The post office department reduced the rates in 1845 to 5 cents for a half ounce, over a radius of 300 miles; a greater distance costing 10 cents. As usual, the letters had to be prepaid. In 1847 stamps were first introduced, but did not come into general use until 1855. Rates were reduced to 3 cents in 1863, and again in 1883 to 2 cents for each half ounce.

Free delivery of letters over a restricted route in large cities took effect in 1863. In 1865 it was extended to cover small cities, and in 1873, and then in 1887, the delivery system was made applicable to small towns and villages.

In 1896 the rural free delivery, which has caused the abolition of so many small post offices, was tested in different sections with such success that it was greatly extended in 1904 and later years. At present the rural routes are being extended as fast as conditions warrant into every part of the Union.

Two of the latest additions to the conveniences of the post office, which have in a short time become absolute necessities, are the postal savings banks and the parcel post. The latter was declared but a few years ago by interested parties to be impossible of establishment, yet in the two years of its existence it has demonstrated its great value and almost put the great express companies out of business.

RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE

The first railway mail car was given an official test in 1864. Two mice were responsible for the introduction of the traveling post office. Before that date the mail was distributed according to the addresses at certain designated post offices, which usually were the distributing points of whole States. It was slow and laborious work. At one of these distributing points, Green Bay, Wis., a pair

of mice made their home in a pouch that had lain in the post office for several days. When the pouch finally reached its destination, near the upper shores of Lake Superior, the receiving postmaster found not only the rodent homeseekers, but also a larger family of little mice. They had made beds of chewed-up letters. The postmaster reported the matter to the Chicago office and sent along the mice as an exhibit, which was received by George B. Armstrong, the assistant postmaster. To prevent the repetition of such an occurrence Armstrong sought to speed up the mail service, and finally evolved the idea of having the mail distributed on the trains while in transit. The plan was ridiculed. One man declared: "The government will have to employ a regiment of men to follow the trains to pick up the letters that would be blown out of the cars."

However, the first postal car, an ordinary baggage car equipped with racks and pigeonholes, made its initial run from Chicago to Clinton, Iowa, over fifty years ago, and today every nation in the civilized world is distributing a large part of its mail matter in railway mail cars. In the United States over eighteen thousand railway mail clerks are separating over ninety per cent of all the mail originating in this country and a large volume coming from foreign lands. They have separated in a single year nearly twenty-three billion pieces of mail matter, not including registered mail. They travel an aggregate distance of five hundred million miles every year on the twenty-seven thousand domestic transportation routes having a combined mileage of four hundred and fifty thousand miles.

The service has been raised to the highest point of efficiency to-day and the present ratio of errors in distribution has been reduced to one in ten thousand pieces of mail. The clerks are expected to distribute the mail so that there will be no rehandling in the post offices of large cities, and to separate it into packages corresponding with each mail carrier's route in the cities. In the case of the largest cities they must separate it according to sections or substations. Considering the speed at which the clerks sort the mail, the swaying of the train plunging along at fifty miles an hour, and the thousands of railway connecting points, the locations of over sixty thousand post offices in the United States and the frequent illegibility of the hand written addresses, it becomes a marvel how the railway mail clerk can work without a greater proportion of errors.

Post Offices in Columbia County, 1914

Almedia
Aristes
Beaver Valley—1
Benton—6
Berwick—3
Bloomsburg—5
Briar Creek
Buckhorn
Catawissa—5
Central
Centralia
Elk Grove
Espy
Eyer's Grove
Fishing Creek
Forks—1
Iola (discontinued July 1st)
Jamison City—1
Jerseytown—2
Light Street—1
Lime Ridge
Mainville—1
Mifflinville
Millville—3
Numidia
Orangeville—2
Pine Summit
Roaring Creek—1
Rohrsburg—1
Rupert
Stillwater—1
Wilburton

Post Offices in Montour County, 1914

Danville—7
Exchange
Grovania
Mausdale
Mooresburg
Ottawa
Strawberry Ridge
Washingtonville
White Hall

* The figure after the name of the office indicates the number of rural routes emanating therefrom.

STATE HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT

For many years Pennsylvania has stood almost at the bottom of the list of States in the matter of good roads. Except in a few isolated instances, very little aid has been given in the past to the builders of roads here by the State. The first act for the establishment of a Highway Department was that of 1903, which was supplemented by the acts of 1905 and 1907. The act under which the present State Highway Department is operated is commonly known as the "Sproul Road Act," enacted by the 1911 session of the Legislature, and approved in May of that year by Gov. John K. Tener.

This act called for a reorganization of the existing State Highway Department, and provided for the taking over as State highways the roads comprising 296 specified routes, forming connecting links between county seats and the principal cities and towns, and in addition forming trunk lines extending from one end of the State to the other. The act provided that the new department should have full charge of maintaining and constructing these routes after June 1, 1912; carry on existing State-aid contracts; and further provided for the improvement of township roads to the extent of two million dollars, fifty per cent of which was to be supplied by the State, and the other fifty per cent by the county or township applying for aid.

The department was organized in July, 1911, and the State divided into fourteen districts, District No. 3 consisting of Columbia, Luzerne, Montour, Northumberland, Snyder and Union counties, with headquarters at Bloomsburg. The State Highway headquarters is at Harrisburg, the officers consisting of Edward M. Bigelow, State highway commissioner; Joseph W. Hunter, first deputy State highway commissioner; E. A. Jones, second deputy State highway commissioner; Samuel D. Foster, chief engineer; Howard W. Fry, chief clerk; and W. R. D. Hall, statistician. The field work is under the direction of a bridge engineer, fifteen assistant engineers, and fifty superintendents. The auditing department is under the charge of a certified accountant, and the maintenance department is under the direction of a competent engineer.

In addition to the work done in the counties of Columbia and Montour, considerable work was done upon the historic highway in the southern part of the State, known as the "National Road" or "Cumberland Turnpike." This road was built by the United States government in the years 1804 to 1814, and connected Baltimore, Md., with Alton, Ill. The highway department has improved almost the entire length of this road through Pennsylvania, and intends to make it a model road of modern construction. The great width of this road is a standing rebuke to the "skimpy" methods of the road builders of the past in this State.

The funds expended by the highway department in the years 1912-13 were derived from the following sources:

State highway fund appropriation	$3,000,000
Automobile tax receipts appropriated	1,800,000
State-aid appropriation	1,000,000
Balance State-aid appropriation, 1907-1909	660,642
State-aid funds returned by counties and townships	410,950
National Road appropriation	300,000
Experiments and tests fund appropriation	50,000
Traveling fund appropriation	88,000
Contingent fund appropriation	79,000
Expense fund, automobile division	100,000

The roads placed under the care of the State highway commission aggregated 8,827 miles, and the different classes of construction are as follows: Brick, asphaltic-concrete, asphaltic-macadam, waterbound-macadam, and concrete. There were 206 main State highway routes and 306 alternate lines, the average cost of surveying per mile being $47.87, plotting $11.36 per mile, and checking and tracing $7.96 per mile. In addition to surveying the State highways, 35,512 miles of country roads were surveyed and maps prepared showing the roads, towns, villages and other important places in the districts.

The average expense for maintenance of approximately 6,000 miles of roads in 1912-13 was $169 per mile. The following numbered routes of the State highways are those passing through Columbia and Montour counties: Route No. 2, Sunbury to Danville; No. 3, Danville to Bloomsburg; No. 4, Bloomsburg to Wilkes-Barre via Berwick; No. 16, Bloomsburg to Laporte via Benton; No. 161, Pottsville to Sunbury via Centralia; No. 183, Bloomsburg to Pottsville via Catawissa and Centralia; No. 185, Laporte to Wilkes-Barre via Benton; No. 239, Bloomsburg to Williamsport via Millville and Sereno; No. 240, Williamsport to Danville via Washingtonville; No. 249, Bloomsburg to Lock Haven via Stillwater, Rohrsburg, Millville, Jerseytown, White Hall and Exchange; No. 259, Danville to Lewisburg via Mooresburg; No. 283, Bloomsburg to Sunbury via Catawissa and Pensyl's Mill; No. 303, Iola to Muncy via Pine Summit; No. 321, Laporte to Benton, and over route No. 16 to Bloomsburg; No. 327, Bloomsburg to Berwick via Almedia, Espy, Lime Ridge and Briar Creek.

Under the provisions of the act of 1909 the revenues derived from the registration of motor vehicles and operators' licenses were set aside for the improvement of the State roads. From Jan. 1, 1910, to June 1, 1913, the receipts from this source were $2,031,921. It is estimated that the annual receipts from this source will be over a million dollars a year hereafter.

During the period above referred to the length of routes in the two counties under discussion was 127.24 miles, and the total expended for maintenance upon them was $13,659. The work of surveying the township roads was in progress, but the completed maps had not been placed in the hands of the printer.

The commission is given power to divert or rebuild any State roads, when necessary, to purchase and free of charges all toll roads, rebuild all bridges where necessary, take over all roads running through towns or boroughs where it is necessary to complete the improvement of a route, to aid to the extent of fifty per cent of the cost of the construction of a road through a borough when petitioned, and to make regulations regarding the laying of railroad tracks and pipes or conduits upon and under the said roads.

The State-aid roads are built by the highway department and maintained by them, one half of the cost of building and maintenance being borne by the State and the other half by the county and township. These roads are built to conform with the State standards and are under the supervision of the highway department.

In 1914 a section of State-aided roadway 8,555 feet in length was built in the boroughs of Berwick and West Berwick, under the supervision of the State highway department. The base was concrete and the road was surfaced with Watsontown brick, laid in tar. The contract price of the work was $31,265.33. A strip on each side of the street, including the gutter and curbing, was added by the two boroughs and laid under the supervision of the State engineers; this additional strip was paid for by the boroughs alone. Its length was 3,200 feet, and extended as far as the settled portion of the town of West Berwick.

The present completed State-aid roads are located in Catawissa, Berwick, Danville and a stretch north and south of Benton. The road from Bloomsburg to Danville and through Montour county to Northumberland is macadamized and kept in a fine state of repair, while in other parts of both counties work is proceeding on the roads as rapidly as the amount of funds on hand held by the highway department will justify.

NORTH BRANCH CANAL

The Susquehanna was declared a navigable highway by the Provincial Assembly of 1771 and a sum set aside to improve it. "Durham" boats, so named from a town below Easton, where they were built, were the first to navigate the river. They were sixty feet long, eight feet wide and two feet deep, and drew twenty inches of water when loaded with fifteen tons of merchandise. Four men, with setting poles, moved them against the current at the rate of two miles an hour.

Many attempts were made to increase their speed mechanically before the invention of steam. Isaac A. Chapman, in 1824, built a boat at Nescopeck designed to be operated by horsepower, but it failed after repeated trials. It was fittingly named the "Experiment." Farmers and merchants of these counties resorted to the use of "arks," rafts and flats for the transportation of their merchandise, but they often lost the results of months of labor in a few moments in the rapids and eddies of the treacherous stream. According to the Danville *Watchman* of that year the trade on the Susquehanna in 1824, by means of "arks" and rafts, from Columbia county, was 100,000 bushels of wheat, 3,000 bushels of clover seed, 3,000 barrels of whiskey, 250 tons of pork, and a small amount of lumber. It seems that the forests were then beginning to be completely exhausted along the watercourses.

In April, 1826, the "Codorus," a steamer built at York Haven and commanded by Captain Elger, passed Berwick on its way to Wilkes-Barre and Binghamton. The following month Captain Collins, in the "Susquehanna," a larger boat, attempted to pass the falls of Nescopeck, opposite Berwick, and in the attempt the boiler exploded, killing four and wounding a large number of the passengers. This settled the fate of navigation in the river, and steps were at once taken for the construction of a canal.

Propositions had been made to build a series of dams across the river, but never went beyond the discussion stage. The North Branch canal, which was an extension of the Pennsylvania State canal system, was begun in 1826, the first excavation being celebrated at Berwick by a military parade and salutes from the cannon. Alexander Jameson drove the oxen and Nathan Beach held the plow handles as the first furrows were turned.

The North Branch canal began at Northumberland and extended to the New York State line, there connecting with a canal to Elmira; thence boats were towed down Seneca lake to the branch of the Erie canal, through which either the Atlantic or the Great Lakes could be easily reached. The canal was opened as far as Nanticoke falls in September, 1831; the Wyoming extension to Pittston, seventeen miles, was completed in 1834; the Tioga branch, to connect with the New York canal system, was begun in 1836; also the line from Pittston to Athens; the Tunkhannock line was begun in 1838.

The North Branch Canal Company was incorporated in 1843 and took over the unfinished portion between the Lackawanna river and the New York State line, but did not carry out the contract, and in 1848 the State regained control of that part. The entire canal and its branches was finally completed in 1853, but not fully opened until 1856, when the "Tonawanda" passed up from Pittston to Elmira with a cargo of coal. The total cost of the North Branch canal and its branches was $1,598,379.35.

The length of the canal through the counties of Columbia and Montour was about twenty-

four miles. In this section there were five locks, located at Berwick, Bloomsburg, Rupert and Lime Ridge and one near Danville. These locks were twenty feet wide, twenty feet deep, with three sets of gates at distances of ninety feet. They were very substantially built of earth, lined with stone, covered with a wooden sheathing fastened to the stones by iron rods and wedges. The capstones along the walls were of Pottsville conglomerate, fastened together with iron staples sunk in holes previously filled with melted lead. Some of these locks could easily be used at present, while others have been destroyed by fire and flood. The most important monument in Columbia county to the ability of the old canal builders is the aqueduct at Rupert, which is now used by the electric railroad as a bridge. The stone piers are in excellent shape and the timbers are still in fair condition after eighty-three years of use.

In 1830 the first canalboat—the "Wyoming"—built at Northumberland passed Berwick in the river, the canal being still uncompleted. The following year the "Luzerne" came up the canal. In 1835 the first boats built exclusively for passenger trade, the "Denison" and the "Gertrude," constructed by Miller Horton and A. H. Cahoon, were launched at Northumberland for the trade between that town and Wilkes-Barre. They were drawn by six horses. For a period of some years before the advent of the railroads the canal was a favorite route for passenger traffic, as the stagecoaches were barely comfortable and more expensive. Although the progress on the canal was slow—about six miles an hour—the scenery was beautiful, the accommodations excellent, and the food could be eaten in peace and at leisure. Many picnic and excursion parties were made up and the practice continued even down to the last years of the life of the canal system, when small light-draft steamers were used for the purpose.

Boatyards were established at Northumberland, Espy and Wilkes-Barre, where the boats were built and repaired. The canal company in later years operated its own boats, but any person could carry on a freight business by paying the regular tolls and complying with the rules. In winter the canal was emptied of water and all the necessary repairs were then made. In the spring it was necessary to mow the long grass in the canal bed before the water was let in, as it greatly interfered with rapid transit.

For some years the business done by the canal was immense. It was the main avenue to the seaboard and coal could be profitably sent through it to Philadelphia for one dollar a ton from Wilkes-Barre. The railroad rate is now nearly double that. Canalboats were on an average eighty-five feet long and drew two feet when loaded. The average depth of the canal was five feet. The largest cargo ever shipped in one boat was a mixed one of 285 tons.

The entire canal system in this section of the State was sold in 1858 to the Sunbury & Erie Railroad Company and by them to the North Branch Canal Company. In 1869 it was sold to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, who formed the subsidiary company which for some years operated it under the name of the Pennsylvania Canal Company.

In 1880 the traffic on the canal began to decline and in ten years after that it became apparent that the canal would have to be abandoned. The unprecedented freshets of 1889 had destroyed the Juniata division, from Newton Hamilton to Rope Ferry, a distance of fifty-six miles, and the West Branch canal was also damaged, all that portion west of the Loyalsock being almost totally obliterated. Having no connection below Northumberland, the canal became almost useless and was finally abandoned in 1891. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company sold it to the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company, the present owners, later on.

The Pennsylvania Canal Company operated the section of the canal from Northumberland to Wilkes-Barre, a distance of sixty-five miles, but owned altogether about 338 miles of canals. Their capital stock was fixed at $5,000,000 and the officers were all Philadelphians, stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The local superintendents in this section were Hugh D. Quick of Rupert and Hudson Owen of Berwick. The chief engineer was Thomas H. Wierman of Harrisburg.

In this year of 1914 there is little evidence in sight of the past glory of the canal, although but a few years have elapsed since its abandonment. Nature has done her best to obliterate the work of the past and man has assisted her by tearing down the embankments and destroying the stone work. The authorities at Danville have almost entirely filled up the bed of the canal, but in Bloomsburg and Berwick and along most of the intervening space it remains open, filled in places with stagnant water, a menace to the health of the public. The locks at Rupert and Bloomsburg are still visible,

but those at Danville and Berwick are covered up under tons of earth.

The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company has placed metal signs along the line of the canal, warning the public against trespassing. Many persons object to this prohibition, but in a way it is a blessing to the people. It prevents adjacent landowners from shutting off the river from the public use and has permitted the growth of trees to continue unrestricted, thus converting many parts of the canal towpath into a veritable "lovers' lane," embowered with foliage and affording a shady walk for miles along the beautiful Susquehanna. The canal could be easily converted into a level and permanent highway at but moderate expense, if the railroad could be induced to turn it over to the State Highway Commission.

RAILROADS

The honor of being the first to promote and construct a railroad in this section of Pennsylvania belongs to citizens of Catawissa, the head of the project, and for a time the only advocate of the plan, being Christian Brobst. The story of the building of this road is an interesting and romantic one, and has been compiled in the following accurate narrative by Charles E. Randall, editor of the Catawissa *News Item* and vice president of the Columbia County Historical Society.

In the issue of Jan. 20, 1825, *Danville Watchman,* appeared a letter from Christian Brobst, Catawissa, dated Jan. 15th. At that time water transportation was considered the solution of the problem of communication between the great manufacturing centers, the State canal being partially completed. A route for water communication was sought between the Schuylkill river and the North Branch of the Susquehanna.

In his letter to the *Watchman* Mr. Brobst, who was one of Catawissa's "live wires," a merchant miller, owning the upper mill at that place, the farm now owned by Harman Breisch, and a number of other properties in this section, advocated a route between the two rivers by way of the Little Schuylkill river and Catawissa creek. He claimed the route was practical and that he was acquainted with every foot of the way. His plan was to come up the Schuylkill river, then up the Little Schuylkill to its headwaters; cross over to the headwaters of Catawissa creek, "a distance of three miles, part of the way through a small mountain"; then down Catawissa creek to the North Branch of the Susquehanna; "the levels showing that every foot of the waterways could be made navigable."

"This could be made a part of a route from Philadelphia to the lakes," he stated, "by going down the North Branch and up the West Branch to Sinnemahoning creek, 100 miles; up the Sinnemahoning to Toby's (or Sandy) creek, 40 miles; down Toby's creek to Allegheny river, 60 miles; up the Allegheny to French creek, 25 miles; up French creek to Waterford, 28 miles; then by canal 14 miles across country to Erie." This route, he claimed, would necessitate the construction of but thirty miles of canals. His idea was that the streams could all be made navigable by a series of dams.

Nothing ever came of this project, and it was not until 1829 that the transportation question came up again. This time it was the railroad project. Mr. Brobst had been elected to the Legislature from Columbia county, and kept hammering at the State authorities for transportation between the Schuylkill and the North Branch. Fortified by the survey he had made on the waterway project, he succeeded in getting the Legislature, in 1828, to pass an act authorizing the Pennsylvania Canal Commission to "employ a competent engineer to make surveys and examinations between a point on the Schuylkill canal near Pottsville, and a point on the Susquehanna river between the towns of Catawissa and Sunbury," as to the feasibility of building a railroad between those points.

The waterway levels taken by Mr. Brobst were by means of a "Jacob's staff" and a home-made water level, made by himself, and they were so accurate that in surveys in later years by professional engineers the levels varied only about six feet in the entire distance between Catawissa and what is now Lofty. An engineer named Robinson was employed by the canal board to make the surveys, three terminal points on the North Branch of the Susquehanna river being considered—Catawissa, Danville and Sunbury. The engineer eliminated Danville on account of "insurmountable natural obstacles," and after a lengthy survey reported to the commissioners in favor of a route through the Ouakake and Catawissa valleys with Catawissa as the terminal, saying that this route was "adapted to locomotive engines," while the route with Sunbury as a terminus was "adapted to horse power only for the greater part of the route." Besides, "the Catawissa route would give three distributive points—Pottsville, Little Schuylkill and the Lehigh."

In spite of the engineer's report the canal commissioners favored the Sunbury terminus, one of their number, Gen. Daniel Montgomery, being particularly active in Sunbury's support. On February 7, 1829, a meeting was held at the home of Christian A. Brobst (a son of Christian Brobst), Catawissa, to "protest against the activity of said Gen. Daniel Montgomery, he being a canal commissioner, in furthering Sunbury's claims as a terminal against the report of the engineer in favor of Catawissa." Mr. Brobst was chosen president of the meeting and Joseph Paxton and Dr. Isaac Pickering, secretaries. A committee was appointed to see that the Catawissa route got a fair show, the committee to attend the meeting of the canal commission at Harrisburg. The committee was as follows: Col. Joseph Paxton, William McKelvy, Joseph Brobst (a son of Christian), Dr. Harman Gearhart and Dr. Isaac Pickering.

The project of the State building the railroad fell through, but the Catawissians did not give up the idea, but turned to Philadelphia capitalists and business men with whom they had business connections. Two years later they succeeded in interesting Philadelphia capital and the Little Schuylkill & Susquehanna Railroad Company was formed.

In the charter granted by the Legislature on March 21, 1831, Charles Sidney Coxe, George Troutman, Thomas Reeves, Jr., Robert Earp, Nathan Smith and George W. Tryon, of Philadelphia; George DeB. Keim and Mathias S. Richards, of Reading, Berks county; William Audenreid, Burd Patterson, of Pottsville, Schuylkill county; Christian Brobst and Joseph Paxton, of Catawissa, Columbia county; and Wm. McElwy (McKelvy) and Ebenezer Daniel, of Bloomsburg, Columbia county, were appointed commissioners to open books for stock subscriptions.

By 1835 sufficient money had been raised by stock subscriptions and the financial support of a Philadelphia bank (either the Bank of North America or the Bank of the United States) to start the work.

One provision of the charter was "that the said road shall not be more than four rods wide, and shall not pass through any burying-ground, or place of public worship, or any dwelling-house, without the consent of the owner thereof, or any outbuildings of the value of three hundred dollars, without such consent."

Edward Miller was appointed chief engineer and he came to Catawissa early in 1835 and started the survey. The first right of way secured was of John Fortner, whose farm (Franklin township), now owned and tenanted by his granddaughter, Miss Alvaretta Fortner, extended down to Catawissa creek. The survey began at the west line of the Fortner property.

Chief Engineer Miller built the house known as the "Monroe house" at the corner of Second and South streets, and the office of the company was located there. The property is now owned by Oliver Miller, of Aristes.

The work continued during 1835-36-37-38, the right of way being secured, the grading completed and the bridges erected, the line ending at what was later known as the Lehigh Valley switchback, below Ryan's tunnel, at the foot of an inclined plane starting midway between Lofty and Ryan's tunnel and ending half a mile below in the Quakake valley, where the Wilkes-Barre turnpike crosses the Little Schuylkill river. It was the intention to continue the line through the Quakake valley to Philadelphia. The grade of the plane was 10 feet 9 inches, to the one hundred feet.

The bridges were wooden lattice-work, the timber being sawed by sawmills set up on the ground. Not a bolt or spike was used in any of the bridges, the framework being put together with wooden pins.

Not a rail was laid on the right of way, however, though a quantity had been prepared and stored at the foot of the inclined plane. The stringers were sawed out of logs to a suitable size and a strap rail of iron nailed on the top. The old plane, graded in 1838, is plainly traceable today from the trains passing that point on the Reading.

A locomotive was built in England for the Little Schuylkill & Susquehanna Railroad Company, but was never used as no track had been laid. It was stored at Philadelphia until the Catawissa, Williamsport & Erie Railroad was built. It weighed about fifteen tons and was called the "Catawissa," and was about the size of one of the little "dinkeys" used in later years by superintendents. It was never run practically, except on the C. W. & E. Railroad, where it was used for a short time to haul the officials over the road, having been first overhauled by Harry Clayton, of Tamaqua, master mechanic of the Little Schuylkill railroad.

In 1838 the bank that had financed the road failed and the work stopped, not to be resumed until 1853, when it was taken up by a new corporation, the Catawissa, Williamsport & Erie Railroad Company, chartered in 1850, which took over the property of the Little Schuylkill & Susquehanna Railroad Company,

and was authorized to extend the road to Williamsport. This company surveyed a new route from the head of the old inclined plane, abandoning that route, going to Tamanend, where it connected with the Little Schuylkill Navigation & Railroad Company, which was built from Port Clinton to meet them.

The contractors from Catawissa to Tamanend were Alexander Christy and a man named Malcom, both Scotchmen. They tore down the old lattice-work bridges and erected trestles, except at Mainville, Fisher's, Mine Gap and Long Hollow, where Burr arch bridges were erected. The old bed graded by the original company was repaired and used. The road was completed to Rupert in 1854.

Beyond Rupert to Milton, where it joined the P. & E. railroad, Thomas Emmet was chief engineer and contractor, and he was permitted to make out his own estimates. He must have been an honest man, as no charges of graft were ever made against him. The road was completed to Milton in the fall of 1854.

The first locomotive used on the line, the one used in track-laying and ballasting, was the "Massachusetts." It was built in that State by Hinkly & Drury, and was delivered at Columbia, Pa., from where it was brought to Catawissa on a canal flat in 1853. It was unloaded at a point opposite the head of the "cove" below town, run over a cribbed-up track to the river bank, where it was loaded upon a large flat and ferried across the river to a point near the dwelling house that used to stand just below the Pennsylvania junction. From that point it was hauled up a temporary track to an engine house that had been erected near the old Nick Fisher home, the end of the grading then. The rails used were made at Danville, weighed 56 pounds to the yard, and were delivered across the river and hauled over the bridge by teams, being stored at the engine house and at the paper mill crossing.

The "Massachusetts," afterwards known as No. 2, weighed about twenty-five tons, was a wood-burner, and had Samuel Carpenter as engineer and Frank Wright as fireman, both from Columbia. Joseph Shuman, of Beaver Valley, was night watchman at the enginehouse and engine wiper.

In 1853 a line was run from the old grading at the Fortner line down the river to Danville, crossing the river at Boyd's. Colonel Paxton, one of the promoters of the company, owned the farm at the mouth of Fishing creek (now the Boody farm) and wanted the railroad to go to Danville by way of his farm. He succeeded in getting passed a supplement to the act of the Legislature incorporating the Catawissa, Williamsport & Erie Railroad Co., extending the line to Williamsport, "Provided, That any road located under authority of this section shall not diverge more than one mile distant from the mouth of Fishing creek." The road was built by way of Fishing creek and the town of Rupert resulted.

Another line was run from Rupert through Millville and Muncy to Williamsport, but nothing was ever done with this route.

The Catawissa-Tamanend end of the road was completed first and mixed trains were run between Port Clinton and Catawissa, the first one on the 16th or 17th of July, 1854, the C. W. & E. having trackage rights over the Little Schuylkill to Port Clinton, where they connected with the Reading main line. The creek bridge had been completed and the Catawissa station was located on the present site. The yard comprised the home of Isaac S. Monroe, who sold to the company and purchased the home built by Chief Engineer Miller at the corner of Second and South streets. The old Monroe homestead was moved down opposite the station and was for many years used as offices, being torn down a few years ago.

The first through train from Port Clinton to Milton (with connections through from Philadelphia) was run in September or October, 1854. The first scheduled train started from Catawissa to Port Clinton on Monday in July. It came up from Tamaqua on Sunday, the 16th or 17th, to be here ready for Monday's start. There were two trains running from opposite ends of the line. The engineer of the first regular train out of Catawissa was John Johnson, afterwards a machinist in the shops here, and the fireman was his brother-in-law, a man named Coe. The conductor's name was DuBois. That Sunday was a gala day in Catawissa, thousands of people coming from all over this section to see the train come in. W. G. Yetter, then sixteen years of age, saw the train arrive that afternoon. The first station agent at Catawissa was George Hughes, father of Mrs. Sarah Vastine. The first at Rupert was George S. Gilbert, a member of the engineer corps.

The locomotive was turned at this place by means of a Y, that extended out to the river bank from the old station and back to Roberts' run (now Corn run).

The C. W. & E. was built at a uniform grade of 33 feet to the mile from Catawissa to Lofty. The maximum curvature was 12 degrees, except at "Nigger Hollow," where it was 12½.

From Lofty to Tamanend the descending grade was 66 feet to the mile.

The Catawissa railroad had seven wooden trestle bridges (the largest being that at Dark Run, which was 546 feet high and 574 feet long) and about as many tunnels. The bridge at Mainville was 115 feet high and 727 feet long. It was the only one in Columbia county. A fine steel bridge now occupies its place, the old piers of the first one still remaining. All the others have been replaced by steel.

The Catawissa shops were built in 1864, the repair work before that time being done at Tamaqua. The first master mechanic was George H. Prescott, and his brother, "Andy" Prescott, was foreman.

The Catawissa railroad was extended from Milton to Williamsport in 1871, under George Webb, superintendent and chief engineer, with W. G. Yetter as assistant engineer. In 1882 W. G. Yetter, resident engineer, laid out and built the extension from Williamsport to Newberry. The extension from Milton to Williamsport cost $1,200,000, the estimate having been $1,000,000.

The Catawissa, Williamsport & Erie had a strenuous time and in 1860 gave up the ghost. The property was purchased at public sale by the Catawissa Railroad Company, a corporation formed for that purpose. In 1872 the road was taken over by the Philadelphia & Reading Railway Company under a lease, under which the latter company still holds control and operates the road.

The officers of the road have been: Presidents—William D. Lewis, T. H. Dupey, M. P. Hutchinson and Franklin B. Gowen (after the Reading took charge in 1872); superintendents—Thomas M. McKissock; Henry Fondy; Stanley H. Goodwin, who resigned in May, 1863; followed by George Webb, who resigned in 1872; succeeded by Daniel Reinhard until March 17, 1887, when W. G. Yetter was appointed until June, 1893, when the Catawissa railroad was consolidated with the Shamokin Branch of the P. & R. under Mr. Bertolet as superintendent, until he was succeeded by A. T. Dice, who was followed by J. E. Turk, the present superintendent.

The second railroad built through this section of the county was the Lackawanna & Bloomsburg road, projected by citizens of Wilkes-Barre, who had no means of reaching Philadelphia but the circuitous route through Scranton and New York City. This road was completed in 1857 to Rupert, connecting there with the Catawissa road, and the first train passed Bloomsburg on Jan. 1, 1858. Two years later the road was extended to Northumberland. At first but two trains, one passenger and one freight, were in service, but additions of two trains were made every ten years until 1881, when it came into the control of the famous Lackawanna, "The Road of Anthracite," which now operates the line. At present four passenger trains are run daily each way, and an equal number of freights. The line is equipped with automatic block signals and is one of the finest in the State.

The North & West Branch railroad was conceived in the mind of Rev. D. J. Waller, of Bloomsburg, who reasoned that the logical route for a railroad was along the southern bank of the Susquehanna. This route had previously been the one selected by Simon P. Kase as the one for his telegraph line, but was abandoned in favor of the Hazleton route. Mr. Waller wrote the charter for the new road, and Hon. C. R. Buckalew had it passed by the Legislature in 1871. It was ten years, however, before the road was completed to Wilkes-Barre from Catawissa. J. C. Brown was chief engineer, and Samuel Neyhard, assistant. The charter of the company provided that a bridge be built over the Susquehanna, with a wagon way beside the tracks, the county to pay two-fifths of the cost. That bridge was never built, but the road was constructed under the name of North & West Branch Railroad Company, with almost unlimited powers to construct branches, etc. It came into the control of the Pennsylvania system in 1886. At the present time the road is in a prosperous condition. Six passenger trains and numerous freights are run daily through Catawissa.

In 1870 the Danville, Hazleton & Wilkes-Barre road was built by the efforts of Simon P. Kase, of Danville. It, also, is now in the control of the Pennsylvania. It follows the east bank of the Catawissa creek, passing through Main and Beaver townships, connecting Catawissa with Hazleton and the hard coal region.

The Bloomsburg & Sullivan Railroad Company received its original charter from the State in 1883, and was completed in 1888. The first ground was broken at the bridge a short distance north of Orangeville, in August, 1886, the road was completed and operated to Benton the following year, and to Jamison City in 1888. The promoters of the road were: Hon. C. R. Buckalew and Col. John Jamison, of Bloomsburg, and the constructing engineer was John A. Wilson, of Philadelphia. James C. Brown, a former postmaster of Bloomsburg, was the surveyor of the line. The entire right of

way was secured through the efforts of Capt. H. J. Conner and Silas McHenry. John Bush (Giovanni Bucci), of Bloomsburg, was the contractor. The road is twenty-nine miles long, its route being through the beautiful and historic Fishingcreek valley, where at many points are located the camps and cottages of the summer residents from Bloomsburg, Catawissa, Berwick and the adjoining towns in the county. There are many highly productive farms along the line, which passes through Light Street, Orangeville, Forks, Stillwater, Benton, Coles Creek, Central and Jamison City. Connection is made at Bloomsburg with the Lackawanna and the Reading, and at Paper Mill with the Susquehanna, Bloomsburg & Berwick roads. The road operates six passenger trains each day, and several freights, although the trade has fallen off since the removal of the sawmills at Jamison City. An extension was projected northward to connect with the Lehigh Valley road, and a route was once surveyed, but nothing further has culminated.

The present officers of the road are: Samuel Wigfall, president; H. T. Dechert, vice president; W. C. Snyder, superintendent and treasurer; George A. Ritter, secretary and auditor; W. C. Fortune, supervisor. About fifty men are employed by the company.

The Wilkes-Barre & Western railroad was commenced in 1885, ran the first train from Watsontown to Millville in 1887, and in 1891 was completed to Orangeville. Subsequently the management changed hands, the name was changed to the Susquehanna, Bloomsburg & Berwick Railroad Company, the line to Orangeville abandoned, the route made through Light Street and the line completed to Berwick in 1903. Over this road most of the cars manufactured by the American Car & Foundry Company, of Berwick, are forwarded to their owners.

The line traverses a picturesque region of hills and deep valleys, passing through Light Street, Paper Mill, Jerseytown, Eyer's Grove and Mordansville, with a branch to Millville. The terminus of the road is at Watsontown, on the west branch of the Susquehanna. Samuel B. Haupt, president of the road, died in September, 1913, from injuries received when his private car was struck by a switch engine in the Berwick yards. Since his death the road has come into the control of the Pennsylvania system.

ELECTRIC RAILWAYS—LIGHTING

For the following concise and correct history of the development of gas and electricity in the counties of Columbia and Montour we are indebted to A. W. Duy, a prominent attorney of Bloomsburg, who is personally associated with these companies.

Gas Lighting

The first gas company to be incorporated and begin operations in Bloomsburg was the Bloomsburg Gas Company, which corporation received its charter from the court of Common Pleas of Columbia county on May 9, 1874. The authorized capitalization was $30,000 (Deed Book 27, page 433), and the promoters of this enterprise were as follows: H. J. Clark, John LaWall, Freas Brown, D. A. Beckley, Samuel Knorr, H. H. Grotz, E. R. Ikeler, Enos Jacoby, A. L. Turner, J. C. Brown, J. K. Grotz, A. C. Smith, C. Bittenbender, C. F. Knapp, J. H. Maize, Ed. M. Warden, Jacob Schuyler, C. G. Barkley, D. J. Waller, William Peacock, J. J. Brower, I. W. Hartman, Robert F. Clark, John A. Funston, C. W. Neal, Joshua Fetterman, W. M. Reber, D. Lowenberg, M. C. Woodward, J. S. Sterner, E. H. Little, Louis Bernhard, Wm. B. Koons, Isaiah Hagenbuch, W. F. Sloan, H. L. Dieffenbach, C. W. Miller.

These gentlemen after receiving their charter purchased the tract of land at the intersection of Seventh and Market streets in the town of Bloomsburg, there constructed a gas plant and laid mains throughout the main portion of the town, and conducted a very prosperous business until Sept. 2, 1899, when the company leased its property, rights and franchises for a period of nine hundred and ninety-nine years (Misc. Book 6, page 454) to the American Gas Light Company of Bloomsburg, a corporation formed under the act of 1874, for the purpose of taking over the property, rights and franchises of the old Bloomsburg Gas Company.

The American Gas Light Company of Bloomsburg received its charter Aug. 25, 1899 (Misc. Book 8, page 665), its authorized capitalization being $40,000, together with an issue of bonds of equal amount, and the incorporators of the company were: William D. Boyer, John B. Russel, Grant Pelton, George W. Reynolds, P. R. Bevan, all of Wilkes-Barre, Pa. It continued in business until Nov. 16, 1906, when by virtue of an agreement of merger and consolidation between it and the American Electric Light Company, the property, rights and franchises of the company became vested

in the United Gas and Electric Company of Bloomsburg, the incorporators of the last named company being E. B. Tustin, John B. Russel, P. R. Bevan, Harry S. Barton, A. W. Duy. The gas business in Bloomsburg was conducted under the management of this company until Feb. 7, 1911, when by another agreement of merger and consolidation it was merged with twenty-two other gas and electric companies, covering the territory between the borough of Nescopeck in Luzerne county, and the borough of Riverside in Northumberland county, both inclusive, forming the Columbia Gas and Electric Company, the details of whose consolidation are referred to later on.

The Columbia Gas and Electric Company sold and conveyed all of its property, rights and franchises to the Columbia and Montour Electric Company in March, 1913, and the gas business is now being conducted under the management of that company and is keeping pace with the rapid strides in the general industrial development of Bloomsburg.

The Danville Gas Company was created by special act of Assembly, approved the 8th day of May, 1854 (P. L. 1855, page 710). This company purchased the lot of land where the present gas and electric plant is located and erected a gas plant, constructed mains throughout the borough of Danville and proceeded to engage in the business of furnishing gas to the citizens of that borough. The property of the Danville Gas Company was next acquired by the Consumers Gas Company, a corporation which was created under the act of 1874, on Nov. 8, 1882, and this company conveyed by lease for the term of nine hundred and ninety-nine years, its property, rights and franchises to the Standard Gas Company (Deed Book 19, page 606).

Electric Lighting

The pioneers in the electric lighting business in Columbia county were the following gentlemen and firms: W. R. Tubbs, Harman & Hassert, Robbins & Peacock, W. H. Brower, C. M. Creveling, L. S. Wintersteen, B. F. Sharpless, T. L. Gunton, Isaac S. Kuhn, J. R. Schuyler, J. C. Brown, I. W. Willits, Frank P. Billmeyer, C. W. Miller, N. U. Funk, E. V. Hartman, H. V. White, L. T. Sharpless, C. A. Kleim, A. G. Briggs, J. E. Wilson, J. M. Robbins, Mathias Geist, R. W. Oswald, James McCloskey, H. P. Chamberlain, L. N. Moyer, D. W. Kitchen, W. R. Kocher, H. J. Clark & Son, Freas Brown, Charles G. Barkley, Paul E. Wirt, George Rosenstock, David Hensinger, Frank P. Drinker, M. G. Hughes, John Appleman, James Magee, J. H. Mercer, William Chrisman, L. E. Waller, John A. Funston, B. F. Gardner, William Krickbaum, H. W. McReynolds, L. Gross, John L. Moyer, C. W. Neal, John B. Casey, J. H. Maize.

On Dec. 11, 1889, the above gentlemen, all of whom were prominent in the affairs of the county, received a charter from the governor, effected an organization under the name of Bloomsburg Electric Light and Power Company (Misc. Book 3, page 440), purchased a lot at the northeast corner of the intersection of Eighth and Catharine streets, Bloomsburg, and there erected an electric light plant, the original equipment consisting of two small Keeler boilers; two fifty horsepower Taylor-Beck engines; two fifty kilowatt Thompson-Houston alternating generators, one fifty light direct current Thompson-Houston arc generator, and a wooden panel switchboard.

A contract for lighting the streets of Bloomsburg was secured from the town council, pole lines and wires were erected throughout the built up portion of the town, arc lights placed at the intersection of the principal thoroughfares and electric light turned on about the 1st of April, 1891, a truly historic event in the advancement of Bloomsburg.

This company on Sept. 2, 1899 (Misc. Book 6, page 451), leased its property, rights and franchises to the American Electric Light Company, a corporation which was formed for the purpose of taking over the old company, having received its charter Aug. 21, 1899 (Misc. Book 8, page 664), of which company the incorporators were William D. Boyer, Grant Pelton, G. W. Reynolds, P. R. Bevan, all of Wilkes-Barre. This company conducted the plant until the 16th of November, 1906, when it entered into an agreement of merger and consolidation with the American Gas Light Company of Bloomsburg, forming the United Gas and Electric Company of Bloomsburg (Misc. Book 9, page 17).

The Irondale Electric Light, Heat & Power Company was incorporated on April 7, 1902 (Misc. Book 7, page 503), the incorporators being C. M. Creveling, W. S. Moyer, Dr. W. M. Reber, Charles W. Runyon, N. U. Funk, Grant Herring, H. A. M'Killip, J. N. Thompson, C. A. Kleim, J. C. Brown, Dr. J. J. Brown.

The Irondale Electric Light, Heat and Power Company acquired by purchase the dam, mill race, wheel house, and water rights of the Bloomsburg Iron Company, and in the year 1902 erected and equipped at Irondale a hydro-electric plant, receiving its waterpower from

Fishing creek, the water being conveyed from the old Irondale dam by way of the headrace and developing about two hundred horsepower. For a number of years the Irondale Electric Light, Heat and Power Company and the Bloomsburg Electric Light and Power Company were both engaged in the furnishing of electricity to the community, developing a spirited competition, resulting in a rate which while beneficial to the citizens produced disastrous results to those having investment in the enterprise.

The Berwick Electric Light Company was incorporated on Aug. 4, 1892 (Misc. Book 4, page 70), the following gentlemen being interested in the enterprise at that time: F. H. Eaton, C. D. Eaton, W. F. Lowry, C. C. Evans, F. W. Brockway, W. E. Elmes. They subsequently incorporated the West Berwick Electric Light Company, which was a company subsidiary to the Berwick Electric Light Company, furnishing electric current in the borough of West Berwick. These two companies later joined the merger and consolidation forming the Columbia Gas and Electric Company.

The first electric light company to be incorporated in the borough of Danville, Montour county, was the Standard Electric Light Company, which received its letters patent from the Commonwealth on Oct. 6, 1899 (Deed Book 21, page 435), the incorporators being John B. Russel, W. D. Boyer, G. W. Reynolds, Grant Pelton, P. R. Bevan, and this company took over by purchase the electric light business in Danville which had formerly been conducted by John R. Bennett, as an individual.

ELECTRIC RAILWAYS

The first electric railway company organized in Columbia county was the Bloomsburg Electric Street Railway Company, which was incorporated on June 1, 1892, under the act of 1889 (Misc. Book 4, page 41), by J. L. Dillon, L. E. Waller, C. C. Peacock, I. W. Willits, W. R. Tubbs, C. W. Miller, for the purpose of constructing two miles of road in the town of Bloomsburg. This enterprise was subsequently abandoned, as the traffic was not deemed sufficient to support it.

The Bloomsburg and Berwick Electric Railway Company was incorporated Feb. 9, 1899 (Misc. Book 6, page 265), by R. Steen Martin, Franklin Ingraham, J. M. Emery, L. E. Waller, F. E. Miller, C. W. Miller, with its route from Bloomsburg to Berwick. This road was completely financed through the efforts of Mr. C. W. Miller, but owing to the inability of the company to procure all of the rights of way from abutting property owners, the subscribers temporarily abandoned the construction of the road.

The North Susquehanna Transit Company was incorporated Aug. 1, 1895 (Misc. Book 7, page 449), by the following named gentlemen: E. S. Whitney, Robert E. Wright, Allentown, Pa.; Wilson M. Gearhart, James Scarlet, R. S. Ammerman, John K. Geisinger, Danville, Pa.; E. R. Sponsler, J. M. Fitzgerald, Harrisburg, Pa.; all of whom constituted the first board of directors. The charter route of this company extended from the borough of Danville in Montour county through the town of Bloomsburg to the village of Espy in Columbia county.

On Oct. 31, 1899, the Bloomsburg and Berwick Electric Railway Company and the North Susquehanna Transit Company entered into an agreement of merger and consolidation, forming the Columbia and Montour Electric Railway Company, with an authorized capitalization of $375,000; bonds were issued in the sum of $375,000 secured by a first lien mortgage to the Commonwealth Trust Company of Harrisburg, as trustee, the company secured a tract of land, the site of the old Neal furnace, where they erected a powerhouse and car barn, and the first electric railway in the history of Columbia county was constructed and completed between the borough of Berwick and the town of Bloomsburg, with a branch four miles extending from the town of Bloomsburg to the borough of Catawissa. The road was opened for traffic in October, 1901.

The Danville and Bloomsburg Street Railway Company was incorporated on Sept. 1, 1903 (Misc. Book 8, page 259), with an authorized capitalization of $250,000. The incorporators were R. H. Koch, W. C. Billman, Frank C. Angle, Charles P. Hancock, W. F. Pascoe. Bonds in the sum of $250,000 were issued secured by a first lien mortgage to the Easton Trust Company, of Easton, Pa. They secured a site at the village of Grovania, half way between Danville and Bloomsburg, and there erected a powerhouse and car barn, and constructed the road between Danville and Bloomsburg.

A number of charters for other electric railways to be constructed with terminus at Bloomsburg have been granted, but up to 1914 none of them went further than the projected stage. The exception was the Bloomsburg & Millville Railway Company, incorporated in 1901. A route from Millville to Bloomsburg was partially graded and about two miles of

track laid. The company was then reorganized as the Bloomsburg, Millville & Northern Railway Company and preparations were made to equip the line with storage battery cars, but nothing definite was accomplished. The officials and promoters of this road in 1913 were: D. O. Coughlin, president, Wilkes-Barre; Walter Hughes, treasurer, West Berwick; W. P. Zehner, secretary, Bloomsburg; directors, William Masters and Ellis Eves, Millville; Walter Hughes, C. W. Miller, J. C. Brown, James Magee, W. P. Zehner, Bloomsburg; J. B. Kester, Mainville; L. E. Waller, Wilkes-Barre.

In passing it seems well to observe that in all of the foregoing enterprises, which have contributed so much to the development of Columbia county, Mr. C. W. Miller, a member of the Columbia county bar, was the pioneer, and to his indefatigable energy and farsightedness the community is largely indebted for the progress which it has made, not only in the development of public service corporations, but many manufacturing industries as well.

In the fall of 1908, at a time when the development of the electrical industry in the nation was beginning to assume that position in the economic scheme which it is one day destined to attain; and when science had demonstrated the fact that electrical energy might be profitably transmitted for long distances, certain gentlemen affiliated with the Pardee coal interests, at Hazleton, conceived the idea of establishing a gigantic electric power plant adjacent to the vast culm banks at the Harwood Mines, and a corporation was formed known as the Harwood Electric Company, who there erected a modern electric plant at a cost of over a million dollars, with capacity to furnish electric energy and distribute it for hundreds of miles.

Recognizing the possibilities which this enterprise offered, Mr. A. W. Duy, of Bloomsburg, at that time counsel for the electric railway company and the gas and electric companies, together with Mr. E. R. Sponsler, of Harrisburg, Pa., the president of the Columbia and Montour Electric Railway Company, conceived the idea of amalgamating all of the electric light, gas and electric railway companies in Columbia and Montour counties, and a corporation was formed by them under the laws of Delaware, known as the Columbia Power, Light and Railways Company, with an authorized capitalization of $850,000, and an authorized bond issue of like amount. The incorporators of this company were E. R. Sponsler, Harrisburg; A. W. Duy, Bloomsburg; W. F. Lowry, Berwick; Myron I. Low, Lime Ridge; C. M. Creveling, Almedia; R. H. Koch, Pottsville; W. C. Billman, Reading; P. R. Bevan, Wilkes-Barre; M. F. D. Scanlon, St. Davids; B. F. Meyers, Harrisburg; W. M. Pyle, Wilmington, Del.; R. Scott Ammerman, Danville, Pennsylvania.

This company acquired by purchase a controlling interest and in some instances all of the capital stock, a majority of the bonds, and in some cases all of the bonds, of the following companies: Berwick Electric Light Company of Berwick; West Berwick Electric Light, Heat and Power Company, of West Berwick; United Gas and Electric Company of Bloomsburg; Irondale Electric Light, Heat and Power Company of Bloomsburg; Standard Gas Light Company of Danville; Danville Electric Light Company of Danville; Nescopeck Light, Heat and Power Company of Nescopeck; Columbia and Montour Electric Railway, and Danville and Bloomsburg Street Railway Companies.

In order that the territory of operation of the company might be legally organized and the light, heat and power furnished by any one of the subsidiary or operated companies managed by the company and as required by the statutes of the Commonwealth, the company procured to be organized and purchased all of the capital stock of the following named light, heat and power companies: Briar Creek Electric Company, Catawissa Electric Company, Centre Township Electric Company, Cooper Electric Company, Gearhart Electric Company, Hemlock Electric Company, Mahoning Electric Company, Mifflin Township Electric Company, Montour Electric Company, Riverside Electric Company, Salem Electric Company, Scott Township Electric Company, Shickshinny Electric Company, Valley Township Electric Company, West Hemlock Electric Company—$5,000 each, the total being $75,000.

It was the ultimate purpose of the company, as the sole or principal stockholder of the respective subsidiary or operated companies, to cause the merger of the railway companies into one company and all of the light, heat and power companies into one company, so that the subsidiary or operated companies should consist of one transportation company and one light, heat and power company. This was accomplished by agreements of merger and consolidation dated Feb. 7, 1911, forming the Columbia and Montour Electric Railway Company and the Columbia Gas and Electric Company, and all the territory operated by the company through its subsidiary companies in

the counties of Luzerne, Columbia and Montour brought under the requirements of the statutes of the State relative to the supply of light, heat and power within the territory of the franchise and to persons and companies in the territory contiguous thereto.

In undertaking the work of the operation of the various subsidiary companies, the necessity of a change in the power for operation was early felt. Each of the respective operated companies was producing its own motive power, with a multiplicity of engines, generators and machinery, and each with its force of employees. Indeed it was one of the primary conceptions in the economic operation of these companies to secure either a common center of power within the territory, or a power from a distance outside of the territory from which all the subsidiary companies might be operated from a common source or by the manipulation of a single unit. In consummation of this design the company, through the Nescopeck Light, Heat and Power Company, on the 5th day of June, 1909, caused the execution of a contract for the supply of power with the Harwood Electric Company, by which the latter named company agreed to furnish by the 1st of January, 1910, sufficient common power to operate the transportation companies and all of the light, heat and power companies, to the maximum amount of five thousand kilowatts.

The plant of the Harwood Electric Company is located at Harwood Mines, in Luzerne county, Pa., distant some sixteen miles southeast of Berwick. The steampower for the generation of electricity is produced by the consumption of the refuse of the mining operations of the Pardee Estate extending over a period of some forty years, which, having been produced in mining operations when only the choicest coal was sent into commerce, contains vast deposits of washable and commercial coal as used in modern economics, amounting to millions of tons, which under the present rate of consumption will not be consumed in half a century. In addition to this, vast deposits of virgin coal owned by the estate may be considered supplementary or additional to the capacity of this vast concern.

The plant proper constitutes one of the finest, if not the finest, plants for the production of electricity known to modern engineering. It has been recently constructed, with the most approved and latest appliances, at an expenditure of several millions of dollars, and has a present contemplated maximum capacity of some twenty-five thousand kilowatts, now operating 9,000 kilowatts and supplying an extensive territory in the immediate location of the plant, besides the power furnished to our local companies. The current is transmitted by a double line of triple wires or cables, constituting two units of transmission, so that an accident to one line may be overcome by the use of its alternate.

Under the contract, the power is delivered at a point in Nescopeck township, Luzerne county, on the south bank of the Susquehanna river and is carried thence over the river by cables suspended upon steel abutments or towers, clearing the entire water space by one span, the length of which is 2,300 feet. Thence it is carried to Berwick, where it is measured by a system of meters and reduced and divided to the uses of the respective operated companies. This is accomplished by a line of cables extending from Berwick to Danville, erected proportionately by each of the respective power companies the territory of which is invaded by the line, each company using such part of the current as its necessities may require. The transportation companies use the current after a transmutation from alternating current to direct current, by efficient generators employed by these companies.

As an auxiliary and additional power, the plant of the Irondale Light, Heat and Power Company has been equipped to develop its waterpower to a potentiality of eight hundred horsepower, with an equal alternate or auxiliary steampower, which under the Harwood contract may be used singly or doubly, at the pleasure of that company. The powerhouse at Irondale has consequently been remodeled and new and effective machinery installed for this general purpose. The primary purpose of the Irondale equipment is to act as a governor and reduce the peak of the load, and in operation not only does this, but reduces the general consumption of the Harwood current. This effects the most approved engineering scheme for the reduction of the cost of power under the contract with the Harwood Electric Company and in effect produces in the operation of both plants a constant, unfluctuating and efficient current, which is surpassed at no plant in the United States.

All of the various subsidiary companies were operated by the Columbia Power, Light and Railways Company as a holding company until May 26, 1911, when the gentlemen interested in the company, believing that its securities would find a more ready market if each company were operated direct, rather than through the medium of a holding company,

caused to be incorporated the Columbia and Montour Electric Company.

The incorporators of this company were E. R. Sponsler, W. F. Lowry, Myron I. Low, C. M. Creveling, A. W. Duy, the company having an authorized capital of $525,000 and an authorized bond issue of $525,000. This company subsequently purchased outright from the holding company and from the various subsidiary companies all the right, property and franchises of the gas, electric light and power companies, and they are now being operated by the Columbia and Montour Electric Company, which company also acquired ninety-five per cent of the capital stock of the Columbia and Montour Electric Railway Company, and controls the management and operation of that corporation.

In 1913, the name of the Columbia and Montour Electric Railway Company, because of its similarity to the name of the power company, was changed by appropriate action and is now the North Branch Transit Company. Since June 1, 1913, both the power company and the transit company have been under the management of H. D. Walbridge & Company, No. 14 Wall street, New York. Nearly all of the original local incorporators retained an interest in the two companies.

Through the firm of H. D. Walbridge & Company the local companies are affiliated with the Northern Central Company and the Northumberland County Gas and Electric Company, and supply with gas and electricity the following territory: Nescopeck, in Luzerne county; Berwick, West Berwick, Bloomsburg, Catawissa and intermediate villages, in Columbia county; Danville, in Montour county; Selinsgrove and Lewisburg, in Union county; Sunbury, Northumberland, Milton, Watsontown and Turbotville, in Northumberland county.

BRIDGES

BERWICK

The first bridge across the Susquehanna at Berwick was authorized by the Legislature in 1807, and an organization was made five years later, with Abraham Miller as president; John Brown, treasurer, and Silas Engle, Thomas Bowman and Elisha Barton as managers. This bridge was completed in 1814 by Theodore Burr at a cost of $52,000. Its length was 1,260 feet and it rested on timber piers, boxed in with heavy planks. In the winter of 1835-36 it was carried away by the ice. The following year Jesse Bowman, Josiah T. Black, Samuel F. Headley, A. B. Wilson and Robert McCurdy secured an appropriation of $10,000 from the Legislature and erected the second bridge. This was a covered wooden arch bridge, and was operated for some years as a toll bridge by the company. It was made a free county bridge by proceedings in court instituted by a petition of citizens of Berwick and Nescopeck filed May 1, 1899. A. J. Derr, J. C. Brown and G. W. Keiter were appointed viewers, and on Sept. 25, 1899, they reported in favor of a free bridge, and assessed the damages to be paid to the bridge company at $25,349, which action was approved by the grand jury. After some delay caused by a motion for time to file an appeal by the bridge company, the court made an order on Feb. 5, 1900, declaring this bridge a free county bridge. This being a bridge between Columbia and Luzerne counties similar action had been taken in the Luzerne County court, and a similar order made. The Luzerne county viewers were George J. Llewellyn, W. H. Sturdevant and C. A. Shea, who with the Columbia county viewers had met and considered the matter, and had made their joint report in favor of the bridge and assessing the damages on July 21, 1899. This bridge was destroyed by the flood of March, 1904. Proceedings were at once started to have it replaced by the State in April, 1904. The report being favorable, the contract was let on June 13, 1905, to the York Bridge Company for $209,500, and an iron and steel bridge was erected and completed in 1906. It is one of the finest structures that crosses the river anywhere. A free ferry was maintained by the two counties during its construction.

DANVILLE

The Danville Bridge Company was chartered Jan. 2, 1828, the officers of the company being: Daniel Montgomery, president; James Loughead, treasurer; John Cooper, secretary; John C. Boyd, William Colt, Peter Baldy, Sr., William Boyd, Andrew McReynolds, Robert C. Grier, managers. On the 3d of March of that year a contract was made with John P. Schuyler and James Fletcher for the construction of the first bridge. The work on the foundations began in that month, and in January, 1829, the bridge was completed, the company accepting it the following month. The State held a small amount of stock in this bridge. Daniel Hoffman was appointed the first toll collector, at a salary of $65 a year.

On March 14, 1846, the bridge was swept

away by a flood, Daniel Blizzard being carried down with it and rescued with great difficulty near the old stone house. The company until then had declared eleven dividends, but it was not till 1863 that another was declared. After the destruction of the bridge the company made a contract with Chester Evans and David N. Kownover to rebuild it. Evans disposed of his share in the contract, and his partner completed it.

The second bridge stood the storms and floods for many seasons, until 1875, when it too was swept away by the terrific impact of the Catawissa bridge, which was borne down upon it by a tremendous flood on St. Patrick's day of that year. The following year the bridge was rebuilt, H. F. Hawke & Co. doing the stone work, and the Smith Iron Bridge Company, of Ohio, the framework and superstructure. This was also a toll bridge and the toll keepers at different dates were: Daniel Hoffman, Rudolph Sechler, E. Mellon, Isaiah S. Thornton and Joseph Hunter. The bridge was a fourth of a mile in length, with a covered footway on each side, shut entirely off from the central roadway.

The officers of the company in 1886 were: A. J. Frick, president; J. C. Grove, secretary and treasurer; W. H. Magill, A. J. Frick, Isaac X. Grier, Wilson Metter, G. M. Shoop, B. R. Gearhart, Amos Vastine, managers.

This bridge was replaced in 1904 by a steel structure of truss construction, by the State and county authorities of Montour and Northumberland, and was made a free bridge by order of court. Henry R. Leonard was the engineer for the State, and the contractors were the King Bridge Company, of Cleveland, Ohio.

CATAWISSA

The necessity for a bridge across the river at Catawissa induced citizens of that town to petition the Legislature as early as 1816 to authorize the opening of subscription books for that purpose. Although some stock was subscribed for, the project languished for twelve years. Then the near completion of the North Branch canal caused renewed interest and an appropriation of $5,000 was obtained from the State. Subscriptions were obtained with more ease and a committee, consisting of George Taylor, Jacob Alter, Philip Rebsome, George Keim, John Rebsome, George Getz, Henry Foster, John C. Appelman, Samuel Brooke, Benjamin Beaver, Peter Schmick, George H. Willets, Stacy Margerum, John Barton, William McKelvey, reorganized the company on a firm financial basis and erected a bridge at a cost of $26,000. It was opened for travel Jan. 15, 1833.

The location was changed from that first selected, at the mouth of Fishing creek, to the site of the present bridge. This bridge suffered several times from freshets and ice. In 1846 five spans were destroyed, but were rebuilt the following year. In 1875 the entire superstructure was swept away, and a truss bridge was built to replace it the same year. All of these bridges were operated on the toll plan.

When proceedings were started for a free county bridge at Bloomsburg, the stockholders of the Catawissa toll bridge became fearful that their property would be depreciated thereby, and so they and other citizens filed a petition in court in December, 1892, asking the appointment of viewers to report on the expediency of making the Catawissa bridge a free county bridge. H. H. Hulme, J. W. Hoffman, White Snyder, Joseph Sponenberg, A. K. Smith and P. Hippensteel were appointed viewers, and filed their report in September, 1893, in favor of the proposition, fixing the price to be paid by the county at $34,000. On the same day the grand jury approved the report. Exceptions were filed, and after a hearing and numerous delays the court ordered the bridge made free of tolls on Nov. 9, 1893. The same day the commissioners approved of this action, and tolls ceased at 2:30 P. M. on Friday, Nov. 11, 1893.

In September, 1896, the bridge was lifted off the piers from end to end and thrown over into the river by a windstorm. The commissioners, acting under the law of 1895, providing that the State shall rebuild county bridges that are destroyed by storm or fire, took the proper legal steps to have the State replace the bridge. The contract for an iron and steel bridge was let to the Penn Bridge Company, for $124,900. It was completed and accepted, and used until March 9, 1904, when the ice flood carried away two spans. Again the State rebuilt it, putting up an entirely new structure, much better than the first one. This was opened for travel in May, 1908. During the intervals when these bridges were building the county maintained a free ferry at this point.

BLOOMSBURG

On Aug. 23, 1892, a petition was presented to the court by citizens asking for a free county

bridge across the Susquehanna river at Bloomsburg, and on the same day the court appointed C. H. Moore, M. C. Vance and Simon Hons viewers to report on the same. On Sept. 21st a petition was presented by citizens of Catawissa to stay the proceedings. An answer was filed and depositions taken, and Judge Savidge of Sunbury was called in by Judge Ikeler to hear and decide the case. The latter petition was dismissed by Judge Savidge, and to this action exceptions were filed, and also a petition for reviewers, the first viewers having reported in favor of a bridge. After some skirmishing between the parties, C. W. Eves, W. S. Fisher and G. B. Hendershott were appointed, and on May 1, 1893, they reported in favor of a bridge; this report was laid before the grand jury on May 3d and approved by them with the recommendation that the bridge be erected at the expense of the county.

On May 4th more exceptions were filed by opponents of the bridge, and the matter dragged along from time to time until Nov. 9th, when the court made the following order:

"And now, November 9, 1893, all exceptions having been withdrawn in open court and all adverse proceedings abandoned, the report of the reviewers and Grand Jury is approved, and it is adjudged that the said bridge is necessary as a county bridge, and that the same is too expensive for the township of Catawissa and the Town of Bloomsburg to bear, and upon the concurrent approval of the same by the county commissioners the said bridge is ordered to be entered of record as a county bridge."

The commissioners concurred, and on Nov. 25th they had a letting, and after due consideration awarded the contract for the superstructure to the King Bridge Company, and for the masonry and other work to Joseph Hendler. J. C. Brown was employed by the commissioners to prepare the plans and specifications, and to make an estimate of cost, and also to be the supervising engineer of the work. The estimated cost was $69,256. Jesse Rittenhouse, B. F. Edgar and C. L. Sands were the county commissioners at the time. The bridge is iron and steel, and is 1,150 feet long, with six spans. The cost of the superstructure was $35,500; of the substructure $35,415.46, and the riprapping and filling $2,384.21, making the total cost $73,299.67.

MIFFLIN

Feeling the necessity for a bridge across the river at Mifflinville, citizens of Mifflin and Centre township presented a petition to the court on January 7, 1901, asking for the appointment of viewers. T. H. B. Davis, J. P. Fry and J. C. Brown were appointed. On Feb. 4th the viewers reported in favor of a bridge, and on the same day the grand jury approved it. Then came exceptions and a petition for reviewers, but this finally resulted in an order of the court in favor of the bridge on July 7, 1902, and the same day the commissioners approved the same. On July 26th the commissioners adopted plans, specifications and estimates submitted by J. C. Brown at their request, he having been selected as supervising engineer. The estimated cost was $96,547. The contract was awarded to C. H. Reimard for $93,985, who sublet the superstructure to the King Bridge Company for $56,600. The work was well under way, and three spans were completed when the flood of 1904 destroyed the bridge. It looked then as if the bridge would never be rebuilt by the county. In 1905 a bill passed the Legislature which authorized the State to build uncompleted bridges exceeding 1,000 feet in length over any river, whenever any portions of said bridge already erected have been destroyed by floods before final completion thereof, and where it appears that over half of the contract price has already been paid before such destruction. The bill was drawn by Hon. Fred Ikeler while a member, and was passed largely through his influence. Proceeding under this law, a petition was filed in the Dauphin County court asking for the appointment of viewers in the matter of rebuilding the bridge across the Susquehanna river at Mifflinville. W. H. Eyer, C. A. Small and E. C. Hummer were appointed, and filed their report on June 25, 1905, in favor of the bridge. The report was approved by the court, and the bridge ordered to be built by the State. Exceptions were filed and after some delay by litigation the contract was awarded to the York Bridge Company for the superstructure.

The work was progressing and the second span was just completed when, Dec. 10, 1907, as the workmen were fastening it to the pier, the false work underneath was carried away by the flood in the river at the time, and the entire span went down, carrying with it forty men, all but seven of whom were rescued. The bodies of the latter excepting two were recovered down the river at various points, some a long distance away. The loss to the builders was about $10,000. The bridge was completed and opened for travel in 1908. A long delay was caused by litigation with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the latter

objecting to a grade crossing. The litigation ended by a decision of the Supreme court that an overhead crossing must be provided, and this was accordingly done. This bridge is 1,226 feet long, with six spans, and is a fine structure of iron and steel.

Prior to the building of the Mifflin and Bloom bridges ferries were operated at Mifflinville, Lime Ridge, Espy and Bloomsburg.

In 1914 Columbia county has over two hundred bridges to keep in repair. Most of the smaller bridges are being replaced by concrete structures, which will last for ages with no repairs. The one at Slabtown, over Roaring creek, built in 1913, is as fine an example of this class of bridge as can be found in the State.

BRIDGES AND THE FLOOD OF 1904

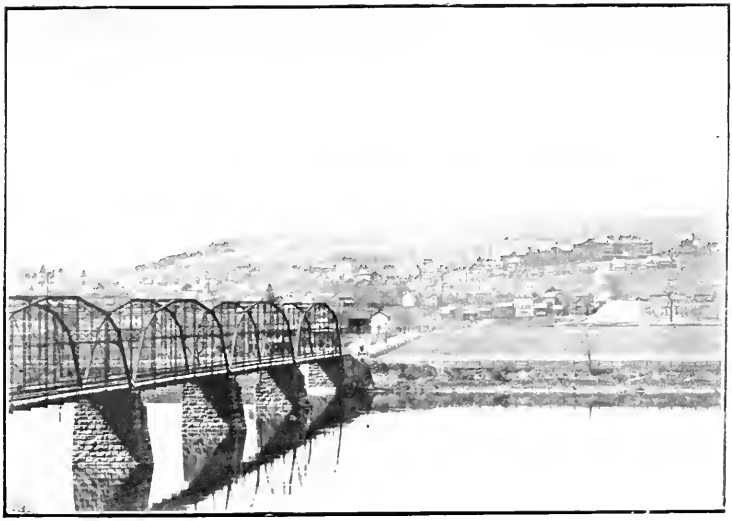
The Susquehanna valley was visited by a flood in January, 1904, which surpassed in extent any previous flood in this section. The river was gorged with ice, and the rapid rise of the water turned it from the channel out on the low lands all along the course of the river. The lower portions of Bloomsburg, Catawissa, Rupert, Espy, and all along the line, were submerged, and the trolley and railroads were unable to operate for three days. Great damage was done to property, but no lives were lost. The flood subsided without carrying away any of the river bridges, but the ice gorge still remained.

Only two weeks later the waters rose again, causing the greatest flood in the history of the valley. The first movement in the ice gorge was observed at Berwick on Tuesday, Feb. 9th, and the Berwick bridge was soon torn from the piers and toppled over into the raging flood. One span was carried down stream on the ice to Mifflinville, where it jammed into the uncompleted iron bridge, and carried off a span. The remaining spans soon followed. Of the other spans of the Berwick bridge, one lodged near the Berwick falls and the others were carried downstream to a point near Briar Creek. The commissioners of Luzerne and Columbia counties at once decided to burn these spans to prevent their being carried down stream to do damage to the bridges below, and this was accordingly done.

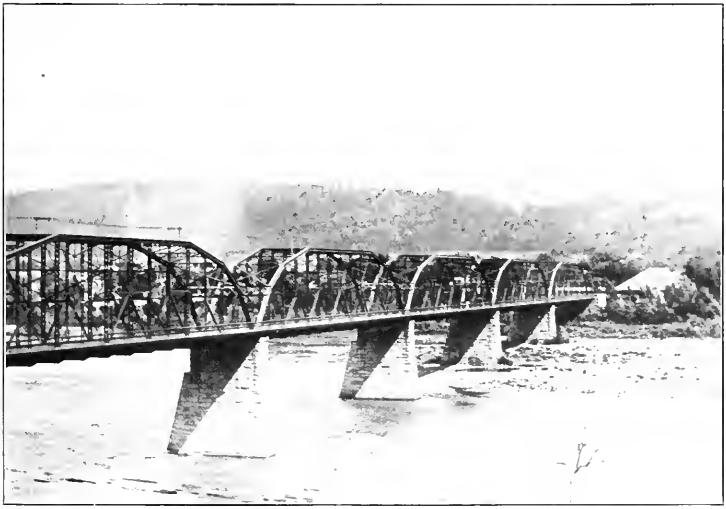
For two weeks the flood conditions improved. There were warm rains which gave rise to the hope that this would rot the ice, so that it would break up and pass off without gorging. And then came a third flood, more disastrous than the first two, the water rising more than forty-one feet above the low water mark. When it is stated that in some places icebergs weighing many tons were left in fields a half mile away from the regular channel of the river, the extent of the flood may be more fully realized. All the railroads except the Bloomsburg & Sullivan were again out of commission, and great damage was done from one end of the valley to the other. The Bloomsburg bridge seemed doomed, as the ice was up to the floor, but it escaped with only the west end being sprung out of place about three feet, and when the ice passed away it settled back into place.

The Catawissa bridge did not fare so well. Two of the spans were carried off, and lay bent and twisted about one hundred yards below. The covered wooden bridge at the paper mill over Catawissa creek was swept away and lodged up against the Pennsylvania railroad bridge. By an agreement with the commissioners the railroad company was permitted to destroy it to save its own. Many other county bridges were also destroyed by this flood.

As previously stated, the Catawissa bridge was again erected by the State, and completed in 1908.



County Bridge at Bloomsburg, Pa.



Berwick Bridge—Where Steamboat Accident Occurred

CHAPTER VI

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS

The earliest influence tending to bind together the colonists in Columbia and Montour counties was a religious one. Most of the pioneers had strongly cherished religious affiliations, and were thus brought together in the practice of their individual form of worship of the Creator. These bonds of sympathy compacted the community and eventually led to some more permanent form of organization in a religious way. By this means the various denominations in early times established the foundations of their churches which have since been most faithfully preserved and deepened, until in 1914 the strength of religious convictions has become so firmly fixed in the two counties as to be a part of the life and well-being of the entire community.

Fifty years ago it was no uncommon thing for a country minister to travel twenty miles on a Sunday to serve three congregations. Now, in 1914, the automobile has made travel so much easier that even the little country parsonage has a garage attached to it and the parson may often be seen speeding along the highways to visit a parishioner or hold Sabbath services. The auto has also proved an important factor in the reduction of the country church attendance. Farmers can now attend the larger churches in the towns and mingle with the urban worshipers there, often causing such a dwindling of attendance at the little village church that it is finally forced to close. Many of the wayside temples are now abandoned, while others are opened only at irregular and infrequent periods. The final abandonment of many of them has been delayed by the associations of the old burying grounds beside them, where fathers and grandfathers, mothers and grandmothers are laid at rest. Many of these cemeteries are over a hundred years old—for example, Hidlay in Scott township, the Quaker burying grounds at Catawissa, Millville, Roaringcreek and Greenwood, Columbia county, and the old cemeteries at New Columbia (Swenoda), Derry, Washingtonville and Danville, Montour county. These ancient places of sepulture will always be tenderly cared for, and the old churches near will be preserved as monuments to the piety of the past.

In this year of 1914 the work of country ministers is difficult and poorly paid. Most of them serve several charges, which means holding service in one church in the morning, another in the afternoon, and a final service in the evening. The salary of the pastor is seldom large enough to warrant the purchase of an auto, but many of the ministers of Columbia and Montour counties have been compelled to draw upon their meager stipend for this purpose. Still, as in the past, these faithful pastors jog along the country roads, chatting with the farmers, cheering the downhearted, comforting the disconsolate, settling petty quarrels, praying with their parishioners, marrying them, baptizing the little ones, making their wills, and finally burying them and giving consolation to the mourning family.

Rev. A. Houtz, of Orangeville, is one of these old-time pastors carried on into the modern days, and now retired from active work. He says that the labors of the country pastor are as hard as in the early days of the churches, but the compensation is still the same. However, he says the congregations in the country churches are more appreciative—they seem almost to hunger for the services.

The growth of the churches here has been steadily upward, as may be seen from the detailed descriptions which follow. The oldest sect, the Society of Friends, which was at one time the most important in the State, has dwindled in numbers greatly during the years that have elapsed since the first monthly meeting was established, but though the tendency of the present day for more worldly methods of worship has diminished the numbers of the Quakers, their deeds and records of the past, all of a beneficial and substantial character,

religious and material, will always remain interwoven in the fibre of the history of Pennsylvania, and brighten its pages for all time.

Were it not for the custom of the Quakers to care for the education of the children, but few of the settlers of other sects could have gained a knowledge of the necessary rudiments of the English language. And still more creditable to the admirable system of the Quakers was the fact that any could attend these schools without attempts being made to influence their religious belief.

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS, OR QUAKERS

In the absence of regular ministers the Society of Friends was best equipped for establishing public worship, and the presence of a considerable number of this sect at Catawissa led to the founding of a meeting there in 1787. For twenty years it continued to be the rallying point for the denomination in this region. A monthly meeting was established here in 1796, but in 1808 this was removed to Muncy on account of extensive emigration of the sect from Catawissa.

In 1795 a meeting was established in Greenwood township, and a year later another was established in Locust. In 1814 a monthly meeting was established at the latter place and is still continued. A monthly meeting was also established at Berwick in 1800, which continued with gradually diminishing strength until about 1865, when it ceased to exist.

The society was more firmly established in Greenwood township, where many members of the sect have resided continuously since the first settlement. In 1834 the different meetings of the sect were associated in a half-yearly meeting here, and in 1856 the Muncy meeting was transferred here also. Although the name is retained and occasional meetings held in Locust and Catawissa, the chief activity of this denomination is confined to Greenwood, where there are two well supported meetings.

PRESBYTERIAN

The Scotch-Irish were an important element in the pioneer life of this State and gave early prominence to the Presbyterian denomination, to which they generally belonged. James McClure, who came to the region of Bloomsburg in 1772, was probably the first representative of this sect in Columbia county, but it was some years later before any organized effort was made to propagate its tenets here.

In 1789 this region is mentioned under the name of Fishingcreek, in connection with Mahoning, Chillisquaque and neighboring localities, as in the Presbytery of Carlisle. This Presbytery had been formed three years before, but this region probably remained unoccupied until 1792, when Rev. Mr. Wilson, a licentiate of the Synod of New York, and a Mr. Henry were appointed to cultivate the field. Two years later Rev. John Bryson was sent to this region and became pastor at Warrior's Run and Chillisquaque, where he continued to serve for nearly half a century. In the following year Rev. John Porter was commissioned to start from Fishing creek and missionize up the river to Wyoming and Tioga Point. The names of Rev. Benjamin Judd, Ira Condit and William Spear, the latter a licentiate, appear also as appointed to missionize at this period along the east branch of the Susquehanna. Revs. Andrews and Gray also did more or less missionary labor in this field.

The first church of this denomination, known then as "Briarcreek" and at present as "Hidlay" Church, was organized about 1796 in Centre township, the house of worship being built in that year. In 1817 a second church was organized in Bloomsburg with three members, who immediately set about erecting a commodious building. A third organization was effected at Berwick in 1827; another in Orange township in 1842; in Greenwood the following year; in Scott in 1853; in Sugarloaf in 1858; and in Centralia in 1867. The Sugarloaf church was later removed to Benton.

The first pastor to reside permanently in this section was Rev. Asa Dunham, whose home was near Buckhorn. He was a soldier of the Revolution, having served directly under Washington. In 1799 he was appointed to serve in the counties of Luzerne and Northumberland, the latter then including Columbia county, and for many years served the churches at Briar Creek and Fishing Creek, traveling through the entire region and preaching wherever a class could be assembled.

After 1817 Rev. John B. Patterson and Rev. Samuel Henderson were engaged in the work in these counties, the former at Bloomsburg and the latter at Briar Creek. From 1824 to 1830 the pastors who labored in this field were Revs. John Niblock, James Lewers, Crosby, Matthew B. Patterson, Robert Bryson, Robert Dunlap and Ezra S. Ely.

In 1832 Rev. John P. Hudson, a Virginian, was appointed stated supply for the churches at Bloomsburg, Briar Creek and New Columbia. He always rode a blooded horse, famous

for speed, which served him well in the many and lengthy trips around the circuit.

The succeeding pastor to this charge was Rev. M. Tobey, who remained but a short time. Rev. Daniel M. Barber, who had established a school for young ladies near Washingtonville, next took the New Columbia charge. At the same date Rev. D. M. Halliday was pastor at Danville.

Next in 1838 came Rev. D. J. Waller, Sr., whose life work in both the religious and material field has left a permanent impress on the history of Columbia county. His charge embraced all the country from the mouth of Roaring creek to Little mountain, and along the Susquehanna to Nanticoke, with North mountain for the upper boundary, a territory nearly forty miles square. One sermon a fortnight was all that could be allotted to Bloomsburg and Berwick, while other points were restricted to services once a month.

At first the residence of the pastor was at Espy, as the most central point, but later, when Berwick was set off as a separate charge, Catawissa offered better inducements for a time.

Among the early pastors in this section may be mentioned Revs. Daniel M. Barber, A. H. Hand, S. S. Shedden, George W. Thompson, Charles Williamson and James J. Hamilton, in Columbia county; and Revs. John Bryson, Halliday, Yeomans, John B. Patterson, Dunham, William Smith, Nicholas Patterson, Isaac Grier, Hood and Ijams, in Montour county.

Detailed histories of the different churches of both counties will be found in the chapters devoted to the separate divisions. The list of pastors, location of churches, and other statistics for 1914 are here presented:

Pastor	Members	Sunday School
William Gemmill, Millville	...	...
J. Horner Kerr, Orangeville	70	72
John B. Grier, Danville	...	...
James W. Kirk, Mahoning	337	275
William R. Mather, Raven Creek	...	...
Spencer C. Dickson, Bloomsburg	443	440
Edward A. Loux, Berwick	499	361
Robert P. Howie, Mooresburg	92	132
Arturo D'Albergo, West Berwick	...	...
G. A. Lenkel, Centralia	48	60

All of the above churches are in the Presbytery of Northumberland. The following churches are vacant, the pulpits being occasionally filled by request: Briar Creek, New Columbia, Washingtonville, Benton, Derry and Rohrsburg.

METHODIST

The introduction of Methodism into Columbia county was made probably through the instrumentality of Bishop Asbury, the founder of the Methodist Episcopal Church in America. It was under his preaching in Northampton county that the Bowmans were converted. They subsequently removed to Berwick, and it was probably through their representations that the Bishop was led to come here. At that time he ordained these men who subsequently became such a power for good. Other itinerants who came here on missionary tours were Revs. William Colbert, James Paynter, Morris Howe and Robert Burch, but they did not seem to effect any permanent organization.

In the valley of Briar creek, four miles distant from Berwick, near the present village of that name, resided the Bowmans, Thomas and Christopher, both ministers of the Methodist Church. In order that the neighborhood could have regular religious services, Thomas Bowman fitted up the third story of his rather pretentious stone house as a place of worship, and invited the Methodists to hold services therein. This house was used for religious purposes for many years and stood in a fair state of repair until 1912. It is now only a ruin. Rev. Thomas Bowman later became the celebrated and eloquent Bishop Bowman, whose death occurred in 1914.

In the year 1805, under the joint ministry of Revs. James Paynter and Joseph Carson, a great revival was held, the country for forty miles around feeling the impulse. As a direct result a class was formed at Berwick, and this point was made a regular appointment of the Wyoming circuit, which extended from Northumberland to Tioga Point. In 1806 it was attached to the Northumberland circuit, with which it was associated until 1831, when the church work had so increased that the Berwick circuit was formed, embracing twenty-eight preaching places, of which the following were in Columbia county: Benton, Berwick, Bloomsburg, Buckhorn, Espy, Jerseytown, Light Street, Mifflinville and Orangeville.

In 1886 there were forty-two churches in Columbia county of the Methodist denomination, and in Montour county there were eight. Since that date the denomination has grown steadily in strength and numbers and in the year 1914 is the strongest religious denomination in both of these counties.

The first regular conference appointments for the different stations in Columbia county were made in 1791, when it was in the North-

umberland circuit, which extended from that town up the North Branch to the Wyoming valley, and up the West Branch to Great Island.

The distance traveled by the circuit rider in making his rounds was three hundred miles, which was accomplished in six weeks. When the nature of the country and roads, and the pittance allowed the ministers of those times, are taken into consideration it may well be admitted that their labors were distinctly unselfish, and the results of their efforts remarkable.

This territory was for many years supplied by only two ministers and included the present circuits and stations of Williamsport, Newbury, Muncy, Milton, Northumberland, Mifflinburg, Lewisburg, Catawissa, Bloomsburg, Berwick, Bloomingdale, Orangeville, Sunbury and Bellefonte. Previous to 1804 Danville circuit belonged to the Philadelphia conference, but in that year was transferred to the Baltimore conference. In 1807 it was returned to the Philadelphia conference, in 1810 it was included in the Genesee conference, and in 1820 it was reassigned to the Baltimore conference.

The preachers who labored in the old Northumberland circuit were:

1791—Richard Parrott, Lewis Browning.
1792—James Campbell, William Colbert.
1793—James Campbell, James Paynter.
1794—Robert Manley, John Broadhead.
1795—James Ward, Stephen Timmons.
1796—John Seward, Richard Sneath.
1797—John Lackey, John Highy.
1798—John Lackey, John Lead.
1799—James Moore, Benjamin Bidlack, David Stephens.
1800—Ephraim Chambers, Edward Larkin, Asa Smith.
1801—Johnston Dunham, Gilbert Carpenter.
1802—Anning Owen, James Aikins.
1803—Daniel Ryan, James Ridgeway.
1804—Thomas Adams, Gideon Draper.
1805—Christopher Frey, James Saunders.
1806—Robert Burch, John Swartzwelder.
1807—Nicholas Willis, Joel Smith.
1808—Thomas Curren, John Rhodes.
1809—Timothy Lee, Loring Grant.
1810—Abraham Dawson, Isaac Puffer.
1811—B. G. Paddock, J. H. Baker, R. Lanning.
1812—George Thomas, Ebenezer Doolittle.
1813—Joseph Kincaid, Joseph Chamberlayne.
1814—John Haggard, Abraham Dawson.
1815—Reynolds M. Everts, I. B. Cook.
1816—John Thomas, Alpheus Davis.
1817—Benjamin Bidlack, Peter Baker.
1818—Gideon Lanning, Abraham Dawson.
1819—John Rhodes, Darius Williams.
1820—John Rhodes, Israel B. Cook.
1821—Marmaduke Pearce, John Thomas.
1822—John Thomas, Mordecai Barry.
1823—Jacob B. Shephard, Mordecai Barry.
1824—Robert Cadden, F. McCartney.
1825—Robert Cadden, Richard Bond.
1826—John Thomas, George Hildt.
1827—John Thomas, David Shaver.
1828—Charles Kalbfus, William James.
1829—James W. Donahay, Josiah Forrest.
1830—James W. Donahay, A. A. Eskridge.

Berwick circuit was formed in 1831, Danville remaining in the old Northumberland circuit until 1836. The pastors of the Danville circuit were:

1831—David Shaw.
1832—Marmaduke Pearce, James Forrest.
1833—Josiah Forrest, James Reed.
1834—Henry Tarring, Oliver Ege.
1835—Henry Tarring, John Guyer, R. Beers, Thomas Meyers.
1836—Joseph S. Lee, R. W. H. Brent.
1837—Samuel Ellis, Stephen Hildebrand.
1838—Robert T. Nixon, William Hirst.
1839—Robert T. Nixon, J. W. Houghewent.
1840—George Bergstresser, Joseph A. Ross.
1841—George Bergstresser, George Guyer.
1842—John Ball, James Guyer.
1843—John Ball, S. G. Hare.
1844—James Ewing, George A. Coffey.
1845—James Ewing, B. F. Brooks.

Pastors of the Berwick circuit were:

1831—William Prettyman, Wesley Howe.
1832—William Prettyman, Oliver Ege.
1833—Marmaduke Pearce, Alem Brittain.
1834-35—John Rhodes, J. H. Young.
1836—J. Sanks, J. Hall.
1837—J. Sanks, George Guyer.
1838—Charles Kalbfus, J. Hall.
1839—Charles Kalbfus, Penfield Doll.
1840—James Ewing, William R. Mills.
1841—James Ewing, W. F. D. Clemm.
1842—Thomas Taneyhill, Joseph A. Ross.
1843—Thomas Taneyhill, Thomas Bowman.
1844—Francis N. Mills, W. L. Spottswood.
1845—John Bowen, W. F. Pentz.
1846—John Bowen, J. W. Bull.

The Bloomsburg circuit was formed in 1847, and the pastors in charge were:

1847—S. L. M. Couser, J. Turner.
1848—G. H. Day, J. W. Elliott.
1849—John W. Gere, G. H. Day.
1850—J. S. Lee, E. H. Waring.
1851—J. S. Lee, T. M. Goodfellow.
1852—Thomas Taneyhill, W. E. Buckingham.
1853—Thomas Taneyhill, J. A. DeMoyer.
1854—J. A. Ross, A. W. Guyer.
1855—J. Moorhead, F. M. Slusser.
1856—George Warren, S. Barnes.
1857—George Warren, N. W. Colburn.
1858-59—J. Guyer, T. Sherlock.
1860—F. Gearhart, A. R. Riley.

After 1862 the Bloomsburg circuit was divided and Bloomsburg was made a station.

The following are the circuits and stations of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Columbia and Montour counties, together with the number of members, value of church property and the names of the pastors in charge in 1914:

Station or Circuit	*Members*	*Valuation*	*Pastor*
Benton circuit	335	$21,000	H. W. Newman
Berwick station	1,094	68,000	J. H. Ake
West Berwick station	148	10,200	J. E. Beard
Buckhorn circuit	136	6,000	George Martin
Catawissa station	304	21,500	R. H. Stine
Centralia station	185	8,000	Charles W. Bryner
Conyngham circuit	230	17,000	H. E. Crow
Danville station—St. Paul's	384	33,500	C. H. Witman
Danville station—Trinity	312	27,500	Alexander Scott
Elysburg circuit	313	19,050	T. F. Ripple
Espy—Lime Ridge circuit	306	3,000	Edmund J. Symons
Jamison City circuit	251	9,000	J. N. Diehl
Jonestown circuit	177	8,000	Philip Thomas
Mifflinville circuit	240	6,500	J. W. McAlarney
Millville circuit	332	15,750	William Faus
Orangeville circuit	268	12,800	Ariel R. Turner
Roaring Creek circuit	179	8,600	John H. Greenwalt
Rohrsburg circuit	106	7,000	William Shannon
Washingtonville circuit	80	3,900	L. A. Remley

REFORMED AND LUTHERAN

Most of the German immigrants to this section were members of either the Lutheran or Reformed Churches, and they brought their religious books with them. These they read and discussed constantly, in the effort to preserve their religious convictions, hoping when the time was propitious to be able to have the benefits of the ministration of leaders of their sects. They were not long without the service of their pastors. Among the first of the Lutheran missionaries who came to this section were Revs. Seeley, Sharretts, Plitt, Pauls, Kramer and Baughey, who organized churches—in 1795 at Catawissa; 1805 in Briarcreek; 1808 in Locust; 1809 in Mifflin; 1810 in Hemlock; and 1812 in Orange townships. In 1886 the Lutherans had eighteen churches in Columbia county and ten in Montour county.

The denominational lines between the Lutherans and the adherents of the Reformed Church were not very strictly regarded in pioneer times, the first churches built by the German settlers being used by both denominations, alternately, all the people usually attending both services. This custom of having union churches has continued until the present time in almost every instance, the occasional exceptions being due to local disagreements. The schism in the Lutheran Church has about equally divided the denomination in these two counties, but there is a lack of the rancor between the members sometimes met with in other parts of the State.

The first minister of the Reformed Church in this section was Rev. Jacob Dieffenbach. He came to Bloomsburg in 1815, when he was in the prime of life, and preached in that town as well as in Mahoning, Catawissa, Briarcreek, Mifflin and occasionally Fishingcreek townships. His missionary labors extended all over both Columbia and Montour counties, and through him the church was placed on a firm basis. In 1822 he removed to Espy and continued there to preach until his death in 1824. He devoted himself so completely to the work of the church that he acquired consumption and brought to an untimely close a career whose importance to the community was just beginning to get appreciable results. He was a fine singer, and he preached exclusively in the German language.

In 1829 Rev. Daniel S. Tobias took charge of the Bloomsburg congregation, and in 1844 he was assisted by Rev. Henry Funk, who held services in the English language. In 1854 Rev. W. Goodrich succeeded them, serving his people for half a century. At the close of his ministry the charge consisted of six congregations, and by his advice the Orangeville charge was formed, consisting of the Orangeville, Zion and St. James congregations, while the remainder included the Bloomsburg, Heller and Catawissa churches. In 1886 there were twelve Reformed churches in Columbia county and three in Montour county. In most instances the congregations were cooperating with the Lutherans in the use of a single church building. This is also the case in some instances at the present time, although in the larger towns the denominations are separated.

In 1914 the Susquehanna is the dividing line between the Wyoming Classis and East Susquehanna Classis, both of which take in parts of the counties of Columbia and Montour. There are sixteen churches of the Reformed denomination in the two counties, details of which are given in the following table:

Church	No. of Members	Sunday School	Pastor
Mainville—Emmanuel	138	45	R. Ira Gass
Mifflinville—St. Matthew	36	...	R. Ira Gass
Numidia—St. Paul	300	234	John F. Bair
Bear Gap—Grace	164	...	John F. Bair
Briarcreek—St. Peter	32	64	J. K. Adams
St. James	164	175	W. S. Gerhard
Zion	69	124	W. S. Gerhard
Orangeville	75	126	W. S. Gerhard
Hidlay	49	140	W. S. Gerhard
Bloomsburg	249	330	P. H. Hoover
Danville—Shiloh	432	325	J. N. Bauman
Danville—St. John	114	126	F. W. Brown
St. James	114	152	F. W. Brown
Strawberry Ridge—Trinity	225	175	A. F. Dreisbach
Emanuel	93	85	A. F. Dreisbach
Berwick—Salem	10	25	J. K. Adams

Rev. W. S. Gerhard was succeeded in October, 1914, by Rev. A. M. Shaffner.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL

Among the New Jersey immigrants to this section were many who adhered to the Established Church of England, the American branch of which was the Protestant Episcopal denomination. Rev. Caleb Hopkins was chiefly instrumental in establishing the church at Bloomsburg in 1793, and in 1812 at Sugarloaf. A third organization was effected at Jerseytown at an early date, but no records whatever are available regarding it. In 1860 Rev. E. A. Lightner began services in Catawissa which resulted in the founding of a church there, and in 1866 Rev. M. Washburn did a similar work in Centralia. These were the only churches in Columbia county in 1868, and in 1914 the number has been increased to five, the church at Berwick having been founded in 1903.

The Episcopal Church in Montour county came into being at Danville in 1828, under the ministrations of Rev. James Depew, of Bloomsburg. St. James' Church at Exchange was erected in 1848. Services had been held there by Rev. Edwin Lightner from 1843, however. In 1914 the number of Episcopal churches in Montour county was two.

BAPTISTS

This denomination was chiefly recruited from the English settlers of the county. The first church in Columbia county was organized in Madison township, through the efforts of Revs. Wolverton, Smiley and Coombs. Two years later Revs. Joel Rogers and Elias Dodson organized another one in Jackson township, and about 1841 other churches were founded in Berwick and Bloomsburg. In 1851 an organization of thirty members was made in Centre township, and in 1886 another of twelve members was effected in Centralia.

The first Baptist services in Montour county were held in the courthouse at Danville in 1841, Rev. J. S. Miller being the leader at that period. Services were also held at that date in the schoolhouse at Exchange. The Danville church was built in 1844. Rev. Andrew F. Shanafelt assisted in the organization of the church at Whitehall in 1858, and the same year the first building there was erected.

At present there are five Baptist churches in Columbia county, and three in Montour county.

ROMAN CATHOLIC

Although one of the latest of the religious denominations to establish themselves in this section, the Roman Catholics have within recent years attained considerable prominence and are possessed of valuable property in various parts of the two counties, while the congregations have shown a steady and healthy growth.

The sacrament of the Mass was celebrated in Bloomsburg as early as 1829, by Father Fitzpatrick of Milton, but there is no record of other services here until 1844, when Father Fitzsimmons held services on several occasions in a private house. The first regular services in a building of their own were held by the members of this denomination in 1874. The organization of the church at Centralia was made in 1869 by Father D. J. McDermott, and the cornerstone of the church there was laid in the same year. The church at Berwick was established in 1899, under the ministrations of Father J. R. Murphy, of Bloomsburg.

The mission of Father J. P. Hannigan, in 1847, resulted in the establishment of St. Joseph's Church at Danville. The first church

there was built the same year, while the present one was built in 1869. St. Hubert's church was built at Danville in 1862. St. James' Roman Catholic Church at Exchange was established many years ago, and in 1910 the old church on the hill was abandoned and a splendid new one built in the village. These represent the number in Montour county in 1914. In Columbia county there are two churches in Berwick, one in Bloomsburg, one in Centralia, one in the edge of the county at Mount Carmel, and one in Locust township, just completed in 1914.

EVANGELICAL

This denomination came to Columbia county in 1848, and to Montour county in 1858. In 1886 it had three churches in Scott township, one at Mifflinville, two in Jackson township, two in Centre township, two in Briarcreek township, one in Beaver township, and one in Bloomsburg. In the same year there was one church in Danville, and two in other parts of Montour county. The present number of churches in Columbia county is thirteen. In Montour county there are now three churches.

OTHER DENOMINATIONS

The Methodist Protestant, United Brethren, Christian, Pentecostal and Greek Catholic denominations are represented in the two counties by organizations which are mentioned in the sketches of the different sections in which they are located.

The following table will convey some idea of the relative standing of the different denominations in both counties. It might be inferred that the Methodists have lost in numbers in both counties, but such is not the case, the only loss being in the number of the churches, caused by the removal of the members to the cities and towns. In fact, the majority of the denominations have gained in numbers steadily, the exceptions being the Quakers and the Methodist Protestant sects.

	Columbia Co.		*Montour Co.*	
Denomination	*1886*	*1914*	*1886*	*1914*
Methodist	42	36	10	9
Lutheran	18	21	10	10
Evangelical	13	13	1	3
Reformed	12	12	3	5
Presbyterian	8	10	5	5
Baptist	6	5	3	3
Episcopal	4	5	2	2
Roman Catholic	2	5	2	3
Christian	6	5	..	..
United Brethren	5	3	..	..
Greek Catholic	2	4	..	..
Pentecostal	..	1	..	..
Society of Friends (Quakers)	3	3	..	..
Methodist Protestant	2	..	..	..

COLUMBIA COUNTY SABBATH SCHOOL ASSOCIATION

was organized at Bloomsburg in 1868, and includes all Protestant evangelical Sunday schools in the county. It is an auxiliary of State and national organizations of similar names, and has held many annual conventions since its formation. Rev. Alfred Taylor, of New York, was the conductor of the first meeting and was probably the organizer.

The second convention was held in 1870 at Bloomsburg, but no records are to be had regarding it. In 1871 the third convention was held at Espy, and here J. B. Robison was elected president. He was succeeded after one year's service by a series of presidents, all ministers, well known in the county, among them being Revs. Stuart Mitchell, A. Houtz, N. Spear, F. P. Manhart and U. Myers. This continued until 1889, conventions having been held each year to the present since 1873, except in the year 1879, when the records merely state that the secretary had died.

In 1889 H. R. Bower, of Berwick, was elected president and served three years, when he was succeeded by Myron I. Low, who has served ever since, making a record for continuous and efficient service unequaled in the State.

At the first convention of which we have a record there were eighteen delegates from the local schools and twenty-five from outside the county, representing in all sixteen schools. This does not convey, however, an idea of the number of Sabbath schools in the organization at the time, since every Protestant evangelical school in the county became automatically a part of the association.

In 1880 the executive committee was directed to effect the township organization, and at the 1882 convention district or township vice presidents were appointed, within a few years every township or borough in the county being represented by an organization. This system prevailed until a redistricting along less cumbersome lines was authorized by the convention of 1911, and before the 1912 convention was held the county had been subdivided into thirteen districts, all of which are actively at work.

About 1900 departmental organization was begun, and at present there are at work in the county superintendents of elementary, secondary, adult, teacher training, home, temperance, mission and rural departments, with a complete corresponding organization extending throughout the districts.

In 1907 the State Association erected a

high standard of organization for its counties, and Columbia was one of the first two counties to attain this standard, maintaining and passing beyond it year by year until 1913, when a still higher standard was set by the State, and again Columbia was one of the first to attain it.

Some idea of the growth of the work in the county may be had by the statement that for some years less than forty dollars was the amount of annual receipts, and this was not all used at first. In 1913 the county expenses were over four hundred dollars, the amount being contributed by the schools and individuals interested in the work.

Besides what is accomplished by volunteer helpers, the county organization during the years 1906-1907 maintained its own field secretary, Miss Martha Robison, who gave her entire time to the work, relinquishing the position in 1908 to take a similar one with the State Association. Since that time the work has been carried on by the corps of county officers, now numbering almost twenty.

At present there are in the county, and therefore a part of the association, 135 Protestant evangelical Sunday schools, with a total enrollment of over 22,000, and reporting in 1913 over 2,000 accessions. Twenty-five per cent of these schools reported a complete organization, almost all had "Cradle Rolls," and the other departments of the work were maintained in the same proportion. One of the sources of strength of the association was the continuous service of many of the officers, who were familiar with the county and therefore able to do the most efficient work. In 1877 A. W. Spear became treasurer of the organization, and served until 1885, when he was made corresponding secretary, which office he still holds. Mrs. Anna McHenry has served as treasurer since 1890, while other officers also have rendered valuable and extended service.

The present officers are: Myron I. Low, president; H. R. Bower, Thomas Ash, C. A. Shaffer, L. C. Mensch, M. E. Stackhouse, Peter Wills, vice presidents; Miss Martha Robison, field and statistical secretary; Miss Ethel Creasy, assistant secretary; Mrs. C. E. Kesty, recording secretary; A. W. Spear, corresponding secretary; Fred Holmes, financial secretary; Mrs. Anna McHenry, treasurer. The department superintendents are: Miss Mabel Moyer, elementary; O. H. Bakeless, teacher training; Mrs. C. E. Trescott, home; Rev. C. E. Miller, O. A. B. C.; R. L. Kline, temperance; Rev. W. J. Dice, missions; Rev. P. H. Hoover, secondary; N. Beishline, rural.

A summary of the statistical report for 1913 is as follows: District No. 1, Berwick and vicinity, total enrollment, 4,870; church accessions, 745; increase in enrollment, 768. District No. 2, West Berwick and vicinity, enrollment, 1,971; church accessions, 107; increase in enrollment, 226. District No. 3, Centre and part of Briarcreek townships, enrollment, 1,137; increase in enrollment, 190; church accessions, 180. District No. 4, Bloomsburg, Catawissa, Montour townships, Espy and Almedia, enrollment, 6,250; increase in enrollment, 317; church accessions, 456. District No. 5, Orangeville and Light Street and vicinity, enrollment, 977; increase in enrollment, 17; church accessions, 6. District No. 7, Benton and vicinity, enrollment, 1,002; increase, 75; church accessions, 55. District No. 8, Sugarloaf township, enrollment, 492; decrease in attendance, 78. District No. 6, Benton and Fishingcreek townships, enrollment, 760; decrease, 75; accessions, 43. District No. 9, Millville and vicinity, enrollment, 840; increase, 76; accessions, 11. District No. 10, Hemlock and Madison townships, enrollment, 671; increase, 43; accessions, 33. District No. 11, Cleveland, Locust, Roaringcreek, Franklin and Catawissa townships, enrollment, 1,002; increase, 75; accessions, 58. District No. 12 (last year's figures, partly), Conyngham and Centralia, enrollment, 835; accessions, 140. District No. 13, enrollment, 446; increase, 69; accessions, 18. Totals, enrollment for county, 21,770; church accessions for county, 1,923.

CHAPTER VII

BENCH AND BAR

In entering into the history of the Bench and Bar of this district it may not be out of place to compare the present with the past. The lawyers of eighty years ago in the rural districts found all their surroundings, as well as the legal procedure, very different from those of to-day. The country was comparatively new, the facilities for travel by public conveyance most meager. Carriages with elliptic springs had not yet been invented. The judges and members of the bar usually traveled on horseback, sometimes riding fifty miles in a day to reach a distant county seat. The districts were then much larger than now. The courthouses were not of the present style of architecture, the accommodations often being of the most primitive character. A wood stove furnished heat for the usually small room, and the work at evening was done by the light of tallow candles. Court was convened by the sound of a dinner horn blown by the crier at the door. Trials were long-drawn-out owing to the necessity of writing down all the testimony of witnesses and other proceedings, by the judge and counsel. Stenographers were then unknown, their introduction in the courts not having become general until within the last forty years, and the innovation has enabled the courts to transact in one day what formerly required three or four.

Splendid courthouses, some of them palaces, with all the conveniences of modern invention, have taken the place of the old-time seats of justice, and with these changes have come changes in legal procedure intended to facilitate the dispatch of public business, though in regard to the latter there lingers in the minds of the laity a belief that there is still room for improvement. While the transaction of business has thus been expedited, there still remains the delay and uncertainty in the administration of justice, by reason of the fact that able lawyers, inspired by a large retainer on either side, differ in their interpretation of the law where the facts are not disputed. The court below may differ with both, and the higher courts may differ with the court below—frequently bringing on a new trial, with a repetition of the costs and worry. While it is generally agreed that a remedy for this condition is desirable, no one has ever been able to suggest an acceptable one, and probably no one will ever be able to do so until the time shall come when all men are of one mind, a situation that is not likely to occur before the millennium.

During his administration it was no uncommon experience for Judge Elwell to see practicing before him in Columbia county many of the ablest lawyers of the State, some of whom—previously or subsequently—held prominent public positions. Among them may be mentioned Judge Jeremiah S. Black, Chief Justice George W. Woodward, Judge John W. Maynard, Hon. F. B. Gowen, Judge James Ryan, Gov. Henry M. Hoyt, Judge Edward O. Parry, Judge F. Carroll Brewster, Attorney General Henry W. Palmer, Judge W. A. Marr, Hon. George F. Baer, Hon. John B. Packer, Hon. Francis W. Hughes, Hon. S. P. Wolverton, as well as many other gifted men.

From 1814 to 1851 Columbia and Northumberland counties formed the Eighth judicial district with Lycoming and Union counties.

Hon. Seth Chapman, the first judge of this district, held court in January at Danville, which was then the county seat of Columbia county, court convening in the second story of a log house on the river bank, a few doors east of Mill street. Gen. William Montgomery and Hon. Leonard Rupert were his associates. Henry Alward, of Milton, was the first sheriff. The first prothonotary was George A. Frick, who later became a prominent attorney of Danville.

Of those who came to the court at Danville to practice law were Charles Hall, Charles Maus of Berlin, Hugh Bellas of Sunbury, Samuel Hepburn of Milton, Bradford

and George Porter of Center county, James Carson of Philadelphia, and Ebenezer Greenough of Sunbury. Judge Thomas Duncan and Judge Charles Huston came here from Center county to attend court. They were both afterwards members of the Supreme court. William G. Hurley, of Bloomsburg, James Pleasants of Catawissa, Alexander Jordan and Charles G. Donnel, of Sunbury, attended court in Danville regularly.

Judge Ellis Lewis, who succeeded to the bench in 1833, was a native of Lewisburg, Pa. He began life as a printer, subsequently occupied the editorial chair, studied law, and was admitted to the bar at the age of twenty-five. Two years later he was appointed deputy attorney general for Lycoming county; in 1832 was elected to the Legislature; in 1833 was appointed attorney general for the Commonwealth, and the same year appointed as successor to Judge Chapman. After ten years of service here he was transferred to the Second district, later elevated to the Supreme court, in 1851, and became chief justice in 1855. Subsequently he was appointed one of a committee of three to revise the criminal code. He died March 19, 1871.

Charles G. Donnel, of Northumberland county, was appointed to the vacancy on the bench of the Eighth district Jan. 14, 1843, and held his first term in April of that year. He died the following year, before he could accomplish his work, but held high in the respect and esteem of those who had known him and admired his attainments.

Judge Joseph B. Anthony, who succeeded to the bench in 1844, was the first to hold court at Bloomsburg after the removal of the county seat from Danville. His first session there was held in January, 1848. Judge Anthony was a native of Williamsport. In 1830 he was elected to the State Senate, and in 1834 to Congress, and reelected two years later. In 1843 he was appointed judge of the court for the adjustment of the Nicholson claims, and in March, 1844, to the bench of the Eighth judicial circuit. He died in 1851, nine months before the expiration of his term.

Judge James Pollock was born in Milton and studied law under Judge Anthony. He graduated from Princeton and was admitted to the bar in 1833. Two years later he was appointed district attorney, and in 1844 was elected to Congress from the Thirteenth district. In 1851 he was appointed to the bench to succeed Judge Anthony, and held the place until the judges were made elective, in 1851, when he refused to be a candidate. In 1854 he was elected governor; in 1860 appointed a delegate to the peace congress at Washington; in 1861 appointed director of the mint at Philadelphia; resigning the office under the administration of Johnson, he was reappointed by Grant in 1869, held the position until 1882, and was then made collector of internal revenue. He is the originator of the motto on American coins, "In God We Trust." He died April 19, 1890.

John Nesbit Conyngham succeeded Judge Pollock on the bench in 1851. He went upon the bench of the Luzerne district in 1839 by appointment of the governor, and when Columbia was put in that district Judge Conyngham became the president judge here, and so continued until the formation of the Twenty-sixth district, in 1856, composed of Columbia, Sullivan and Wyoming counties, which took Columbia out of his jurisdiction. He was one of Pennsylvania's most eminent jurists, and presided in the Luzerne district for thirty years, until 1870, when he resigned. In 1871 he met with a railroad accident which resulted in his death. He was beloved and respected by all who knew him.

Warren J. Woodward was appointed judge in May, 1856, and in October following was elected for a term of ten years. He served until December, 1861, when he resigned to accept election as president judge of Berks county, and moved to Reading. At the expiration of this term he was reelected for a second, and served until 1874, when he was elected a justice of the Supreme court, which position he occupied until his death, in 1879. Judge Woodward was born in Bethany, Wayne county, and received an academic education in Wilkes-Barre. He taught school, learned the printer's trade, and later studied law at Wilkes-Barre, where he became the leader of the bar. He was a hard student, a conscientious and upright judge, and a man of intellectual power. He was considered one of the ablest Supreme justices of his time.

Aaron K. Peckham was appointed to fill the unexpired term of Judge Woodward, December, 1861, after which he declined to be a candidate for election to the position, and resumed his practice at Tunkhannock, where he remained until his death.

William Elwell was elected president judge of the Twenty-sixth district in 1862, accepting the nomination at the request of a committee of the bar. He had no opposition at the first election, and none at the time of his reelection in 1872. In May, 1874, Wyoming

and Sullivan counties were placed in the Forty-fourth district, and Columbia and Montour made the Twenty-sixth, which is the condition in 1914. On the expiration of Judge Elwell's second term the bar of the district unanimously requested him to accept a third term, to which he consented, was later nominated on the tickets of both leading parties, and at the following election was unanimously given the office. Afterwards, at different times, he was urged to become a candidate for the Supreme bench, but declined. He also refused to have his name used in the canvass for the office of governor, although warmly urged.

In 1871 Judge Elwell was chosen to umpire the difficulties between the miners and the operators in the coal regions, which he did to the satisfaction of both sides. Later the Mollie Maguires case, a description of which is given at the end of this chapter, was tried before him. His decision in this case was affirmed by the Supreme court.

It is believed that Judge Elwell tried more cases than any other judge upon the bench of the State, as many important cases were certified to Columbia county from other districts and tried before him. It is worthy of mention that of all the cases tried in the courts of Oyer and Terminer, Quarter Sessions and the Orphans' court, not a single one from this county was reversed during the more than twenty-six years he was upon the bench, and very few in the Common Pleas court.

It may not be out of place here to record the fact that a tribute was publicly paid to Judge Elwell during his lifetime that does not often fall to the lot even of distinguished citizens. It is almost the universal custom to wait until after the cold clods have rattled upon the casket before public appreciation of a man's life and character is expressed. When such action is taken during a man's lifetime it is a matter of great gratification to him who receives the recognition, and it is also highly creditable to those who are responsible for its expression. As the incident here referred to has appeared in print only in the newspapers, the files of which are accessible to but few people, and as the matter is a part of the history of the court of Columbia county, it is deemed proper for it to be here recorded in full, so that it may be preserved in permanent form.

On Monday morning, Sept. 23, 1889, when court opened, the room was filled with an audience including many ladies, who had been drawn there by the report that proceedings of an unusual character would transpire at that time. The president judge, Hon. E. R. Ikeler, and Hons. C. B. McHenry and C. G. Murphy were upon the bench. Court Crier D. R. Coffman opened the session by the usual proclamation, and then B. F. Zarr, Esq., solicitor to the county commissioners, W. G. Girton, Jesse Rittenhouse and Ezra Stephens, addressed the Bench in the following words:

"If Your Honors please, before the court proceeds with its regular business, I wish to bring to your attention a matter in which we all feel a lively interest.

"There presided in these courts for a period of more than twenty-five years a jurist distinguished for his legal knowledge, high moral character, courteous treatment of the bar, uniform kindness and impartiality to all—the Honorable William Elwell. The best years of his life were spent here, and he is to-day a venerable citizen of the county, one whom the people delight to honor.

"Appreciation of the qualities that endear a man to his countrymen is testified not more by the rearing of imposing monuments than by giving fitting expression to the sentiment in their hearts. There may be in all the walks of life great men, but great only when by their acts they have signally benefited mankind. The preacher becomes great only when, by his power and persuasiveness, he causes men to reverence and to obey the laws of God. The soldier becomes great when, by his conquests over the enemies of liberty, he gives to the people liberty and a home; the statesman, when by his wise economy he secures to them prosperity; the philanthropist, when he has alleviated human suffering; the judge, when he has faithfully administered the laws. True greatness is always recognized and honored by the people, and the man who makes it his life work to labor for the good of the race is entitled to such recognition and honor . . .

"The citizens of Columbia county hold in the highest estimation the ability and integrity of Judge Elwell. His reputation as an able and conscientious administrator of the law is not confined to the limits of the county, but extends throughout the length and breadth of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and even beyond her borders. His opinions and rulings are cited with confidence by the pleader in the courts, and are received by the highest tribunals as authority of weight.

"The county commissioners, joining with other citizens in their just estimate of the distinguished services rendered to the Commonwealth by Judge Elwell, have deemed it

eminently proper to cause to be prepared this portrait" (here Prothonotary W. H. Snyder withdrew a green cloth hanging on the wall behind the Judges, disclosing a lifesize bust portrait in handsome gilt frame) "of the Honorable William Elwell, and to place it in this temple of justice, not so much as a monument to the past as a testimonial to the future, and as an offering by which he himself may learn the kindly feeling of our hearts. . . . It is my privilege, and I assure you my pleasure, on behalf of the commissioners of the county, to present to the court, to the bar, and to the citizens, this portrait of His Honor, Judge Elwell."

Judge Ikeler made the following response:

"In behalf of the bench, the bar, and the citizens of the county, we accept this portrait of Judge Elwell, as an appropriate memento of him and of his honorable judicial career. It cannot fail to be a constant reminder to us who have been intimately associated with him, to follow so far as possible in his footsteps. Of the present commissioners of Columbia county, a majority reside at a distance from the county seat. Their act is undoubtedly prompted and sustained by the public sentiment of respect, admiration and love for Judge Elwell, which permeates the county to its remotest bounds, but which, great as it is, is only an index of our appreciation of his merits. We, the members of the bar, who have been closely associated with him in the administration of justice, though ours has been the forensic strife about a question of property, of liberty, or of life, while it has been his office well fulfilled to hold the seat of Justice with her sword and scales, conducting before him unawed, unruffled and unswayed our legal struggles, we have been taught by his rulings, led by his learning, instructed as to manhood by his dignified bearing. The perpetual presence here of this portrait, reminding us of him and of his character, will be to us a continued incentive to diligence in our calling, and to the cultivation of all manly graces. It will stimulate the young men in training for the bar; they will learn the history of the eminent jurist whom this portrait represents, and they will be stirred with emulation of his great attainments in legal lore, and of his surpassing virtues as judge, and they will be infused with new energy in working for the highest ideal of achievement, and to usefulness in their day and generation.

"If any of us should be so fortunate as to arrive at the advanced age that Judge Elwell has already reached, he will be happy if he is able to look back upon a life's work as well done as his—upon every duty as scrupulously and zealously performed as it was by him whose likeness hangs upon this wall."

In this connection it should be noted that after the death of Judge Ikeler his portrait was presented to the county. Of all the judges who have presided over the courts of Columbia county, the likenesses of these two jurists are the only ones that hang upon the walls of the court room.

In November, 1887, Judge Elwell contracted a cold which resulted in chronic catarrh, and so affected his hearing and his general health that he tendered his resignation to the governor, to take effect on July 31, 1888. From that time he led a retired life until his death, which occurred on Oct. 15, 1895, when he was aged eighty-seven years. A more complete story of the life of this great judge appears among the biographies.

Judge Elwell's resignation left a vacancy to be filled at the November election, with an appointment by the governor of a president judge to serve until January, 1889. Henry M. Hinckley of Danville received the appointment.

Judge Henry M. Hinckley was born June 2, 1850, in Harrisburg, Pa., where he received his early education, and was graduated at Princeton College in 1874. Having pursued the study of law during his college course, he was admitted to the bar of Montour county in 1875, and to the Supreme court in 1878. He has long been recognized as one of the ablest attorneys in this section of the State. He was nominated for president judge by the Republican party in the district to succeed himself, but the district being strongly Democratic he was not elected. During the brief period of his incumbency he discharged all his duties with fidelity and marked ability. Since his retirement from the bench he has devoted himself to his profession, and has a large practice, not only in Montour and Columbia counties, but in other counties outside of the district. Before his appointment to the bench he was for some years associated with I. X. Grier, Esq., of Danville, in law business.

For the first time in the history of this judicial district, after Judge Elwell resigned there were opposing aspirants for the nomination for president judge on the Democratic ticket, Elijah R. Ikeler and Charles G. Barkley, both of Bloomsburg, being the candidates. An active and energetic canvass was made, resulting in the nomination of Mr. Ikeler in both counties, and he was elected in Novem-

ber, 1888, entering upon his duties in January, 1889, and serving until Aug. 1, 1898, when the hand of death was laid upon him. He contracted a cold which resulted in pneumonia, and after only a week's illness passed away.

Elijah R. Ikeler was a self-made man. His studious and industrious habits enabled him to obtain sufficient education at Greenwood Seminary to enter upon the study of law, which he took up after being engaged in the milling business for a number of years. He moved from Millville to Bloomsburg and registered as a law student with Colonel Freeze in 1864, and was admitted to the bar in May, 1867. He soon forged ahead, and became one of the leading practitioners of the county. As a judge he was patient and careful, always evincing a desire to do right according to his best judgment.

At the time of his death Judge Ikeler was a candidate for renomination, his opponent being Robert R. Little—both Democrats. The county conventions of both counties had been held, Montour county instructing its conferees for Ikeler, and Columbia county for Little. The death of Judge Ikeler brought about a complication in the judicial situation, such as had probably never before occurred in the history of the State. On Aug. 10, 1898, Governor Hastings appointed Grant Herring as president judge to serve until January, 1899. Robert R. Little was the Democratic candidate in Columbia county for election for the full term. What the situation was in Montour county no one seemed to know, as Judge Ikeler had named his conferees in that county, but they had not yet accepted. It was also doubted whether their appointment would stand after his death. There were also complications in the Republican party on the judgeship, Montour county having instructed for James Scarlet and the Columbia conferees favoring Charles C. Evans, Scarlet being afterwards made the nominee.

Appreciating the necessity of taking some action in the matter, a call was issued for a meeting of the Columbia bar on Aug. 17, 1898, which was signed by thirty-eight members. The call stated that "impressed by the conviction that the selection of a president judge is of transcendent importance to the public, and observing that the ordinary agencies for the nomination of a candidate do not in this instance promise to succeed in giving to the people harmonious and desirable results, we do agree to confer together upon the selection of a judge who shall be competent, independent, and impartial, who shall be free from faction, without friends to reward or enemies to punish, and, if possible, wholly unconnected in position or interest with past or present controversy or dispute upon the question of the judgeship, and take such action as the majority of those present shall judge to be advisable, prudent, wise, and necessary, to secure or aid in securing, the selection of a president judge."

But eighteen of the signers were present at the meeting. Hon. C. R. Buckalew was chosen chairman, and a resolution was adopted for the appointment of a committee, "to act for and represent us in the conference which must take place and enable us to present for endorsement by the people of this district a man competent and eminently fitted to serve as president judge." Nothing ever came of this action, however, mainly for the reason that no lawyer from outside the district could be found who was willing to enter the contest as a candidate, where there were so many local aspirants, and where he would be a comparative stranger.

Meanwhile the fencing for advantage went on. On Aug. 10 Mr. Little and conferees went to Exchange, Montour county, and there met the conferees appointed by Judge Ikeler, and a judicial conference was organized, resulting after several ballots in Mr. Little's nomination. The next day the Democratic standing committee met at Danville. Judge Herring claimed that the conference at Exchange was void, for the reason that the conferees named by Judge Ikeler had no authority to act, as it ceased when Judge Ikeler died. The committee took this view of it and proceeded to name a new candidate for Montour county, Judge Herring being their choice. Judge Herring then carried the matter to the Dauphin county court to settle the question as to whose name should be printed on the ballots as the regular nominee. After hearing, the court decided that the Exchange conference was a nullity, as the evidence showed that the Ikeler conferees had not been appointed in fact. Judge Herring then appointed conferees for Montour, and after several meetings Herring withdrew and Little was unanimously nominated, and was elected in November, 1898, defeating James Scarlet, the Republican nominee. He served until Feb. 26, 1906, when his death occurred, after a protracted illness.

Judge Robert R. Little was born in Berwick in May, 1852, and was the son of E. H. Little, who was for many years a prominent attorney of Columbia county. He graduated at the Normal School in 1871, and subsequently attended the University of Rochester,

and Hamilton College, New York, after which he read law with his father, and was admitted to the bar on Sept. 4, 1874. He was elected district attorney in 1878 and again in 1881, filling the office with much ability. He was possessed of an even temperament and quick perception, and was considered a safe and careful counsellor.

The death of Judge Little again made a vacancy on the bench of the district to be filled by an appointment by the governor. There were a number of aspirants among the Republican members of the bar, and strong influences were brought to bear. On March 30th Governor Pennypacker appointed Charles C. Evans, Esq., of Berwick, as president judge, to serve until January, 1907. He was nominated by the Republican conventions of both counties to serve for a full term. In the Democratic party the candidates for the nomination were John G. Harman and Grant Herring, both of Bloomsburg. The Montour county primaries were held first, resulting in a vote of 1,030 for Herring and 528 for Harman, giving the former twenty-three delegates in the convention, and the latter five. The following week the Columbia county primaries were held, when Harman received 2,484 votes and Herring 1,912, thus giving the conferees to Harman. This resulted in a deadlock, and in September the case was carried to the Democratic State executive committee by Mr. Harman, after every effort to secure an agreement by the conferees had failed. The committee after several hearings decided that they had jurisdiction, and nominated Mr. Harman, to which Mr. Herring filed exceptions in the Dauphin county court, and after hearing the court decided that Harman's nomination was invalid, thus leaving the Democrats without a nominee. Both candidates filed nomination papers. This made a three-cornered fight, which resulted in the election of Judge Evans, the Republican and Prohibition candidate, by a plurality of 241 votes in the district, Evans receiving 4,474 votes, 3,325 in Columbia county and 1,149 in Montour; Harman, 4,233, 3,578 in Columbia and 655 in Montour; Herring, 2,936, 1,964 in Columbia and 972 in Montour.

Thus for the first time in its history has the district had a Republican president judge elected for a full term. Judge Evans's term will expire in January, 1917.

Judge Grant Herring, who served from August, 1898, to January, 1899, was a son of George A. Herring, and was born in Centre township, Columbia county. He graduated at the Bloomsburg Normal School in 1879, and at Lafayette College in 1883. He read law with E. R. Ikeler, Esq., and was admitted to the bar in February, 1885, entering into partnership with his preceptor at once, and so continuing until Mr. Ikeler's elevation to the bench. He served four years as collector of internal revenue of this district during President Cleveland's administration, and as State senator from 1890 to 1894. A man of strong personality, a brilliant speaker, and an able lawyer, he acquired a large clientele. In 1907 he moved from Bloomsburg to Sunbury, and entered into a law partnership with Hon. S. P. Wolverton which continued for several years, when it was dissolved, and Judge Herring engaged in practice by himself. In 1911 his health began to fail, and in 1912 he went to Europe to visit his daughter, who was studying music in Berlin, and to seek medical assistance. While in Germany an attack of his old complaint resulted fatally, and at his own request he was buried there. His death occurred on Aug. 4, 1912, in Berchtesgaden, Bavaria.

Judge Charles C. Evans was born in Briarcreek township, Columbia county, Jan. 10, 1858. He graduated at the State Normal School at Bloomsburg in 1877, and at Lafayette College in 1881. He immediately entered the law office of Hon. Simon P. Wolverton, at Sunbury, and July 14, 1883, was admitted to the bar of Northumberland county. In August, 1883, he commenced the practice of law at Berwick, where he continued to practice until his appointment to the bench.

Judge Evans has made a good record on the bench. He is careful and conscientious, of even temperament, and his opinions show that he makes exhaustive research in arriving at legal conclusions. Like all judges, he has had some of his decisions reversed by the higher courts, but in this respect his record will compare favorably with most of the judges of the State. He has been called a number of times to hold court in Wilkes-Barre, Scranton, Philadelphia, and other places.

JUDICIAL DISTRICT

The territory now embraced in Columbia county was formerly a part of Northumberland county, and was included in the Eighth judicial district, composed of Northumberland, Union and Luzerne. Later on it was placed in the Eleventh judicial district with Montour, Luzerne and Wyoming, and again with Sullivan and Wyoming in the Twenty-

sixth. In 1872 Columbia and Montour became the Twenty-sixth district, and have so remained until the present (1914).

Herewith we give a list of the president judges who have presided over the courts in this territory since 1813, with the dates of their appointment or election. The first court held in Bloomsburg, after the change of the county seat from Danville, was in January, 1848, Judge Joseph B. Anthony presiding. Col. John G. Freeze, at the time of his death, July 8, 1913, the oldest member of the Columbia county bar, personally knew all of these judges from Judge Anthony to the present incumbent.

President Judges

Seth Chapman, appointed July 11, 1811, resigned Oct. 10, 1833; Ellis Lewis, appointed Oct. 14, 1833, served until Jan. 14, 1843; Charles G. Donnel, appointed Jan. 14, 1843, died March 18, 1844; Joseph B. Anthony, appointed in March, 1844, died Jan. 10, 1851; James Pollock, appointed Jan. 16, 1851, commission expired Nov. 5, 1851; John N. Conyngham, appointed Nov. 15, 1851, district changed; Warren J. Woodward, appointed May 19, 1856, resigned Dec. 10, 1861; Aaron K. Peckham, appointed Dec. 10, 1861, commission expired Nov. 3, 1862; William Elwell, elected Nov. 3, 1862, commission expired in January, 1873; re-elected Nov. 6, 1872, commission expired in January, 1883; re-elected Nov. 7, 1882, resigned July 31, 1888; Henry M. Hinckley, appointed Aug. 1, 1888, commission expired Jan. 1, 1889; E. R. Ikeler, elected Nov. 6, 1888, died Aug. 1, 1898; Grant Herring, appointed Aug. 10, 1898, commission expired Jan. 1, 1899; R. R. Little, elected Nov. 8, 1898, died Feb. 26, 1906; Charles C. Evans, appointed March 30, 1906, commission expired in January, 1907; elected Nov. 6, 1906, commission expires in January, 1917.

Associate Judges

John Murray, appointed Oct. 11, 1813; William Montgomery, appointed Aug. 5, 1815; Leonard Rupert, appointed June 27, 1816; William Donaldson, appointed March 26, 1840; George Mack, appointed March 27, 1840; Samuel Oakes, appointed March 6, 1845; Stephen Baldy, appointed March 11, 1845; George H. Willits, appointed March 12, 1850; John Covanhoven, appointed March 12, 1850; Leonard B. Rupert, elected Nov. 10, 1851; George H. Willits, elected Nov. 10, 1851; Peter Kline, elected Nov. 12, 1856; Jacob Evans, elected Nov. 12, 1856; Stephen Baldy, appointed Jan. 12, 1861, elected Nov. 23, 1861; John McReynolds, elected Nov. 23, 1861; Peter K. Herbein, elected Nov. 8, 1866, died in office April 1, 1869; Iram Derr, elected Nov. 8, 1866; James Kester, appointed April 23, 1869; Charles F. Mann, elected Nov. 26, 1869, died in office Jan. 24, 1870; Isaac S. Monroe, appointed Feb. 1, 1870; Iram Derr, elected Nov. 17, 1871; George Scott, elected in November, 1875, died in office April 10, 1876; Mayberry G. Hughes, appointed April 26, 1876; Franklin L. Shuman, elected in November, 1876; Isaac K. Krickbaum, elected in November, 1876; Franklin L. Shuman, elected in November, 1881; James Lake, elected in November, 1881; Charles G. Murphy, elected Nov. 2, 1886; James Lake, elected Nov. 2, 1886, died in office Jan. 4, 1887; Cyrus B. McHenry, appointed Jan. 8, 1887; elected in November, 1887, died in office Jan. 8, 1890; Mordecai W. Jackson, appointed Feb. 3, 1890; Charles G. Murphy, elected Nov. 3, 1891; Mordecai Millard, elected Nov. 4, 1890, and Nov. 5, 1895; James T. Fox, elected Nov. 3, 1896, and Nov. 5, 1901; J. U. Kurtz, elected Nov. 3, 1896; William Krickbaum, elected Nov. 4, 1902, and Nov. 5, 1907; E. C. Yeager, elected Nov. 6, 1906; Charles E. Houck, elected in November, 1911; M. H. Rhoads, appointed in January, 1913, elected in November, 1913.

The Columbia County Bar Association was organized Dec. 3, 1878. Morrison E. Jackson, of Berwick, was the first president; Col. J. G. Freeze, vice president; George E. Elwell, secretary; and C. G. Barkley, treasurer. Mr. Jackson died in July, 1879, and Colonel Freeze was elected president, which position he held up to the time of his death in July, 1913, Mr. Elwell continuing as secretary up to that time. The present officers (1914) are: A. W. Duy, president; C. C. Yetter, vice president; H. Mont. Smith, secretary; H. R. Stees, treasurer.

Members of the Bar *

Robert C. Grier,	Bloomsburg,	deceased.
William G. Hurley,	Bloomsburg,	deceased.
James Pleasants,	Catawissa,	deceased.
Samuel F. Headley,	Berwick,	deceased.
Morrison E. Jackson,	Berwick,	deceased.
LeGrand Bancroft,	Bloomsburg,	deceased.
B. K. Rhodes,	Bloomsburg,	deceased.
Charles R. Buckalew,	Bloomsburg,	deceased.

* Names listed in order of admission.

Robert F. Clark,	Bloomsburg,	deceased.
Reuben W. Weaver,	Bloomsburg,	deceased.
John G. Freeze,	Bloomsburg,	deceased.
Robert S. Howell,	Espy,	deceased.
Elisha C. Thompson,	Bloomsburg,	deceased.
Franklin Stewart,	Berwick,	deceased.
Ephraim H. Little,	Bloomsburg,	deceased.
Alexander J. Frick,	Danville,	not practicing.
Oliver C. Kahler,	Bloomsburg,	deceased.
Wesley Wirt,	Bloomsburg,	deceased.
Agib Ricketts,	Wilkes-Barre,	practicing.
W. A. Peck,	Berwick,	deceased.
Charles G. Barkley,	Bloomsburg,	deceased.
Samuel Knorr,	Bloomsburg,	deceased.
Hervey H. Grotz,	Bloomsburg,	deceased.
William H. Abbott,	Catawissa,	left the county.
Chas. B. Brockway,	Bloomsburg,	deceased.
Wellington H. Ent,	Bloomsburg,	deceased.
M. M. Traugh,	Berwick,	deceased.
James K. Brugler,	Bloomsburg,	left the county.
Peter S. Rishel,	Bloomsburg,	left the county.
Michael Whitmoyer,	Bloomsburg,	left the county.
M. M. LaVelle,	Centralia,	deceased.
Russel R. Pealer,	Bloomsburg,	left the county.
Elijah R. Ikeler,	Bloomsburg,	deceased.
Charles W. Miller,	Bloomsburg,	practicing.
George S. Coleman,	Bloomsburg,	deceased.
James B. Robison,	Bloomsburg,	deceased.
J. H. James,	Centralia,	deceased.
M. E. Walker,	Shickshinny,	
O. B. Mellick,	Bloomsburg,	deceased.
James Bryson,	Centralia,	deceased.
Milton Stiles,	Berwick,	
LeRoy Thompson,	Berwick,	deceased.
John M. Clark,	Bloomsburg,	not practicing.
B. Frank Zarr,	Bloomsburg,	deceased.
A. C. Smith,	Bloomsburg,	deceased.
Hervey E. Smith,	Bloomsburg,	deceased.
John A. Opp,	Plymouth,	practicing.
Warren J. Buckalew,	Bloomsburg,	deceased.
George E. Elwell,	Bloomsburg,	not practicing.
Robert R. Little,	Bloomsburg,	deceased.
Nevin U. Funk,	Bloomsburg,	practicing.
William L. Eyerly,	Bloomsburg,	deceased.
Charles B. Jackson,	Berwick,	deceased.
Frank P. Billmeyer,	Montclair, N. J.	
Levi E. Waller,	Wilkes-Barre,	practicing.
T. J. Vanderslice,	Bloomsburg,	practicing.
H. C. Bittenbender,	Lincoln, Nebr.	
W. H. Rhawn,	Catawissa,	practicing.
William Bryson,	Centralia,	deceased.
Paul E. Wirt,	Bloomsburg,	not practicing.
Robert Buckingham,	Bloomsburg,	deceased.
L. S. Wintersteen,	New York,	
Andrew L. Fritz,	Bloomsburg,	deceased.
Andrew K. Oswald,	Berwick,	deceased.
Jacob H. Maize,	Bloomsburg,	practicing.
C. C. Peacock,	Wilkes-Barre,	
Hiester V. White,	Bloomsburg,	not practicing.
A. E. Chapin,	Bloomsburg,	left the county.
John C. Yocum,	Catawissa,	deceased.
David Leche,	Bloomsburg,	deceased.
Guy Jacoby,	Bloomsburg,	practicing.
William Chrisman,	Bloomsburg,	practicing.
W. H. Snyder,	Orangeville,	deceased.
William E. Smith,	Berwick,	deceased.
Grant Herring,	Sunbury,	deceased.
A. N. Yost,	Bloomsburg,	practicing.
C. E. Geyer,	Catawissa,	practicing.
S. P. Hanley,	Berwick,	deceased.
Sterling W. Dickson,	Berwick,	practicing.
James M. Fritz,	Wilkes-Barre,	practicing.
William Leverett,	Philadelphia,	not practicing.
A. M. Freas,	Wilkes-Barre.	
James A. Rohrbach,	Bloomsburg,	left the county.
William D. Beckley,	Bloomsburg,	not practicing.
E. H. Guie,	Seattle, Wash.,	practicing.
J. Simpson Kline,	Sunbury,	practicing.
H. A. McKillip,	Bloomsburg,	practicing.
Fred Ikeler,	Bloomsburg,	practicing.
Thomas B. Hanley,	New Y'k City.	
James L. Evans,	Berwick,	practicing.
Charles H. Weaver,		left the county.
John R. Sharpless,	Hazleton,	practicing.
R. Rush Zarr,	Kingston,	not practicing.
Wilson A. Everet,	Bloomsburg,	left the county.
John G. Harman,	Bloomsburg,	practicing.
George M. Tustin,	Bloomsburg,	practicing.
Charles H. Bates,		left the county.
Christian A. Small,	Bloomsburg,	practicing.
Frank Ikeler,	Bloomsburg,	not practicing.
Edward J. Flynn,	Centralia,	practicing.
Ralph R. John,	Bloomsburg,	practicing.
G. M. Quick,	Bloomsburg,	left the county.
H. J. Patterson,	Williamsport,	practicing.
B. F. McHenry,	Bloomsburg,	left the county.
D. Sylvester Pensyl,		left the county.
Albert W. Duy,	Bloomsburg,	practicing.
Clemuel R. Weiss,	Bloomsburg,	left the county.
Harry M. Hamlin,		
C. J. Fisher,	Catawissa,	practicing.
Wm. C. Johnston,	Bloomsburg,	practicing.
Clyde C. Yetter,	Bloomsburg,	practicing.
Clinton Herring,	Bloomsburg,	practicing.
J. Alexis Guie,	Seattle, Wash.,	practicing.
Harry R. Stees,	Bloomsburg,	practicing.
Harry M. Persing,	Shickshinny,	not practicing.
C. H. Marks,		
C. E. Kreisher,	Catawissa,	practicing.
R. O. Brockway,	Berwick,	practicing.
J. G. Jayne,	Berwick,	practicing.
L. C. Mensch,	Catawissa,	practicing.
Boyd F. Maize,	Bloomsburg,	not practicing.
H. Mont Smith,	Bloomsburg,	practicing.
William E. Elmes,	Berwick,	practicing.
Alex. C. Jackson,	Berwick,	practicing.
Charles S. Kline,	Catawissa,	practicing.
A. J. Robbins,	Wilkes-Barre.	
Warren S. Sharpless,	Berwick,	practicing.
Neil Chrisman,	Wilkes-Barre,	practicing.
John A. Moran,	Centralia,	practicing.
Conway W. Dickson,	Berwick,	practicing.
Clark Dickson,	Berwick,	practicing.
G. W. Moon,	Bloomsburg,	practicing.

TRIAL OF THE "MOLLIE MAGUIRES"

The most important criminal case which ever came up before the courts of Columbia county was the trial of the "Mollie Maguires" in 1869. This case was the beginning of a series of incidents which became of almost national fame, and finally resulted in a second trial, in 1877, which closed the matter for all time.

On Sunday, Oct. 18, 1868, the body of Alexander W. Rea, agent for the Locust Mountain Coal & Iron Company, of Centralia, was found in the bushes on the road from Cen-

tralia to Mount Carmel, riddled with bullets. On Nov. 17, 1868, John Duffy, Michael Prior and Thomas Donohue were arrested for the murder, and lodged in the Pottsville jail. Later they were sent to Bloomsburg to await trial. Suspicion also fastened upon Patrick Hester, who had hastily decamped to Illinois, and he later on returned to Bloomsburg and surrendered. At the December session of court a bill was found against Donohue, Duffy and Prior, and at the February session, 1869, a similar bill was returned against Hester.

The case was called by the district attorney on Feb. 2, 1869, Judge Elwell presiding, and separate trials granted the prisoners. The Commonwealth was represented by District Attorney E. R. Ikeler, Linn Bartholomew, Robert F. Clark, Edward H. Baldy and M. M. LaVelle. The prisoners were defended by John W. Ryon, John G. Freeze, Myer Strouse, S. P. Wolverton and W. A. Marr.

The theory of the prosecution was that, Saturday being a general pay day in the coal regions, a party of assassins concealed themselves at the point where the body was found in the hope of securing the large sum of money which Rea would carry. It was his custom, however, to pay off the men on Friday, a practice well known to all residents of the vicinity. This caused the prosecution to infer that the murder was committed by some persons unfamiliar with the locality.

Donohue was tried and acquitted on Feb. 11, 1869; on the 11th of May the case against Hester was dismissed from lack of evidence, and on the same date Duffy was tried and acquitted. Prior also was tried and acquitted. Seven years then passed and no further clews to the murder were discovered.

Made bold by the release of the accused miners, some laborers in the hard coal regions developed an organization for purposes of intimidation which soon absolutely controlled the community and caused a complete reign of terror over all of the southern part of Columbia county and a great part of Schuylkill and Carbon counties.

A common method of intimidating the better class of coal miners was for a gang of ten or more toughs to sweep through the mining camps, forcing every man to join them, the gradually increasing numbers overawing any inclined to resist. On June 3, 1875, one thousand men stopped work at several mines near Mahanoy City, and a similar band did the same at Shenandoah. The same night a breaker at Mount Carmel was burned, and a few days later two contractors at the Oakdale mine were shot.

Depredations became so common that every passenger train passing through the affected section had to be preceded by a locomotive carrying an armed posse. Watchmen and station agents were beaten, loaded cars put upon the main line, switches misplaced, warehouses plundered, and bosses particularly hated by the malcontents were served with notices to leave, under pain of death. Such threats were almost invariably executed.

The chief source of these atrocities was an organization formed by the lawless element and christened the "Mollie Maguires." They terrorized the entire coal region from 1865 to 1875, had signs and passwords, and developed such strength that not a man could be hired unless he was approved by the society.

In exposing and suppressing this society the president of the Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Company, Franklin B. Gowen, employed James McParlan, of the Pinkerton Detective Agency. McParlan posed as a miner, joined the order, became one of the leaders, and finally brought most of them to justice. Nine of the "Mollies" were sentenced to death in Schuylkill county, two in Carbon, and some others were imprisoned for long terms.

At this time there was a man named Daniel Kelly, an abandoned criminal, confined in the Schuylkill county jail on the charge of larceny. Suspicion having been directed against him as having some knowledge of the murder of Alexander W. Rea, he became frightened and offered to turn State's evidence if allowed to go free. Accordingly, on his testimony, Peter McHugh and Patrick Tully were arrested in the fall of 1876 as participants in the murder, and Patrick Hester was again arrested as accessory before the fact. They were first lodged in the Pottsville jail, but later brought to Bloomsburg for trial.

On Feb. 7, 1877, the trial began, Messrs. Hughes, Buckalew and District Attorney John M. Clark appearing for the Commonwealth, while Messrs. Ryon, Wolverton, Freeze, Brockway, Mahan and George E. Elwell appeared for the defense. All the accused pleaded "not guilty" and were arraigned together. Daniel Kelly, pardoned by the governor, was made the chief witness against them. The trial lasted three weeks, when the jury brought in a verdict of guilty, and the prisoners were sentenced to hang. New trials were refused them and the governor and board of pardons would not interfere, so on Aug. 9, 1877, Tully, McHugh and Hester

were executed upon a gallows at Bloomsburg, borrowed from the authorities of Carbon county. Two weeks before the execution Tully confessed to Attorney Elwell that he was guilty and corroborated the evidence of Kelly. Hester and McHugh did not confess their guilt in a public manner, although they had the ministrations of a priest on the morning of their death. What they told the father confessor is not known, as the secrets of the confessional are kept inviolate by the Roman Catholic Church, but the priest saw Tully's confession and approved of its publication.

The informer, Kelly, was subsequently made a witness in a similar trial at Wilkes-Barre, where he confessed to an appalling series of crimes. His evidence was there given without stipulated immunity, but as his punishment would have prevented the bringing of others to justice through similar confessions of witnesses, he was allowed to go free. He left this section, and what subsequently became of him is not known.

CHAPTER VIII

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION OF COLUMBIA COUNTY

(By *Luther B. Kline, M. D., Catawissa, Pa.)*

The noble profession of medicine has had many representatives in the past who have left their impress upon the history of Columbia county. Doctors have always been the intimate counselors and true friends of the people, and in this county there are many who have a warm spot in their hearts when the family physician is discussed. To the pioneers of this section of Pennsylvania the old-time country doctor was one of the welcome visitors at their isolated homes. In those days the practice of medicine required good horsemanship, rugged health and all the courage and endurance that the physician could command, for the roads were often mere muddy trails, the homes far apart, and the dangers of the forests and morasses were added to by the terrors of wild beasts and still more ferocious savages.

All of the earlier physicians were obliged to keep at least three good horses on hand at all times, for often when the doctor had ridden home from a twenty-mile trip he would have to retrace his tracks without sufficient time to make a change of garments. And besides the hardships of the constant and long rides, the old physicians were expected to wait for their pay for an indefinite time. In the days of lack of currency and trading there was some excuse for this, but at the present time the physician is still a waiter, and usually a good one. Most everyone gets his money before the doctor is paid, yet there is seldom a complaint from the long-suffering medico.

The first doctor who came to Columbia county is supposed to have been Dr. E. B. Bacon, who hailed from Connecticut, by way of Kingston. At that time his practice extended from Catawissa to the headwaters of Fishing creek. He removed to Wellsboro in 1817 and engaged in farming.

Drs. Townsend and Krider were the next arrivals, and they located in Bloomsburg. The former remained but a short time, but the latter practiced in the town until his death. About 1818 Dr. Roe came, and divided his time between healing and teaching school. He then removed up Fishing creek and went to farming.

Dr. Ebenezer Daniels came to Catawissa about 1822, and was followed the next year by Dr. Harmon Gearhart, whom he highly recommended to the people of the town. Dr. Daniels sold his practice in 1834 to Dr. John Ramsay, and removed to Indianapolis. Dr. Gearhart died in 1833.

Dr. Ramsay removed to Bloomsburg and took a leading part in the affairs of the town. He was especially active in the paths of education. He died suddenly in 1863.

Dr. William Petrikin came to Bloomsburg in 1834. He was a son of the famous Dr. David Petrikin, of Danville, and had all of his father's energy and brilliancy, but death carried him off in 1842.

Dr. David N. Scott came to Bloomsburg in 1842 and resided in the part of town nicknamed "Scottown" from the fact that the Doctor laid it out into lots, and built the first house there. He removed to Kansas some years later.

Dr. Thomas Vastine came to Bloomsburg in 1833, but soon left for Williamsport. Later

he located permanently in St. Louis. Dr. Edward Hawkins also came to the town for a short time and then went to Michigan, after 1848. Drs. George Hill and Thomas Butler were residents of Bloomsburg for a few years after 1846, the former going to Muncy.

Dr. J. B. McKelvey came to Bloomsburg in 1851. He had previously located at Mifflinville, in 1849, from there going to Graysville, Ky., and Arkadelphia, Ark. He continued to reside in Bloomsburg until his death. During 1914, while some workmen were excavating in the alley beside his house on Main street, they uncovered some human bones, which had probably been buried there after use in demonstration work. For a few hours all sorts of rumors were current, until the true explanation was found. The Doctor had a wide circle of friends, and his death was a matter of regret to all.

Mifflinville had few doctors at any period of its history. One of the first was Dr. F. C. Harrison, who located there in 1855. He afterwards went to Lewisburg and became a banker, a much more profitable occupation. After his departure Dr. Wells, of Wilkes-Barre, located there for a short time.

In 1855 Dr. William H. Bradley came to Bloomsburg to practice, but soon after began to edit a weekly paper. In 1868 Dr. William M. Reber arrived in Bloomsburg. He had been a surgeon in the navy and was a man of much ability.

In 1874 Dr. Benjamin F. Gardner came to Bloomsburg from Tennessee. He had been a surgeon of high rank in the Confederate service, and his change of location proved a wise one. He found more opportunities and speedier payment for his services in the North than in the impoverished South. He is still living, and is much respected by all the townspeople.

Dr. Hugh McReynolds, another of the older physicians, came to Bloomsburg from Buckhorn, where he had practiced for some years previous to 1872.

COLUMBIA COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY

This society had its origin in 1858. On July 31st of that year a number of physicians of Columbia and Montour counties formed an organization for mutual protection and interchange of experiences. Dr. John Ramsay presided. In the following month it was decided to become auxiliary to the State society, and to invite the members of the profession in Northumberland county to unite with them. The name was changed to Susquehanna Union Medical Society in 1859, but in 1864 it was changed to Columbia and Montour Medical Society. Still later the name was restored to its first form.

By the act of June 18, 1881, all members of the profession were required to register with the State authorities. All who had been in practice from 1871 were permitted to continue, even if not graduates of a medical school. Others must produce certificates of graduation to continue in the profession.

The years following organization were interesting ones for the members of the society. Many papers were read at the meetings and much done to elevate the standards of the profession. So pleasant were the relations between the members from the two counties that no thought of separation was held until June 16, 1874. Then the members from Montour county, having quietly nominated only Columbia county men for all the offices and succeeded in getting them elected, stated their intention of organizing the Montour County Medical Society. The separation took place without a particle of friction, and the two societies still interchange ideas and visits.

At present the Columbia county society meets in rotation at Berwick, Bloomsburg and Catawissa the second Thursday of every month, except in July, when the meeting is held at Benton. A paper called "The Roster" is issued monthly, edited by Dr. Luther B. Kline, of Catawissa, and contains reviews of the past work, programs of the future, and articles of special interest to the members. It has a circulation of 125 copies. The meetings are well attended and are taken up with discussions of matters of value to the medical profession. The society has forty-four active members and one honorary member, Dr. John C. Rutter.

The officers and committees for 1914 are: *President,* Dr. Joseph Cohen, Berwick; *first vice president,* Dr. Benjamin F. Gardner, Bloomsburg; *second vice president,* Dr. John M. Gemmell, Millville; *secretary and treasurer,* Dr. Luther B. Kline, Catawissa; *librarians*—Dr. John W. Bruner and Dr. James R. Montgomery, Bloomsburg. *Censors*—Dr. J. Elmer Shuman, Bloomsburg; Dr. John H. Bowman, Berwick; Dr. Charles K. Albertson, Fairmount Springs. *Committee on Public Policy and Legislation*—Dr. B. Frank Sharpless, Catawissa; Dr. John W. Bruner, Bloomsburg; Dr. Charles T. Steck, Berwick. *Scientific Program*—Dr. J. Brooks Follmer, Berwick; Dr. William C. Hensyl, Berwick; Dr. Edwin A. Glenn, Berwick.

REGISTERED PHYSICIANS PRACTICING IN COLUMBIA COUNTY SINCE ACT OF 1881 BECAME A LAW

Name	*Residence*	*Diploma*	*Institution*
*John K. Robbins	Catawissa	March 10, 1842	Jefferson Medical College
*J. B. McKelvey	Bloomsburg	April 8, 1848	University of Pennsylvania
*H. W. McReynolds	Bloomsburg	April 8, 1848	University of Pennsylvania
*Jacob Schuyler	Bloomsburg	March 7, 1843	Pennsylvania Medical College
John C. Rutter	Bloomsburg	March 3, 1855	Homeopathic Medical
*William M. Reber	Bloomsburg	March 10, 1863	Jefferson Medical College
B. F. Gardner	Bloomsburg	March 11, 1861	Medical College of Virginia
Isaiah W. Willits	Bloomsburg	March 11, 1875	Jefferson Medical College
Luther B. Kline	Catawissa	March 9, 1867	Jefferson Medical College
*Thomas J. Swisher	Jerseytown	March 10, 1862	Bellevue Hospital Medical College
Alexander B. McCrea	Berwick	June 1, 1865	Long Island Hospital
*George L. Reagan	Berwick	June, 1865	University of Vermont
†F. W. Redeker	Espy	March 12, 1878	Jefferson Medical College
Alfred P. Stoddard	Orangeville	March 12, 1850	Hahnemann Medical College
J. Jordan Brown	Bloomsburg	March 12, 1870	Jefferson Medical College
*Thomas C. McHenry	Benton	March 30, 1870	University of Pennsylvania
†Ralph M. Lashell	Centralia		
*D. H. Montgomery	Mifflinville	March 10, 1852	Philadelphia College
*John B. Patton	Millville	Feb. 23, 1869	Philadelphia University
*Josiah Smith	Berwick	April 1, 1854	University of Pennsylvania
J. R. Montgomery	Bloomsburg	March 13, 1880	Jefferson Medical College
*Abia P. Heller	Millville	Feb. 22, 1854	Eclectic Medical College
*Pius Zimmerman	Numidia	April 2, 1883	Jefferson Medical College
*J. H. Vastine	Catawissa	March, 1858	Jefferson Medical College
*Charles C. Willits	Catawissa	March 30, 1882	Jefferson Medical College
†John W. Carothers	Berwick	April 13, 1883	University of Pennsylvania
*L. A. Shattuck	Bloomsburg	May 6, 1869	Eclectic Medical College
Charles T. Steck	Berwick	March 28, 1878	University of Pennsylvania
*John G. Schaller	Rohrsburg		
*Samuel A. Gibson	Berwick		
George L. Jolly	Orangeville	March 1, 1883	Jefferson Medical College
J. C. Wintersteen	Numidia	April 2, 1886	Jefferson Medical College
N. J. Hendershott	Bloomsburg		
Isaac L. Edwards	Benton	March 11, 1870	Jefferson Medical College
Isaac E. Patterson	Benton	March 12, 1869	Jefferson Medical College
*William B. Robbins	Catawissa	March 12, 1873	Jefferson Medical College
David E. Krebs	Light Street	March 3, 1857	Pennsylvania Medical College
*Frank P. Hill	Berwick	March 14, 1876	Jefferson Medical College
†Everett W. Rutter	Berwick	March 6, 1874	Hahnemann Medical College
J. R. Gordner	Berwick		
B. F. Sharpless	Catawissa	March 23, 1880	Jefferson Medical College
†Christian Lenker	Buckhorn	March 12, 1877	University of Pennsylvania
*J. R. M. Evans	Bloomsburg	March 5, 1859	Jefferson Medical College
*O. A. Megargell	Orangeville	June 15, 1859	Castleton Medical, Vermont
*Louis J. Adams	Evansville	March 10, 1877	Jefferson Medical College
*John C. Fruit	Jerseytown	March 7, 1857	Jefferson Medical College
Honora A. Robbins	Bloomsburg		University of Pennsylvania
Ambrose Shuman	Catawissa	June 7, 1894	University of Pennsylvania
John H. Bowman	Berwick	May 1, 1888	University of Pennsylvania
Ralph E. Miller	Bloomsburg	June 15, 1904	University of Pennsylvania
C. F. Altmiller	Bloomsburg	May 25, 1901	Medico-Chirurgical
Delbert M. Hess	Rohrsburg	April 29, 1902	Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore
J. B. Follmer	Berwick	March 4, 1884	Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore
John S. Hoffa	Benton	May 23, 1903	Medico-Chirurgical
Allen V. Carl	Numidia	June 8, 1909	Medico-Chirurgical
E. A. Alleman	Berwick	May, 1890	Medico-Chirurgical
J. S. Lazarus	Bloomsburg	March, 1868	Jefferson Medical College
Frank R. Clark	Berwick	April 7, 1891	Hahnemann Medical College
Jesse W. Gordner	Jerseytown	June, 1909	Jefferson Medical College
George F. Drum	Mifflinville	April 14, 1900	University of Baltimore
*Irving C. Breece	Bloomsburg		Medico-Chirurgical
Samuel B. Arment	Bloomsburg	March 10, 1877	Jefferson Medical College
Howard S. Christian	Millville	March 15, 1887	Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore
J. F. Pfahler	Berwick		University of Pennsylvania
J. Stacy John	Bloomsburg	June, 1896	Jefferson Medical College
I. R. Wolfe	Espy		

* Deceased.
† Removed.

REGISTERED PHYSICIANS PRACTICING IN COLUMBIA COUNTY SINCE ACT OF 1881 BECAME A LAW—*Cont.*

Name	*Residence*	*Diploma*	*Institution*
†Andrew Graydon	Bloomsburg		
†George A. Poust	Millville		
†Ruth Tustin	Bloomsburg		
Clifton Z. Robbins	Bloomsburg		
†John Rhodes	Numidia	May 29, 1902	Jefferson Medical College
†Thomas C. Rutter	Berwick	June 15, 1900	University of Pennsylvania
†J. K. Levan	Berwick	June, 1906	University of New York
†Reuben O. Davis	Berwick	May, 1890	Jefferson Medical College
*Montraville McHenry	Benton	March, 1868	University of Vermont
†Carl H. Senn	Millville	May 28, 1901	Medico-Chirurgical
†David A. Hart	Mainville	May 12, 1913	Baltimore Medical College
†Frederick E. Ward	Berwick	June 1, 1906	Medico-Chirurgical
†James C. Davis	Berwick	June 7, 1909	Jefferson Medical College
†Walter C. Shew	Jamison City	June 1, 1906	Jefferson Medical College
*George H. Vastine	Catawissa	June, 1891	University of Pennsylvania
John T. MacDonald	Bloomsburg	June 6, 1910	Medico-Chirurgical
Edward L. Davis	Berwick	June, 1899	University of Pennsylvania
John M. Gemmell	Millville	June, 1906	Maryland Medical College
Theodore C. Harter	Bloomsburg	1881	College of Physicians and Surgeons
Edwin A. Glenn	Berwick	May, 1904	Hahnemann Medical College
Henry Bierman	Bloomsburg	April 6, 1888	Hahnemann Medical College
†Jacob A. Baer	Berwick	April 29, 1901	College of Physicians and Surgeons
Joseph Cohen	Berwick	June, 1906	University of Pennsylvania
George E. Follmer	Orangeville	June 4, 1907	Jefferson Medical College
John W. Bruner	Bloomsburg	April, 1890	Jefferson Medical College
William T. Vanee	Orangeville	March 4, 1881	University of Maryland
†H. V. Hower	Mifflinville	March 15, 1887	College of Physicians and Surgeons
J. E. Shuman	Bloomsburg	May 1, 1891	University of Pennsylvania
William C. Hensyl	Berwick	May 27, 1904	Jefferson Medical College
†J. F. Gardner	Millville		
J. M. Vastine	Catawissa	June, 1900	Medico-Chirurgical

The following physicians are residents of Columbia county, but are not members of the local society, being either retired or connected with other societies (Dr. Everett is a member of the Lycoming county society):

Lewis R. Davis ..... Centralia	Edward Everett ..... Millville
Howard C. Fortner ..... Centralia	Honora C. Grimes ..... Bloomsburg
J. Bruce Hess ..... Benton	George L. Jolly ..... Orangeville
Charles B. Yost ..... Bloomsburg	Thomas Kealy ..... Centralia

CHAPTER IX

WAR RECORDS OF THE COUNTIES

The border troubles kept the military spirit of the pioneers of Columbia and Montour counties alive until the second war with England. Then followed the Black Hawk war, the Seminole war, the Mexican war, and lastly the Civil war. In these conflicts the two counties took part to the extent of furnishing men and munitions of war, principally during the Civil war. During the period between that memorable conflict and the Indian times several companies were organized in Danville, Bloomsburg and Berwick, mention of which is made in the chapters devoted to those towns.

During the war of 1812 the scene of hostilities was too far away to affect this section directly. When the British threatened to attack Baltimore, Governor Snyder ordered the militia of Northumberland, Luzerne and Columbia counties to rendezvous at Danville, under Major Post. For a few weeks they remained in camp, but the battle of New Orleans and the termination of the war caused the camp to be abandoned.

The requirements of the militia system were at this time so simple that the military spirit of the county became quiescent until the outbreak of the Mexican war caused its sudden revival.

COLUMBIA GUARDS

This military company, belonging especially to Danville, but famous all over Columbia county by its service in two wars, was organized at Danville in 1817. At the breaking out of the Mexican war it was under the command of Capt. John S. Wilson, and its offer of assistance being accepted was mustered into the United States service Dec. 28, 1846.

A number of citizens of the county escorted the Guards as far as Pittsburgh, on their way to the seat of war, and all along the journey they met with a continuous ovation. They were placed in the 2d Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, then commanded by Colonel Wyncoop, and later under Colonel Geary, afterwards governor of Pennsylvania.

Captain Wilson died at Vera Cruz on April 10, 1847, and the command devolved upon Dr. C. H. Frick, who gallantly led the Guards during the campaign. Their first engagement was at the storming of Vera Cruz, and the second at Cerro Gordo, where they lost one man, John Smith. At the battle of Chapultepec they lost two men, William Dietrich and John Snyder. On approaching the City of Mexico, the defense of San Angelo, with all of the military stores, was committed to the Guards, and on the 13th of September, 1847, they were among the first to enter the City of Mexico in triumph.

The Guards returned to Danville on July 28, 1849, and the whole town turned out to welcome them. Hundreds of persons from all over the county thronged the streets, and such a demonstration as was then made has never been seen in Danville before or since.

The Guards kept their organization until the opening of the Civil war, when they entered the service under Capt. Oscar Ephlin. On the expiration of their term they were honorably discharged, and the company then disbanded.

The following is the muster roll of the Guards soon after their organization (see Chapter IV, Montour county, for list of those in Mexican war).

John S. Wilson, captain; Clarence H. Frick, first lieutenant; Edward E. LaClerc, second lieutenant; William Brindle, second lieutenant; George S. Kline, first sergeant; James D. Slater, second sergeant; Robert Clark, third sergeant; Charles Evans, fourth sergeant; John Adams, first corporal; James Oliver, second corporal; John Smith, third corporal; Arthur Gearhart, fourth corporal; Thomas Clark, drummer; Jesse G. Clark, fifer.

The private soldiers were: Charles W. Adams, Alvin M. Allen, Jacob App, George W. Armstrong, Frederick Brandt, Samuel Burns, Elam B. Bonham, William Banghart, John Birkenbine, Samuel D. Baker, Francis Bower, Francis B. Best, William Brunner, William H. Birchfield, Randolph Ball, Peter Brobst, Abram B. Carley, Michael Corrigan, Wm. Dieterich (Dietrich), Wm. Erle, Daniel S. Follmer, Charles W. Fortner, Robert H. Forster, Sewell Gibbs, Edward Grove, George Garner, Thomas Graham, Shepherd W. Girton, Samuel Huntingdon, Adam Heisler, Henry Herncastle, Oliver Helme, William S. Kertz, William King, Jerome Konkle, Charles Lytle, Ira Lownsberry, Robert Lyon, John A. Lowery, Benjamin Laform, Benjamin J. Martin, Jasper Musselman, Edward McGonnel, George Miller, William Moser, Archibald Mooney, Mahlon K. Manly, John G. Mellon, Alex. McDonald, Daniel Martial, Richard H. McKean, Charles Moynthan, Robert McAlmont, Hugh McFadden, James McClelland, Norman B. Mack, William McDonald, Casper Oatenwelder, Daniel Poorman, Peter S. Reed, Philip Rake, James A. Stewart, Peter M. Space, Jona R. Sanders, Oliver C. Stevens, Daniel Snyder, Edward Seler, Peter Seigfried, John C. Snyder, John N. Scofield, William Swartz, Joseph Stratton, William W. Sawaney, John A. Sarvey, Benjamin Tumbleton, Adam Wray, William White, George Wagner, Jacob Willet, Jerome Walker, George Wingar, Peter W. Yarnell.

CIVIL WAR

Abraham Lincoln was inaugurated President of the United States March 4, 1861. Fort Sumter was fired on April 12th, and on the 15th of that month the President called on the loyal States for 75,000 men. Calls and orders were subsequently issued, under dates of May 3d, July 22d and July 25th, for an aggregate of 500,000 men. On the 2d of July, 1862, there was another call for 500,000 men, and on the 4th of August one for 300,000.

On Sept. 5, 1862, the Confederates invaded Maryland, and a levy *en masse* was called in Pennsylvania. On Sept. 15th a large number of "emergency men" left Bloomsburg, and on the 17th the battle of Antietam was fought. On the 18th the Confederates evacuated Sharpsburg and recrossed the Potomac, and on the 22d more "emergency men" left Bloomsburg.

On June 15, 1863, a proclamation was made

for the militia. On Oct. 15th there was a call for 300,000 men, and on Feb. 1, 1864, the President ordered a draft for 500,000 to be made on the 10th of March. On the 14th there was a call for 200,000 more, on the 18th of July one for 500,000, and on the 19th of December one for 300,000. Besides these there were a lot of "ninety-day militia" and other irregular musters. These various calls were filled by enlistments, volunteering and drafts.

There were four drafts made in Columbia and Montour counties—one by the State authorities for the militia; one Sept. 17, 1863, to fill previous calls; one on June 3, 1864; and one on April 14, 1865. Lee having surrendered April 9th, the men liable for service under the last were released. The last battle of the war was fought May 12, 1865, and the surrender of the last of the Confederates, under Kirby Smith, occurred on May 26th of the same year.

During the war there were for Pennsylvania two great emergencies, the first in September, 1862, relieved by McClellan's victory at Antietam. At that time Governor Curtin called for 50,000 men, and Columbia county responded by sending four companies, and Montour sent two. The second emergency was in June, 1863, when the President called for 100,000 men. Of the number required, Columbia county sent five companies, and Montour two.

The first company in Columbia county to enlist for the Civil war was the "Iron Guards," under Col. W. W. Ricketts, from Orangeville, and the first man to enlist from the county was C. B. Brockway. Ricketts was a West Point cadet, and he soon had his company completed. He offered it to the government, but was rejected. Not daunted, the members chartered canalboats and went to Harrisburg, where they were finally accepted.

THE DRAFTS

At the beginning of the Civil war the militia of Pennsylvania existed practically only on paper. There was a form of military organization, and a tax was levied on each voter liable to duty save those in volunteer companies, but there were few companies in a complete state of organization.

In 1862 an enrollment was ordered, and the number subject to military duty in Columbia county was found to be 4,587; the quota, under all calls, was 1,447; the number in service, 626; leaving a balance of 821 men to be supplied by draft or otherwise. The draft was ordered by the State to fill the ranks. The townships of Catawissa and Pine, and the borough of Berwick, filled their quota with volunteers, but in the other divisions of the county a total of 696 men were drawn. Bloom supplied 45; Briarcreek, 49; Beaver, 40; Benton, 27; Conyngham, 60; Centre, 54; Fishingcreek, 50; Franklin, 5; Greenwood, 45; Hemlock, 25; Jackson, 19; Locust, 40; Montour, 24; Main, 18; Mount Pleasant, 27; Mifflin, 46; Madison, 48; Orange, 9; Scott, 36; Sugarloaf, 29.

No opposition was manifested to this draft, in fact it had the effect of stimulating enlistments in the national service. The later drafts on the part of the national government, however, were not received with equal unconcern. The first was drawn at Troy, Pa., Sept. 17, 1863, and called for 634 men from Columbia county. There was considerable opposition, particularly in Fishingcreek, Benton, Sugarloaf, Jackson and Pine townships, and the neighboring portions of Luzerne and Sullivan counties. A series of semi-public meetings was held in the disaffected sections for the purpose of discussing the situation, at which the usual windy oratory prevailed, but no definite plans were made to meet the question at hand. Some advocated resistance to the draft, others suggested the hiring of substitutes, but all finally acted on their own suggestions, individually. There were a number who refused to report for duty, and, as is customary in wartime, they were declared to be deserters by the military authorities. This angered the people greatly and many wild threats were made by individuals, who afterwards regretted their sudden ebullition of temper. The culmination of the trouble came when, in August, 1864, Lieutenant Robinson of Luzerne county was shot and fatally wounded by a party of citizens whom he had challenged on the road near Raven Creek post office. It has since been established that Robinson had no official authority to apprehend deserters.

In the same month a detachment of United States troops arrived in Bloomsburg and camped at the Fair Grounds, ostensibly for the purpose of enforcing the draft. This force was increased later until it included almost a thousand men, a company under Colonel Lambert, part of the Keystone Battery from Philadelphia, under Lieutenant Roberts, a battalion of infantry under Lieutenant Colonel Stewart, and a battalion of the Veteran Reserve Corps. On Aug. 16th Major Gen-

eral Couch, commanding the Department of the Susquehanna, arrived and conferred with leading citizens. He was assured of the non-resistant character of the inhabitants of the affected townships, so he offered to remit the charge of desertion if the drafted men would report themselves before noon of the following Saturday. He returned to Harrisburg before the time set, and the recalcitrants not having reported Colonel Stewart proceeded with a body of troops to Benton on Aug. 18th. On the 28th Major General Cadwallader arrived in Bloomsburg from Philadelphia, assumed command, and followed the first troop to Benton. On the 31st about a hundred arrests were made and the prisoners brought to Benton, where a preliminary examination was made. Of the number, forty-four were dispatched under guard to Harrisburg. The surrounding country was explored for alleged "forts" and other evidences of resistance, but none was found. General Cadwallader returned to Philadelphia and the larger number of the troops were withdrawn, but some remained and arrests were made from time to time. The aggrieved parties and their friends took legal steps to release the prisoners and to test the legality of the arrests. On Oct. 17, 1864, twenty-one of the prisoners were granted conditional release. Of these five had been previously discharged owing to illness and one had died in prison. On the same date the trials of the remaining twenty-three were begun before a military commission at Harrisburg. Seven were convicted and sentenced to terms ranging from six months to two years. One prisoner paid a fine of $500, one was pardoned by President Lincoln and five by President Johnson, several were acquitted, and the charge against the rest was later withdrawn.

Among the citizens of Columbia county even at this late day there are conflicting opinions regarding these troubles, their origin and the results of the trials. One side claims that there was an organized and armed opposition to the drafts, that threats were made against the authorities, that peaceable citizens were threatened by violent sympathizers, and that the military occupation was necessary to restore order and safety. The other side claims that dishonest enrollment was made, that there was no organized resistance, that no threats were made, military interference was unnecessary, that the soldiers were guilty of many outrages, that many innocent men were imprisoned without warrant of law, and that the main object was to intimidate Democratic voters in the presidential election of 1864.

These are matters that will in time work out to a definite series of facts of history, and the trouble will be looked upon with the same lenience with which the old veterans of the Civil war now view the deplorable conflict in which they participated.

COMPANIES AND REGIMENTS

Notwithstanding the draft troubles, Columbia county was well represented at the front of battle in the war. One of the first companies to see service was the "Iron Guards," mentioned previously. As members of the 35th Regiment, 6th Reserves, they were mustered in July 27, 1861, participated in many battles and skirmishes all through the war, and were finally mustered out June 11, 1864, at Harrisburg.

The 178th Regiment, drafted militia, was recruited in Columbia, Montour, Lancaster and Luzerne counties. Companies A, H and I were from Columbia county, and F and G mostly from Montour county. They were mustered in Oct. 30, 1862, and mustered out July 27, 1863, at Harrisburg. They were in several skirmishes, but no important actions.

Company H, 11th Regiment, was from Montour county and served for three months, being in the engagement at Falling Waters, Md., against the redoubtable "Stonewall" Jackson.

Company C, 14th Regiment, was also from Montour county, but did not see much service, being on guard duty near Washington. On the termination of the three months' service many reenlisted in other regiments.

Company C, 16th Regiment, from Berwick, was mustered in April 30, 1861, for three months' service, and saw much fighting in Virginia. Many of the company re-enlisted after their first term ended.

Company C, 193d Regiment, was from Montour county, was mustered in July 17, 1864, and mustered out Nov. 5, 1864. They served as guards along the Baltimore & Ohio railroad and on scout duty, but were never in any battles or skirmishes.

Company A, 132d Regiment, from Montour county, was mustered in Aug. 15, 1862. It had a first-class war record, being in the battles of South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, and was mustered out May 24, 1863. Clinton W. Neal, of Bloomsburg, was quartermaster of the regiment. Company E of this regiment was com-

posed of the "Columbia Guards," recruited in Bloomsburg. Company H, mustered in at the same date, was the "Catawissa Guards," recruited entirely from that town.

Company I, 136th Regiment, was from Columbia county and first formed part of the defense of Washington. Later it went through a number of engagements, the regiment at the battle of Fredericksburg losing 140 men. It was mustered out May 29, 1863, at Harrisburg.

Company A, 74th Regiment, was recruited mostly in Columbia county, for one year's service, in March, 1865, did guard duty along the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, and was mustered out at Clarksburg, Va., Aug. 29, 1865.

Company B, 103d Regiment, coming mostly from Bloomsburg, was mustered into service in the early part of 1865, and mustered out at Newbern, N. C., June 25, 1865, after a few skirmishes and lots of guard duty.

Company E, 209th Regiment, was recruited in Columbia county in 1864 and sent to the front at once, but saw little fighting except at Forts Steadman and Sedgwick, which latter they captured. After railroad work and scouting they were mustered out May 31, 1865, at Alexandria, Virginia.

Company E, 35th Regiment, 6th Reserves, was recruited in Montour county, May 14, 1861, and saw service at South Mountain, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg and Spottsylvania Court House. They were mustered out June 11, 1864, with an unstained military record.

Battery F, 1st Artillery, 43d Regiment, was recruited in Columbia and Montour counties in 1861 and participated in the engagements at Winchester, Bull Run, Chantilly, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Bristoe Station, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor and Petersburg. It remained in service till the close of the war.

Company G, 52d Regiment, was recruited in Columbia county in 1861, being among the first in the field and the last out. They saw service in the advance on Richmond, in the battles of Fair Oaks and Mechanicsville, the assault on Port Royal, S. C., the attacks on Forts Johnson and Sumter, and were at Raleigh when Johnston surrendered. They were mustered out at Harrisburg July 12, 1865.

Company D, 84th Regiment, also known as the "Hurley Guards," was recruited in Columbia and Montour counties, a few men being later received from other points. They reached Hancock, Md., Jan. 2, 1862, and were in the battles of Winchester and Port Republic. They were also in the battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, and the campaign in the Wilderness, down to Petersburg. In 1862 they were mustered out, but many of them entered the 57th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, serving until June 29, 1865. Samuel M. Bowman of Columbia county was colonel of the 84th Regiment.

Company H, 93d Regiment, was composed of the "Baldy Guards," recruited in Danville and named from one of the town's prominent citizens. It saw much and arduous service, many of its members being killed and wounded. They were in the following engagements: Yorktown, Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Malvern Hill, Fredericksburg, Marye's Heights, Salem Heights, Gettysburg, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Opequan, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek. On Jan. 25, 1865, they were mustered out. Col. Charles W. Eckman, of Montour county, rose to the command of the regiment.

Company B, 184th Regiment, was recruited in Montour county and joined the Army of the Potomac as it crossed the Pamunky river, May 28, 1864. The next day they were in the battle of Tolopotomy creek. At the battle of Cold Harbor they lost heavily, and in constant service in the assaults lost 350 men in twenty-six days. They were continuously in battles and skirmishes until the surrender at Appomattox Court House, and then participated in the grand review at Washington.

Company C, 187th Regiment, was formerly Company D, 1st Battalion, organized for six months' service and mustered out Jan. 9, 1864. Upon reenlistment they went to Cold Harbor, arriving there during the battle. Later they were in all the heavy fighting before Petersburg. They headed the procession at the burial of Lincoln, and were mustered out Aug. 2, 1865, at Harrisburg.

Battery F, 2d Artillery, 112th Regiment, was recruited in Columbia and Montour counties. They garrisoned Washington for some time and then participated in the battles of the Wilderness, Cold Harbor and Petersburg, losing heavily at the famous mine explosion. At Fort Harrison they lost 200 killed and wounded. They remained in Virginia after the evacuation of Petersburg until the end of the war, being discharged at Philadelphia.

Company A, 52d Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, contained many Columbia county men. It was in the Peninsular campaign, the movement against Richmond, the taking of Charleston, and its flag was the first that floated over recaptured Fort Sumter. A num-

ber of Columbia county men were also in Company H of this regiment.

The 7th Cavalry, 80th Regiment, contained a number of men from both of these counties, to be found on the rolls of Companies D and H. They saw long and severe service under Buell in Kentucky and Tennessee, being discharged Aug. 23, 1865.

COLUMBIA COUNTY'S WAR FOOTING

With the world at war in 1914, it is interesting to read the report of the assessors of that year to the adjutant general at Harrisburg, showing the number of men in this county, between the ages of twenty-one and forty-five, subject to military duty. The total is 4,572, and in addition there are many who would volunteer in case of war, thus making a very respectable showing. The number by districts is as follows:

Beaver	81
Benton Borough	82
Benton Township	82
Berwick	525
Bloomsburg, East	375
Bloomsburg, West	354
Briarcreek	156
Catawissa Township	56
Catawissa Borough	225
Centralia, 1st	167
Centralia, 2d	180
Centre	142
Cleveland	73
Conyngham	210
Fishingcreek	60
Franklin	62
Greenwood	136
Hemlock	144
Jackson	53
Locust	90
Madison	123
Main	80
Mifflin	120
Millville	59
Montour	79
Mount Pleasant	26
Orange Township	52
Orangeville Borough	23
Pine	74
Roaringcreek	57
Scott	45
Sugarloaf	102
Stillwater Borough	8
West Berwick, 1st	146
West Berwick, 2d	325

CHAPTER X

COUNTY FORMATION

The three original counties laid out by the immortal founder of Pennsylvania were Bucks, Philadelphia and Chester. Though the Province was divided in 1682 into the three mentioned counties, their boundaries were not distinctly ascertained until several years thereafter.

In 1729 the extension of the settlements and the purchases from the Indians led to the establishment of Lancaster county. At that time the Susquehanna marked the western limit of the Province, but the purchase of 1736 opened a triangular area west of the river, which was attached to Lancaster county until the increase of settlements demanded the erection in 1749 of York county, and in the following year of Cumberland. The Indian boundary line of the Kittatinny range marked the northern limit of these counties. In 1752 the counties of Berks and Northampton further divided this section.

In 1771 Bedford county was erected, and in 1772 the county of Northumberland, from the territory of which Columbia and Montour counties have since been formed, came into being. It included an area now covered by twenty-six counties and originally extended to the border line of New York. It was organized March 27, 1772, and took in all the valley of the West Branch of the Susquehanna, and, with a small exception, the whole of the northern part of the State. It contained 28,922 square miles, a territory larger than Connecticut, Delaware, Massachusetts and New Jersey combined.

At the first court held in that county, on April 9, 1772, the county was divided into the townships of Penn, Augusta, Turbut, Buffalo, Bald Eagle, Muncy and Wyoming. Columbia and several other counties were included within the three townships of Augusta, Turbut and Wyoming, the other four townships being cut off from Northumberland in 1786 and included in Luzerne county.

The territory of Northumberland was again curtailed in 1789 by the formation of Mifflin county; by Lycoming in 1795; Center in 1800; Union and Columbia in 1813; and Montour in 1850. The townships also were gradually cut up. Turbut township was bereft of territory

in 1775 to form Mahoning, and in 1786 another portion was removed to form Derry township. The same year Chillisquaque was formed from Mahoning. In 1785 "Catawassa" was formed from Augusta, the name of that township gradually being changed in spelling to "Catawese," "Catawessa," and finally remaining as "Catawissa." This latter township was again reduced by the erection of Ralpho or Shamokin township in 1788, and by Mifflin township in 1797.

In 1786 the county of Luzerne took away part of Wyoming township and the remainder was named Fishingcreek. In 1797 this area was again abbreviated by the formation of Green Briarcreek township, and the following year the township of Bloom was erected. In 1799 Greenwood was formed from Fishingcreek, and in 1812 Harrison or Sugarloaf was formed from the latter.

Columbia county was taken from Northumberland and separately organized in 1813, by an act of Assembly of March 22d, and included the townships of Chillisquaque and Turbut. Danville was named in the report of the commissioners appointed by the governor to lay out the county and select a county seat. In 1815 the two townships of Chillisquaque and Turbott (or Turbut, as it is now spelled) were returned to Northumberland. This prompt return of the townships after the location of the county seat was construed by many to be a trick to give Danville preference over Bloomsburg, and for years thereafter a continual controversy raged between the rival towns as to the location of the courthouse.

In 1816 the Assembly restored a portion of the two townships to Columbia county, the parts annexed being now Liberty and Limestone townships in Montour county. Again in 1818 another legislative act cut off a large part of the eastern side of Columbia and gave it to Schuylkill county. This dismemberment of the county did not satisfy any of the rival claimants for the county seat. Repeated applications were made to the Legislature to remove the seat of government to Bloomsburg, and finally in 1845 the act was passed to authorize a vote on the question. The result was a decisive one, the majority for removal being 1,334 out of a total of 4,492 votes. The county buildings being completed, the records were removed from Danville in November, 1847, and the first session of court was held in Bloomsburg in January, 1848.

But the location of the county seat at Bloomsburg created another complaint from those who now had to travel a great distance to reach the courts and officials, and the case was as bad as before, except that now Danville was the sufferer. So by an act approved May 3, 1850, the county of Montour was created, including the townships of Franklin, Mahoning, Valley, Liberty, Limestone, Derry, Anthony, and the borough of Danville.

The wrangling was not over, however, and complaints were made that too much territory had been taken from Columbia, so finally in 1853 the division line between the two counties was established as it is at present. By the same act, what was Madison township in Columbia county was renamed Pine, and the parts of Madison township which had been set off to Mount Pleasant and Hemlock were reannexed to the old territory in Columbia county.

The division line as named in the act was as follows: Beginning at the Northumberland county line, at or near the house of Samuel Reader, thence a direct course to the center of Roaring creek in Franklin township, twenty rods above a point in said creek opposite the house of John Vought, thence from the middle of said creek to the Susquehanna river, thence up the center of the same to a point opposite where the present county line of Columbia and Montour strikes the north bank of the river, thence to the said north bank, thence to the schoolhouse near the residence of David Smith, thence to a point near the residence of Daniel Smith, thence to the bridge over Deerlick run on the line between Derry and Madison townships, thence by the line between said township of Madison and the townships of Derry and Anthony to the line of Lycoming county.

The township of Roaringcreek and parts of the townships of Franklin, Madison and West Hemlock were also taken from Montour and reannexed to Columbia. As at present constituted, Columbia county contains an area of a little over 400 square miles, and a population of 48,467 persons.

The division line of 1850 so dismembered the townships of Madison, Hemlock and Montour that some readjustment of the lines became necessary, so in 1852 what remained of Madison south of Millville was attached in part to Mount Pleasant and part to Hemlock, the old name adhering to that portion which extended along the county line northwest of Greenwood. By the act of 1853 the latter was renamed Pine, and the restored portion, with those attached to Hemlock and Mount Pleasant, formed into a township under the old name.

The division effected in the township of

Roaringcreek by the act of 1850 was subsequently made permanent, the restored portion being named Scott. This was found to conflict with a township north of the river, then under the advisement of the court, and a month later the name of the southern township was changed to Locust. Scott township was formed the same year at the same session of court, from the township of Bloom, which had become too unwieldy for the election commissioners.

A petition was laid before the court in 1855 stating that the township of Locust was from twelve to fourteen miles long and from eight to ten miles wide, and that the southern end was chiefly a mining district, while the northern end was devoted to farming, and asking for the formation of a new township from part of it. The commissioners reported favorably, the court confirmed the report, and the new township was named Conyngham, after the judge of that date.

Finally, to complete the division of Columbia county, the township of Cleveland was formed from Locust in 1893, and named after the president who had just been elected on the Democratic ticket.

CHAPTER XI

COLUMBIA COUNTY AFTER 1850

The year 1850 fixed the date of the new dispensation for Columbia county and the birth of Montour county. At that date the population of Columbia was 17,700. From then until the present year of 1914 Columbia county has steadily gained in population and prosperity. Although the townships and some of the smaller towns have lost somewhat, this is only due to the modern tendency to concentrate in the places of greatest size and attractions. However, it is believed that the coming years will show another exodus to the land and give to this county the agricultural stimulus which is all that is needed to make it an earthly Eden.

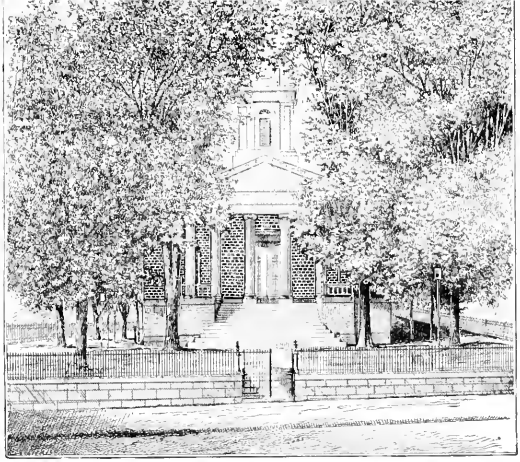
The population of Columbia in 1860, according to government census figures, was 25,065; in 1870 it was 28,766; 1880, 32,439; 1890, 36,832; 1900, 39,896; 1910, 48,467. The total area of the county is a little over four hundred square miles.

COLUMBIA COUNTY COURTHOUSE

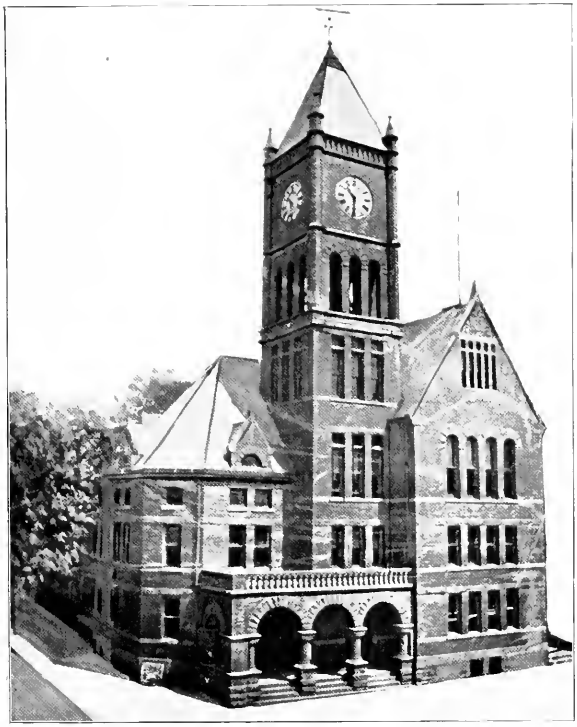
The first courthouse, which was used during the time that this county also included the territory of Montour county, is described in the annals of the latter county in another part of this volume, as its history has always been a part of the history of Danville and it was later again used for the business of the new county of Montour.

One of the arguments of the opponents of the removal of the county seat from Danville to Bloomsburg was that the cost of the erection of the necessary public buildings would be a severe burden upon the Bloomsburg people. The act removing the county seat provided that within three years thereafter the citizens of Bloomsburg should erect at their own expense suitable buildings of brick or stone of the most approved plans, and that the old public grounds and buildings at Danville should be disposed of, to pay the original subscribers thereto, the surplus, if any, to revert to the county treasury.

The Bloomsburg people met all these arguments with the offer to donate the ground and erect the buildings at their own expense, and in carrying out these engagements they acted in no niggardly spirit. William McKelvey and Daniel Snyder were the prime movers in this matter, and as soon as the question of removal was settled entered actively upon the work of erecting the courthouse and jail. Elisha H. Biggs, who had made a liberal subscription to the fund for erection, bought the lot opposite the "Exchange Hotel," which he at that time owned, and offered this as the site of the courthouse. William Robison, who owned the lot on the upper side, also donated sufficient land, so that after the alleys on each side were laid out the building site contained about ninety feet front. Mr. Snyder contributed two lots fronting on Center street, and extending back to the upper line of the courthouse lot, for a jail site, which was accepted. At this time the Presbyterian Church was planning for a new house of worship, and Rev. D. J. Waller, Sr., went to Philadelphia to secure approved plans for the two structures. These plans were drawn by Napoleon Le Brun,



Old Courthouse, Bloomsburg, Pa.



Columbia County Courthouse, Bloomsburg, Pa.

and were scrupulously followed by the contractors.

The new courthouse was constructed of brick, burned by Daniel Snyder himself, and was of the pure Ionic order of architecture. It was 40 by 60 feet in size, with the county offices below and the court and jury rooms above. The cupola was fitted with a bell and clock, the former put up in 1848, at a cost of $400, and the latter provided by private subscription. In 1868 the courthouse was extended by the addition of a 25-foot building, the upper story for the law library and the use of the judges and juries, and the lower for the court records. The roof was also raised at this time, which destroyed the true architectural proportions. In 1882 a new clock was installed in the cupola, and a year later steam heating was introduced into the building.

At the September session of court, 1890, a petition, signed by a large number of taxpayers, was presented, asking for some changes and improvements to the courthouse. This was referred to the grand jury, who recommended that an addition be built to the front of the old building. In accordance with this the county commissioners inspected plans submitted by architects, adopting those of A. S. Wagner, of Williamsport. Bids were invited, and the contract awarded on Nov. 19, 1890, to Matthias Shaffer, for $21,600, that being the lowest responsible bid. There was some opposition to the expenditure of this money, as there always is to public improvements, and a move was made to procure an injunction to prevent Shaffer from beginning the job, but before this could be done he was at work with his men early in the morning, and had the stone steps and part of the porch at the front of the building torn away. There was no injunction asked for. While the work was in progress Mr. Shaffer died, and the contract was completed by his son, Barton Shaffer, as administrator. The work was finished, and accepted by the county commissioners on Feb. 29, 1892.

The board of commissioners at the time the contract was made was composed of William G. Girton, Jesse Rittenhouse, and Ezra Stephens, with J. D. Bodine as clerk. In January, 1892, a new board went in office, consisting of Jesse Rittenhouse, B. F. Edgar and C. L. Sands. C. M. Terwilliger was elected clerk.

This addition to the courthouse is 70 feet on Main street and 40 feet deep to where it joins on the old building, and is three stories high, with a large square tower and a portico. In the new part are the offices of the prothonotary and commissioners, on the first floor. On the second floor are the judge's office, county superintendent's office, jury rooms, and a retiring and rest room for women. A second courtroom, 26 by 44 feet, is located on the third floor, where is also a room occupied by the Historical Society. The other county offices remain as before. The building is heated by steam and well supplied with all modern conveniences. The material in the addition is brick, with brownstone trimmings. It presents an imposing appearance.

COUNTY JAIL

The first jail was constructed of brick and stone, and combined the usual features of jailer's residence and prison. It served the county well for thirty years, although its insecurity in later years caused considerable complaint. For a number of years successive grand juries recommended the erection of a new jail, but the opposition of the people prevented any action. Finally the county commissioners made it known that if another jury recommended action it would be taken. The fourth grand jury sanctioned the report of its predecessors, and in 1877 the county commissioners began measures for the construction of a new jail. For various reasons it was decided to abandon the old site, and the Pursel lot, on Market street, below Third, was conditionally purchased for $4,000. These moves gave rise to severe criticism of the commissioners' plans.

The plans for the new prison were drawn by a Mr. Wetzel, and on April 21, 1877, the contract was awarded to Charles Krug. This action intensified the dissatisfaction of the critics, who rapidly included a large proportion of the population in their ranks. It appears that there had been ten proposals, ranging from $41,075 to $119,025, and that the award was made to the second lowest bidder, at a price $5,900 higher than the lowest one. It was at once charged that these were grave reasons for suspecting jobbery on the part of the architect. The commissioners were urged to dismiss him, abandon the new, expensive, "mud-bottom" location, and either order a new letting or promptly accept the lowest bid. The commissioners refused, and on April 27th an injunction was applied for to restrain the authorities from building on the Pursel lot and from entering into a contract with Krug. The hearing developed that the lot was too

narrow, and would require changes in the plans that were radical, therefore the court granted a temporary injunction.

In the meantime Rev. D. J. Waller, Sr., had offered a lot on Iron street, between Seventh and Eighth, and in July the commissioners abandoned the former location and accepted Mr. Waller's donation. The new site was open to some of the objections of the first one, but the commissioners adhered to their final decision. In the construction of the building they evaded the order of the court by granting contracts for the different parts of the structure to various contractors, some of whom were simply hirelings of Krug. Another complaint was made that the cost had been increased from the contract price of $56,975, to $70,000.

The prison is a picturesque stone structure, surrounded by bearing fruit trees and well kept lawns. It has a high basement, and two stories above, with a square tower on the middle front. An oblong extension in the rear contains the cells, which are arranged in two tiers on either side of a corridor, lighted by skylights in the arched roof. In the basement are the workshops, steam heating plant and the dungeons. Baths, closets, ventilation, lighting and heating are all well provided for, and the cells are reasonably secure, being lined with metal and having two doors, of steel and wood.

POORHOUSES

The only other public buildings in the county are the several district poorhouses. In early years the poor were "farmed out" to outsiders, a most unsatisfactory method. In 1866 an act was passed authorizing a county poorhouse, but when the question was submitted to a vote it was found that only Bloom, Greenwood and Hemlock townships supported the project. In 1869 an act was passed authorizing the erection of a poorhouse in Bloom township and providing that the application of ten taxables in any other township should cause an election to be held to decide whether that township should unite with Bloom to form a poor district. Under this act the townships of Scott, Greenwood and Sugarloaf united with Bloom. A farm of 100 acres on Fishingcreek was purchased, in Mount Pleasant township, having thereon a brick and a frame house, the inmates being housed in the former. Other additions and improvements have since been made. In later years the borough of Millville has united with the Bloom poor district.

In 1869 the township of Conyngham and the borough of Centralia organized a district, and a farm of seventy-five acres was purchased, together with suitable buildings, all of which were exempted from taxation. In 1872 Madison township also formed a poor district and bought a farm of 100 acres, upon which its poor are comfortably provided for. The county itself has never had a poor farm, and apparently it is not greatly needed, for paupers are scarce in this thrifty section of the State.

TOWNSHIPS

The several townships of Columbia county and the dates of their erection are as follows:

Catawissa	1785
Fishingcreek	1789
Briarcreek	1797
Bloom	1798
Greenwood	1799
Mifflin	1799
Hemlock	1801
Sugarloaf	1812
Madison	1817
Mount Pleasant	1818
Roaringcreek	1832
Montour	1837
Jackson	1838
Orange	1839
Franklin	1843
Centre	1844
Main	1844
Beaver	1845
Benton	1850
Locust	1853
Pine	1853
Scott	1853
Conyngham	1856
Cleveland	1893

Scott, Pine, Locust, Conyngham and Cleveland townships were formed after the erection of Montour county.

There are fifty-five election districts in Columbia county in 1914, their names being as follows:

Beaver, Benton borough, Benton township, Berwick northeast, Berwick southeast, Berwick northwest, Berwick southwest, Bloom first, Bloom second, Bloom third, Bloom fourth, Briarcreek east, Briarcreek south, Briarcreek west, Catawissa township, Catawissa borough, Centralia first, Centralia second, Centre north, Centre south, Cleveland, Conyngham east-north, Conyngham west-north, Conyngham west No. 1, Conyngham west No. 2, Conyngham southwest, Conyngham southeast, Fishingcreek east, Fishingcreek west, Franklin, Greenwood east, Greenwood west, Hemlock north, Hemlock south,

Jackson, Locust north, Locust south, Madison, Main, Mifflin, Millville, Montour, Mount Pleasant, Orange township, Orangeville borough, Pine north, Pine south, Roaringcreek, Scott east, Scott west, Sugarloaf north, Sugarloaf south, Stillwater borough, West Berwick No. 1, West Berwick No. 2.

COUNTY OFFICIALS

In the smaller counties the offices of prothonotary and clerk, and register and recorder, are consolidated. Under the constitution of 1790 the county officers, with the exception of the sheriff and coroner, were appointed by the governor, but in 1838 it was provided that they be elected. The old constitution provided that the people elect two candidates each for the offices of sheriff and coroner, and that the governor appoint one of them. By the amendment of 1838 the people were permitted to select these officers themselves, the governor to commission them. The various offices have been filled as follows:

Prothonotaries and Clerks

George A. Frick, appointed 1813; David Petrikin, appointed March 15, 1821; John Russell, appointed Jan. 14, 1824; Jacob Eyerly, appointed Jan. 19, 1830; James Donaldson, appointed Jan. 8, 1836, May 1, 1838, and Jan. 10, 1839; Valentine Best, appointed Jan. 18, 1839; Jacob Eyerly, elected in 1839; Jesse Coleman, elected 1863; Wellington H. Ent, elected 1869, died Nov. 5, 1871; R. H. Ringler, appointed 1871; B. F. Zarr, elected 1872, and 1875; William Krickbaum, elected 1878, and 1881; William H. Snyder, elected 1884, and Nov. 8, 1887; G. M. Quick, elected Nov. 4, 1890, and Nov., 1893; W. H. Henrie, elected Nov. 3, 1896, and Nov. 3, 1899; C. M. Terwilliger, elected Nov. 4, 1902, and Nov., 1905; Freeze Quick, elected in November, 1908, and again in 1911.

Registers and Recorders

Josiah McClure, appointed in 1814; Ellis Hughes, appointed 1821; Rudolph Sechler, appointed 1824; John Cooper, appointed 1830; Alexander Best, appointed 1836; Philip Billmeyer, appointed Jan. 18, 1839, and elected in the fall of 1839; Charles Conner, elected in 1842 and 1845; Jesse G. Clark, elected in 1848 and 1851; Daniel Lee, elected 1854, and reelected twice; John G. Freeze, elected 1863 and 1866; Williamson H. Jacoby, elected 1869, and reelected three times; George W. Sterner, elected 1881 and 1884; Charles H. Campbell, elected 1887 and 1890; Charles B. Ent, elected 1893 and 1896; John C. Rutter, Jr., elected 1899 and 1902; Frank W. Miller, elected 1905 and 1908; James H. Mercer, elected 1911.

District Attorneys

District attorneys were first elected in 1854. Up to that time the duties were performed by a deputy attorney general appointed for each county. The following persons have held the office of district attorney since it became elective:

Robert F. Clark, 1854 to 1857; E. H. Little, 1857 to 1868; E. R. Ikeler, 1868 to 1871; James Bryson, elected in 1871, resigned 1874; John M. Clark, appointed Dec. 7, 1874 (to fill Bryson's unexpired term, his own term commencing in January); John M. Clark, elected in 1874; Robert R. Little, 1877 to 1883; Robert Buckingham, elected in 1883, resigned 1885; F. P. Billmeyer, appointed in 1885; F. P. Billmeyer, elected in November, 1885, and in 1888, resigned in 1890; William Chrisman, appointed in April, 1890, elected in November, 1890; Thomas B. Hanley, elected in November, 1893, resigned June 27, 1896; John G. Harman, appointed July 11, 1896; John G. Harman, elected in November, 1896, and in November, 1899; A. W. Duy, elected in November, 1902; C. A. Small, elected in 1905, reelected in 1908 and 1911.

Sheriffs

The constitution of 1790 provided that sheriffs and coroners shall be chosen by the people at the regular election; two persons were chosen for each office, one of whom respectively was appointed by the governor. They held office for three years or during good behavior, and until a successor was qualified, but the sheriff could hold office only one term in any period of six years. This was amended by the constitution of 1838, so that only one person could be chosen for each office. The following persons have filled the office of sheriff since the organization of the county:

Henry Alward, commissioned Jan. 13, 1814; Joseph Prutzman, commissioned Oct. 10, 1816; John Underwood, commissioned Oct. 8, 1819, died in office; William Robison, appointed to fill vacancy, Sept. 16, 1822; Andrew McReynolds, commissioned Oct. 14, 1822; John Rhoads, commissioned Oct. 22, 1825; William Kitchen, commissioned Oct. 22, 1828; Isaiah

Reed, commissioned Oct. 24, 1831; Isaiah Salmon, commissioned Oct. 25, 1834; William Kitchen, commissioned Oct. 18, 1837; John Fruit, commissioned Oct. 30, 1840; Iram Derr, commissioned 1843; Benjamin Hayman, commissioned Nov. 5, 1846; Peter Billmeyer, commissioned Oct. 24, 1849; John Snyder, commissioned 1852; Stephen H. Miller, commissioned 1855; John Snyder, commissioned 1858; Josiah H. Furman, commissioned 1861; Samuel Snyder, commissioned 1864; Mordecai Millard, commissioned 1867; Aaron Smith, commissioned 1870; Michael Gruver, commissioned 1873, died in office; Charles G. Murphy, coroner, was sworn in April 5, 1876, and served until May 5, 1876; Charles S. Fornwald, appointed by the governor May 5, 1876, served until January, 1877; John W. Hoffman, elected fall of 1876; Uzal H. Ent, elected fall of 1879; John Mourey, elected fall of 1882; Samuel Smith, elected fall of 1885; John B. Casey, elected fall of 1888; John Mourey, elected fall of 1891; J. B. McHenry, elected fall of 1894; W. W. Black, elected fall of 1897; Daniel Knorr, elected fall of 1900; W. W. Black, elected fall of 1903; Charles B. Ent, elected fall of 1906; W. P. Zehner, elected fall of 1909; B. F. Rice, elected fall of 1913.

County Commissioners

The following persons have served as county commissioners in the years mentioned, since 1866. From that date until 1875 one person was elected each year for a term of two years. After that three commissioners were elected every three years.

1866—Montgomery Cole, Allen Mann, John F. Fowler. 1867—David Yeager, John F. Fowler, Montgomery Cole. 1868—W. Grier Quick, Montgomery Cole, David Yeager. 1869—David Yeager, W. G. Quick, Cyrus Robbins. 1870—W. G. Quick, Cyrus Robbins, H. J. Reeder. 1871—William Shaffer, Cyrus Robbins, H. J. Reeder. 1872—William Lawton, H. J. Reeder, William Shaffer. 1873—William Shaffer, William Lawton, John Herner. 1874—William Lawton, John Herner, John Ent. 1875—Silas W. McHenry, John Herner, Joseph E. Sands. 1878—Stephen Pohe, Charles Reichert, A. B. Herring. 1881—Charles Reichert, B. F. Edgar, Joshua Fetterman. 1884—Stephen Pohe, Washington Parr, Theodore Mendenhall. 1887—W. G. Girton, Jesse Rittenhouse, Ezra Stephens. 1890—Jesse Rittenhouse, B. F. Edgar, C. L. Sands. 1893—G. M. Ikeler, J. G. Swank, W. H. Utt. 1896—John N. Gordon, William Krickbaum, N. Kitchen. 1899—W. H. Fisher, William Krickbaum, N. Kitchen. 1902—W. H. Fisher, William Bogart, G. W. Sterner. 1905—C. L. Pohe, J. A. Hess, Elisha Ringrose. 1908—C. L. Pohe, J. A. Hess, C. F. Lenhart. 1911—G. S. Fleckenstine, C. E. Welliver, C. F. Lenhart.

Commissioners' Clerks

Since 1866 the clerks to the county commissioners have been: Robert C. Fruit, William Krickbaum, John B. Casey, J. D. Bodine, C. M. Terwilliger, D. Z. Mensch, R. F. Vanderslice, J. W. Hidlay, A. B. Black, Charles E. Smith.

County Treasurers

This list shows the incumbents of this office during the terms in the years before their names, prior to 1870; from and after that time the dates show when they began their terms:

1816, James Langhead; 1818, Josiah McClure; 1820, 1822, William Wilson; 1826, 1828, Andrew McReynolds; '1830, Hugh McWilliams; 1832, 1834, John Fruit; 1836, 1838, Hugh McWilliams; 1842, Leonard B. Rupert; 1844, David Clark; 1846, Charles F. Mann; 1848, Emanuel Lazarus; 1850, Amandus Levers; 1852, Samuel Creasy; 1854, John Doak; 1856, Jacob Harris; 1858, James S. McNinch; 1860, John A. Funston; 1862, James S. McNinch; 1864, Daniel McHenry; 1866, John J. Stiles; 1868, Jacob Yohe; 1870, David Lowenberg; 1873, John Snyder; 1876, H. W. McReynolds; 1879, H. A. Sweppenheiser; 1882, A. M. Johnson; 1885, P. A. Evans; 1888, George A. Herring; 1891, John L. Kline; 1894, J. R. Fowler; 1897, G. S. Fleckenstine; 1900, Jeremiah Snyder; 1903, A. B. Croop; 1906, M. H. Rhodes; 1909, John Mourey; 1912, I. L. Rabb.

Township and Borough Assessors

The township and borough assessors for 1914 are as follows: Beaver—Emanuel Harger; Benton borough—O. E. Sutton; Benton Tp.—John Ipher; Berwick—Cyrus Smith; Bloom, W.—W. C. Sloan; Bloom, E.—P. B. Heddens; Briarcreek—William Ash; Catawissa Tp.—James Bibby; Catawissa borough—O. D. L. Kostenbauder; Centralia, 1st—M. W. Brennan; Centralia, 2d—A. T. Conway; Centre—Frank Harris; Cleveland—F. P. Small; Conyngham—Peter J. McHale; Fishingcreek—H. W. Hess; Franklin—D. M. Reeder; Greenwood—W. L. Kelchner; Hemlock—

Chas. L. Hartman; Jackson—M. O. Everhart; Locust—D. C. Yocum; Madison—John J. Kreamer; Main—Jerry Kelchner; Mifflin—P. C. Glodfelter; Millville—Tillman Stadler; Montour—Albert Newman; Mt. Pleasant—R. M. Creasy; Orange Tp.—Elmer Kline; Orangeville borough—W. W. Allabach; Pine—B. F. Karshner; Roaringcreek—C. M. Yocum; Scott—Harry Deiterick; Sugarloaf—Jesse Fritz; Stillwater borough—George Dresher; W. Berwick, 1st—William Croft; W. Berwick, 2d—L. M. Pettit.

Representatives in Congress

Columbia county has been joined with a number of other counties at different times in the formation of a Congressional district. It was originally placed in the Tenth district, which included the counties of Northumberland, Union, Lycoming, Luzerne, Bradford, Potter, Susquehanna and Tioga, with two Congressmen, and was represented by the following persons: William Wilson and Jared Irwin, elected 1814; William Wilson and David Scott, elected 1816. In 1817 Mr. Scott was elected a judge and resigned, and John Murray was elected to fill the vacancy. John Murray and George Denmison were elected in 1818; George Dennison and W. C. Ellis in 1820. In 1821 Ellis resigned, and Thomas Murray, Jr., was elected to fill the vacancy.

In 1822 Columbia was put in the Ninth district, with Union, Northumberland, Luzerne, Susquehanna, Bradford, Lycoming, Potter, Tioga and McKean, having three members, as follows: W. C. Ellis, Samuel McKean, George Kreamer, elected 1822; Samuel McKean, George Kreamer, Espy Van Horn, elected 1824 and 1826; Philander Stevens, James Ford, Allen Marr, elected 1828; Lewis Dewart, Philander Stevens, James Ford, elected 1830.

In 1832 Columbia was placed with Luzerne as the Fifteenth district, with one member. Andrew Beaumont was elected in 1832 and 1834; David Petrikin in 1836 and 1838; B. A. Bidlock in 1840 and 1842.

In 1843 Wyoming was joined to Columbia and Luzerne, forming the Eleventh district. Owen D. Leib was elected in 1844 and 1846; Chester Butler in 1848; Hendrick B. Wright in 1850.

In 1852 Columbia was in the Twelfth district with Luzerne, Montour and Wyoming. Hendrick B. Wright was elected in 1852; Henry M. Fuller in 1854; John G. Montgomery in 1856 (he died before taking his seat, and in 1857 Paul Leidy was elected); George W. Scranton in 1858 and 1860 (he died in March, 1861, and at a special election in June, H. B. Wright was elected).

In 1861 Columbia was joined with Bradford, Montour, Sullivan, Wyoming and all of Northumberland, except Lower Mahoning township, in the Twelfth district. Northumberland was transferred to another district in 1862, and the remaining counties elected Henry W. Tracy in 1862; Ulysses Mercur in 1864, 1866, 1868 and 1870; Dr. J. D. Strawbridge in 1872. Mercur resigned in 1872, having been elected to the Supreme bench, and at a special election, in December, Frank Bunnell was chosen for the short term.

In 1873 Columbia was put in the Eleventh district with Montour, Carbon, Monroe and Pike counties; the townships of Nescopeck, Blackcreek, Sugarloaf, Butler, Hazel, Foster, Bearcreek, Buck, Salem, Hollenback, Huntington, in Luzerne county; Fairmount, Roaring Brook, Spring Brook, and that part of Scranton south of Roaring Brook creek and east of the Lackawanna river, in Lackawanna county; and the boroughs of Dunmore, New Columbus, Gouldsboro, White Haven, Jeddo, and Hazleton, in Luzerne and Lackawanna counties. It was known as the "Shoestring" district. F. P. Collins was elected in 1874 and 1876; Robert Klotz in 1878 and 1880; John B. Storm in 1882 and 1884; C. R. Buckalew in 1886 and 1888.

In 1890 the Sixteenth Congressional district was made up of Columbia, Montour, Northumberland and Sullivan counties, and so remains in 1914. S. P. Wolverton was elected in 1890 and 1892; M. H. Kulp, 1894 and 1896; Rufus K. Polk, 1898 and 1900 (died in office, and Alexander Billmeyer was elected to fill the unexpired term); Charles H. Dickerman, 1902; E. W. Samuels, 1904; John G. McHenry, 1906, 1908 and 1910 (died shortly before the expiration of his third term, and the vacancy was not filled); John V. Lesher, 1912 and 1914.

State Senators

Columbia county was first placed in a Senatorial district with Luzerne, Susquehanna and Union, Columbia and Union being added upon the formation of the counties. This district elected two senators, Thomas Murray, Jr., and William Ross, Murray being reelected in 1814, the first election for senator in which Columbia participated.

In 1815 the Ninth Senatorial district was formed, and included Northumberland, Columbia, Union, Luzerne and Susquehanna, with

two senators, chosen alternately, the term being four years. Charles Frazier was elected in 1816; Simon Snyder, 1818; a special election was held in 1819 to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Simon Snyder, and Robert Willett was elected. In 1820 Redmond Conyngham was elected.

In 1822 the Tenth Senatorial district was formed of Luzerne and Columbia, with one member. In 1824 Robert Moore was elected. The term was then changed to three years. In 1827 Moore was reelected; Jacob Drumheller, 1830; Uzal Hopkins, 1833.

Another change of district took place in 1830, when Columbia and Schuylkill were made the Ninth district, with one senator. Charles Fraley was elected in 1837; Samuel F. Headley, 1840.

In 1843 Columbia and Luzerne were again put together, as the Thirteenth district. William S. Ross was elected in 1844; Valentine Best, 1847.

In 1850 Montour was added to these two counties, and the district became the Sixteenth. Charles R. Buckalew was elected in 1850 and reelected in 1853; George P. Steele, 1856.

In 1857 Columbia, Montour, Northumberland and Snyder formed the Thirteenth district, and C. R. Buckalew was elected senator, but resigned at the end of one session. Reuben Keller was elected in 1858 to fill the vacancy, and reelected in 1860. D. B. Montgomery was elected in 1863.

In 1864 Sullivan was substituted for Snyder, and the district was changed to the Fifteenth. George D. Jackson was elected in 1866, and C. R. Buckalew in 1869.

In 1871 Lycoming was substituted for Northumberland, and Thomas Chalfant was elected in 1872.

In 1874 the State was redistricted, no change occurring in this district except the change of the number to the Twenty-fourth. In 1874 and again in 1876 Robert P. Allen was elected; George D. Jackson, 1878, died in office, and E. J. McHenry was elected in 1880 to fill the vacancy; W. W. Hart, 1882; Verus H. Metzger, 1886; Grant Herring, 1890; J. Henry Cochran, 1894, 1898, 1902 and 1906; Charles W. Sones, 1910 and 1914. No change has been made in the formation of the district from 1871 to the present (1914).

Members of General Assembly

By the Eighth section of the act creating Columbia county in 1813 it was provided "that the inhabitants of the counties of Northumberland, Union and Columbia shall jointly elect four representatives" to the General Assembly. Samuel Bound, Leonard Rupert, Thomas Murray, Jr., and George Kreamer were elected in 1813; David E. Owen, Robert Willett, Joseph Hutchison and Henry Shaffer in 1814.

In 1815 Columbia was made a separate district, with one member, and James McClure was elected in that year; Samuel Bond, in 1816, 1817 and 1818; James McClure, 1819; John Snyder, 1820; John Clark, 1821.

In 1822 the county was given two members, and William McBride and Alexander Colley were elected, and reelected in 1823; John McReynolds and Eli Thornton, 1824; John McReynolds and William McBride, 1826; John McReynolds and Christian Bropst, 1827; John McReynolds and John Robinson, 1828.

The representation was reduced to one member in 1829, and John Robinson was elected; Uzal Hopkins, 1830 and 1831; Isaac Kline, 1832 and 1833; John F. Derr, 1834 and 1835; Evan O. Jackson, 1836; John Bowman, 1837; William Colt, 1838 and 1839; Daniel Snyder, 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843; Thomas A. Funston, 1844 and 1845; Stewart Pierce, 1846, 1847, 1848; Benjamin P. Fortner, 1849.

In 1850 Columbia and Montour were joined in a district, and John McReynolds was elected; M. E. Jackson in 1851; George Scott, 1852 and 1853; James G. Maxwell, 1854; John G. Montgomery, 1855; Peter Ent, 1856.

In 1857 Columbia, Montour, Sullivan and Wyoming were put together, with two members, and Peter Ent and John V. Smith were elected; George A. Jackson and ——— Oakes, 1858 and 1859; H. R. Kline and ——— Osterhaut, 1860; Levi L. Tate and ——— Tutton, 1861; G. D. Jackson and J. C. Ellis, 1862 and 1863.

In 1864 Columbia and Montour were made a district, and W. H. Jacoby was elected that year and 1865; Thomas Chalfant, 1866 and 1867; George Scott, 1868 and 1869; Thomas Chalfant, 1870.

In 1871 Columbia was placed alone, and C. B. Brockway was elected, and reelected in 1872 and 1873.

In 1874, in accordance with the provisions of the new constitution, Columbia was made a separate district, and given two members, and the term of office was fixed at two years, E. J. McHenry and S. P. Ryan being first elected; E. J. McHenry and David S. Brown, 1876; T. J. Vanderslice and Joseph B. Knittle, 1878 and 1880; William Bryson and T. J. Vanderslice, 1882; A. L. Fritz and William Bryson, 1884; A. L. Fritz and James T. Fox, 1886; James T. Fox and William Krickbaum, 1888; William Krickbaum and E. M. Tewksbury,

1890; E. M. Tewksbury and A. L. Fritz, 1892; A. L. Fritz and William T. Creasy, 1894; W. T. Creasy and William Chrisman, 1896 and 1898; W. T. Creasy and Fred Ikeler, 1900 and 1902; W. T. Creasy and John G. Harman, 1904. The representation was then reduced to one member, and W. T. Creasy was elected in 1906; Charles A. Shaffer, 1908, 1910, 1912 and 1914.

ASSESSMENT AND VALUATION, COLUMBIA COUNTY

The total valuation of property in this county in 1914, according to the report of the county commissioners, was $13,987,354. This was probably less than half the real value of property, when the immense coal deposits in Conyngham township and the materials and finished products of the many factories and industrial establishments are taken into consideration.

Bloomsburg west of Center street alone had a valuation of $1,586,830, which is remarkable, considering the large amount of unoccupied space. Bloomsburg east of Center street follows with a valuation of $1,538,095, and Berwick is third in position, with a valuation of $1,321,375. Following is the complete list:

Beaver township	$ 222,425
Benton township	212,375
Benton borough	172,010
Berwick borough	1,321,375
Bloomsburg—east	1,538,095
Bloomsburg—west	1,586,830
Briarcreek township	494,750
Catawissa township	142,305
Catawissa borough	527,635
Centralia borough—1st ward	186,520
Centralia borough—2d ward	98,400
Centre township	518,700
Cleveland township	223,672
Conyngham township	1,356,327
Fishingcreek township	315,715
Franklin township	180,730
Greenwood township	351,180
Hemlock township	338,960
Jackson township	109,075
Locust township	319,003
Madison township	393,240
Main township	203,810
Mifflin township	375,585
Millville borough	158,305
Montour township	270,185
Mount Pleasant township	218,615
Orange township	176,430
Orangeville borough	111,555
Pine township	129,099
Roaringcreek township	146,378
Scott township	413,535
Sugarloaf township	153,935
Stillwater borough	65,345
West Berwick—1st ward	604,010
West Berwick—2d ward	345,245
Total	$13,987,354

The amount of money out at interest in Columbia county in the year 1914 was as follows:

Beaver township	$ 24,733
Benton borough	74,143
Benton township	24,733
Berwick borough	238,200
Bloomsburg—east	209,303
Bloomsburg—west	241,442
Briarcreek township	33,790
Catawissa township	10,705
Catawissa borough	145,560
Centralia borough—1st ward	7,147
Centralia borough—2d ward	48,925
Centre township	55,241
Cleveland township	40,897
Conyngham township	3,498
Fishingcreek township	26,700
Franklin township	14,065
Greenwood township	33,287
Hemlock township	37,416
Jackson township	6,751
Locust township	113,665
Madison township	25,025
Main township	42,402
Mifflin township	54,113
Millville borough	66,389
Montour township	10,191
Mount Pleasant township	7,594
Orange township	6,819
Orangeville borough	75,136
Pine township	10,963
Roaringcreek township	44,175
Scott township	102,682
Sugarloaf township	34,593
Stillwater borough	15,188
West Berwick—1st ward	29,960
West Berwick—2d ward	61,745
Total	$1,968,402

Even though the fact is acknowledged that Columbia county has been almost denuded of timber, there still remained in 1914 a total of 75,356 acres of timberland. Of this Conyngham is credited with 11,135 acres, but most of it is mountain scrub, unfit for any purpose but mine props. The timber areas in acres are as follows:

Beaver township	4,565
Benton borough	413
Benton township	8,895
Briarcreek township	1,741
Catawissa township	1,310
Catawissa borough	9
Centre township	1,303
Cleveland township	2,913
Conyngham township	11,135
Fishingcreek township	3,113
Franklin township	1,499
Greenwood township	3,709
Hemlock township	1,720
Jackson township	4,188
Locust township	2,319
Madison township	5,185
Main township	1,283
Mifflin township	1,998

Millville borough	29
Montour township	1,171
Mount Pleasant township	1,879
Orange township	1,986
Orangeville borough	54
Pine township	7,220
Roaringcreek township	4,277
Scott township	273
Sugarloaf township	7,204
Stillwater borough	441
Total	75,356

In addition to numerous lots in various boroughs, Columbia county has 164,880 acres of cleared land, according to the returns of the assessors in 1914. Madison township leads the county with 12,806 acres, with Fishingcreek and Centre close seconds.

The acreage by districts is as follows:

Beaver township	6,658
Benton borough	413
Benton township	8,895
Bloomsburg—east	861
Bloomsburg—west	436
Briarcreek township	6,899
Catawissa township	4,574
Catawissa borough	182
Centralia borough—1st ward	150
Centre township	11,358
Cleveland township	7,508
Conyngham township	5
Fishingcreek township	11,512
Franklin township	6,152
Greenwood township	10,941
Hemlock township	7,040
Jackson township	6,003
Locust township	8,370
Madison township	12,806
Main township	5,558
Mifflin township	8,346
Millville borough	439
Montour township	3,885
Mount Pleasant township	7,292
Orange township	5,478
Orangeville borough	225
Pine township	7,102
Roaringcreek township	5,391
Scott township	3,317
Sugarloaf township	4,949
Stillwater borough	1,092
West Berwick—1st ward	22
West Berwick—2d ward	421
Total	164,880

In addition to the above the following number of lots have also been returned: Benton borough, 237; Berwick, 1,178; Bloomsburg—east, 1,246; Bloomsburg—west, 902; Briarcreek, 959; Centralia—1st ward, 328; Centralia—2d ward, 138; Conyngham, 411; Fishingcreek, 55; Millville, 200; Orangeville borough, 123; West Berwick—1st ward, 1,177; West Berwick—2d ward, 2,241.

The number of taxables in Columbia county in 1914 showed an increase of 8,582 over the statement for 1882, the date of the publication of these figures in Colonel Freeze's history of the county. For purposes of comparison the following table is compiled:

	1882	*1914*
Beaver township	257	171
Benton borough	...	293
Benton township	292	258
Berwick borough	660	2,202
Bloomsburg—east	986	1,780
Bloomsburg—west	...	1,348
Briarcreek township	284	876
Catawissa township	646	150
Catawissa borough	...	802
Centralia—1st ward	385	521
Centralia—2d ward	...	444
Centre township	296	325
Conyngham township	512	898
Fishingcreek township	366	322
Franklin township	117	132
Greenwood township	431	383
Hemlock township	227	310
Jackson township	157	146
Locust township	456	349
Madison township	271	285
Main township	153	162
Mifflin township	272	377
Millville borough	...	246
Montour township	154	195
Mount Pleasant township	171	163
Orange township	253	108
Orangeville borough	...	154
Pine township	218	232
Roaringcreek township	129	152
Scott township	412	469
Sugarloaf township	215	381
Stillwater borough	...	50
West Berwick—1st ward	...	1,030
West Berwick—2d ward	...	954
Total	8,320	16,908

The occupational tax of Columbia county for 1914 was as follows:

Beaver township	$ 14,690
Benton township	6,170
Benton borough	25,515
Berwick borough	169,440
Bloomsburg—east	146,320
Bloomsburg—west	118,600
Briarcreek township	54,575
Catawissa township	6,630
Catawissa borough	70,110
Centralia—1st ward	41,970
Centralia—2d ward	37,440
Centre township	16,610
Cleveland township	8,480
Conyngham township	83,890
Fishingcreek township	12,280
Franklin township	5,295
Greenwood township	13,620
Hemlock township	12,930
Jackson township	3,200
Locust township	14,205
Madison township	9,400
Main township	8,470
Mifflin township	23,095

Millville borough	19,415
Montour township	13,060
Mount Pleasant township	5,080
Orange township	2,300
Orangeville borough	13,010
Pine township	5,285
Roaringcreek township	3,600
Scott township	34,915
Sugarloaf township	11,930
Stillwater borough	3,520
W. Berwick—1st ward	99,155
W. Berwick—2d ward	48,360
Total	$1,162,565

In 1914 Columbia county had 6,558 horses, mares, geldings and mules, over the age of four years, with an aggregate valuation of $330,160. Madison township led, with Greenwood a close second, but the average assessed value varied greatly, according to the views of the different assessors. The figures are as follows:

	Animals	*Value*
Beaver township	200	$ 10,820
Benton township	299	15,645
Benton borough	58	2,170
Berwick borough	148	8,915
Bloomsburg—east	148	6,905
Bloomsburg—west	92	5,695
Briarcreek township	303	17,870
Catawissa township	149	7,455
Catawissa borough	69	2,450
Centralia—1st ward	37	520
Centralia—2d ward	19	760
Centre township	374	15,945
Cleveland township	307	13,820
Conyngham township	229	9,160
Fishingcreek township	286	12,260
Franklin township	179	9,010
Greenwood township	414	28,375
Hemlock township	274	14,500
Jackson township	175	8,660
Locust township	385	16,185
Madison township	430	25,040
Main township	197	11,360
Mifflin township	269	11,870
Millville borough	66	2,710
Montour township	167	11,245
Mount Pleasant township	266	13,060
Orange township	178	7,500
Orangeville borough	36	1,275
Pine township	217	10,425
Roaringcreek township	178	9,370
Scott township	170	7,685
Sugarloaf township	137	5,510
Stillwater borough	24	2,570
W. Berwick—1st ward	33	1,905
W. Berwick—2d ward	45	2,055
Totals	6,558	$330,160

For a number of years Madison, Centre and Greenwood townships have striven for the honor of having the largest number of cattle within their borders in comparison with the other townships of this county. More than one-fifth of all the cattle in the county can be found within these three townships. All of the townships and districts except the 2d ward of Centralia have at least one cow, but that spot has not one; and in spite of its large size, Conyngham township has but five cattle in its confines. The names of the divisions, number of cattle and valuation, according to the assessors' figures, are as follows:

	No.	*Value*
Beaver township	141	$ 2,820
Benton township	273	5,455
Benton borough	24	480
Berwick borough	8	200
Bloomsburg—east	44	1,080
Bloomsburg—west	58	2,430
Briarcreek township	300	9,040
Catawissa township	122	3,635
Catawissa borough	10	310
Centralia—1st ward	5	110
Centre township	377	9,375
Cleveland township	205	3,895
Conyngham township	5	100
Fishingcreek township	311	6,390
Franklin township	109	2,495
Greenwood township	374	10,750
Hemlock township	251	5,240
Jackson township	152	2,205
Locust township	216	4,330
Madison township	385	9,615
Main township	169	3,380
Mifflin township	260	5,450
Millville borough	42	455
Montour township	181	4,390
Mount Pleasant township	250	5,035
Orange township	170	4,165
Orangeville borough	15	300
Pine township	193	3,295
Roaringcreek township	120	2,400
Scott township	145	3,210
Sugarloaf township	144	2,780
Stillwater borough	21	915
W. Berwick—1st ward	10	280
W. Berwick—2d ward	20	515
Total	5,110	$116,604

The amounts paid for liquor licenses by the various townships and boroughs for the year 1914 were as follows:

Beaver township	$ 100
Benton borough	200
Benton township	100
Berwick borough	1,850
Bloomsburg	4,500
Briarcreek township	200
Catawissa township	200
Catawissa borough	1,250
Centralia borough	4,100
Conyngham township	975
Fishingcreek township	100
Greenwood township	200
Locust township	300
Madison township	100
Main township	100
Mifflin township	100
Montour township	200

Mount Pleasant township	100
Orangeville borough	400
Pine township	100
Sugarloaf township	300
West Berwick borough	3,400
Total	$18,925

The tabulated statement of the mercantile license fees paid in 1914 was as follows:

Beaver township	$ 41.23
Benton borough	196.89
Benton township	6.30
Berwick borough	1,844.46
Bloomsburg borough	1,718.30
Briarcreek township	66.25
Catawissa township	5.65
Catawissa borough	418.66
Centralia borough	426.78
Centre township	72.66
Cleveland township	14.86
Conyngham township	188.43
Fishingcreek township	43.15
Franklin township	20.58
Greenwood township	59.91
Hemlock township	14.24
Jackson township	10.80
Locust township	87.68
Madison township	21.79
Main township	35.99
Mifflin township	97.04
Millville borough	166.95
Montour township	23.21
Mount Pleasant township	14.50
Orange township	6.50
Orangeville borough	93.90
Pine township	10.51
Roaringcreek township	20.24
Scott township	114.38
Sugarloaf township	55.01
Stillwater borough	10.63
West Berwick borough	221.30
Total	$6,128.78

CHAPTER XII

EDUCATIONAL GROWTH

As in most of the counties of Pennsylvania, the growth of education in Columbia was contemporary with that of religion. As soon as the pioneer had established his home in the wilderness and begun to accumulate a little of this world's goods he took note of the educational needs of his growing family. The first one to turn to was the pastor of the sect to which his religious allegiance was given. The primitive pastor was often the schoolmaster as well, and well did he perform that duty. To these olden-time preachers we owe the deep religious sentiment and honesty of the generation of which the present members of the community are sons.

Then came the era of "subscription schools." These were inadequately supported by the contributions of the parents and were at first held in private homes. Later, voluntary subscriptions were taken to build special habitations for the schools, and they were of the same primitive character as those of the householders. The furnishings of these temples of knowledge were also primitive in character. The seats were puncheons, with peg legs; the desks lined the walls under the small windows, the scholars stood up to use them; and the heat in wintertime came from an open and wide-mouthed fireplace, the door of the hut being made specially wide to allow the scholars at noon to roll in the great logs to replenish the fire. A tin cup and a wooden pail completed the furnishings.

In one respect Columbia county fared better than her western neighbors in the counties near to the Allegheny river—she did not have to submit her little ones to the tender mercies of the "Irish schoolmaster," that "knight of the rod and bottle" so common in the western counties. Her teachers usually were drawn from the families of the neighborhood, and though sometimes of limited capacity were sober, earnest and religious instructors. Many of the first schools were held in the homes of the teachers and the children were given more care and attention than at a later date, when the common school laws came into effect.

THE COMMON SCHOOL LAW

In 1833, the year before the common school system was inaugurated, it was estimated that less than 24,000 children were educated at public expense, and most of these by very incompetent teachers. These schools were called "pauper schools," and were despised by the rich and shunned by the poor. The children were classified as pay and pauper scholars, and thus the law practically separated the rich from the poor, causing the development of the "caste" idea in a democratic republic.

The system inaugurated by the school law

of 1834 provided that each township could accept or reject the plan, but this was found to be unwise, and in 1849 the act was made compulsory on every township. In 1857 the general supervision was taken out of the hands of the secretary of the Commonwealth and the same year the normal school law was passed. The school laws found some opposition in Columbia county from the Germans, who were greatly attached to their native tongue and feared the teaching of English would cause its abandonment by the younger generation. Their forebodings were afterwards realized, the stronger tongue gradually forcing out the weaker, and English now prevails over all other languages.

The equipment of the scholar of the olden days was simple. A Webster speller, an English reader or a Testament, Daboll's arithmetic, a slate, a goose quill and a few sheets of coarse writing paper covered the entire range of known material winter after winter, so long as he attended school. Later on Maltebrun's geography and Smith's grammar were added, and perhaps a Colton atlas. Contrasted with the vast array of books laid before the present scholar these first essentials were few and simple.

SMALL BEGINNINGS

The first organized educational movement made in the county was that of the Society of Friends at Millville, who partitioned off one end of their meetinghouse for use as a schoolroom by Miss Elizabeth Eves. This school was not sectarian in character, the children of all denominations being welcomed. Other schools were established—by the residents of Fishingcreek in 1794, Benton in 1799, Berwick in 1800, and other townships in rapid succession thereafter. These local schools are treated in chapters devoted to the various townships.

The ambition for higher education was early developed in this county, Berwick taking the lead with her academy in 1839. It served its purpose, and finally the building was torn down in 1872. Millville high school was established in 1851, became Greenwood Seminary in 1861 and is still running, although with but few scholars. Orangeville Male and Female Academy was incorporated in 1858, opened the following year, continued as an orphans' school during 1864-66, and in 1894 was sold to the township for common school uses. Catawissa Seminary was chartered in 1866, having been operated since 1839 as an academy, and finally suspended in 1872. The history of these institutions, as well as that of the State Normal School, will be found in the chapters devoted to the local history of their home towns.

STATISTICS

Complete reports of the schools for different years since the beginning of State supervision would take up too much room in this work. Reports may be had from the proper authorities at any time. We will, however, give a few isolated figures for comparison, in addition to the latest reports available from the county superintendent.

A writer of 1847 states that general education had been neglected in many of the townships, although but two—Mifflin and Valley—had failed to adopt the common school system. The compensation of the teachers—$16 for the men and $9 for the women—was not such as to induce competent persons to take up the profession of teaching. At that date there were in the county 104 schools, in operation seven months in the year, employing 98 men and 31 women teachers.

In 1885 there were 196 schools, in operation for a little over six months; 97 male teachers and 124 female teachers, the men receiving an average of $35 and the women $28 per month; and the number of scholars in attendance was 4,602 males and 4,187 females. The resources of the schools in that year were $2,300 and the liabilities $26,445, while the total expenditures were $66,469.

MODERN DEVELOPMENTS

Possibly in no other particular is there clearer evidence of the growth of Columbia county in the last quarter of a century than that shown by the advancement of education. Perhaps the most fundamental improvement has been the establishment of a uniform course of studies. The boroughs were the first to see the wisdom of this plan and the country districts soon followed their example. The country children are now graded just as carefully as those in the towns, promotions are made in the same manner, and, in fact, there is little to choose between the city and country school.

One of the best results of systematic study and work in the county has been the stimulus it has given to the establishment of township high schools. Under the old methods the pupils never advanced by grades, never graduated, and there was no means of determining where the common school should leave off and the high school begin. As soon as the present sys-

tem was adopted the pupils began to look forward to something higher and school work seemed to be worth while.

Within the last fifteen years there has been a steady increase in the number of high schools in the county, scarcely equaled in the rest of the State. Fishingcreek, Mifflin, Scott, Sugarloaf, Hemlock, Madison, Briarcreek, Centre, Beaver, Roaringcreek, Main, Locust, Greenwood and Mount Pleasant by 1912 all had good high schools, thoroughly established and enthusiastically patronized. The special appropriation for these high schools for the year 1912 was over $5,000. Besides the above there have been high schools established at Benton, Orangeville, Stillwater and Millville, and in every township except Pine, Montour and Jackson. The attendance at these schools is remarkable, over ninety per cent of those who begin the course remaining to graduate, a record which some of the more wealthy and populous counties cannot equal. Wherever a high school has been in operation for a few years there will be found a social center composed of intellectually bright young men and women who will assist in the future development of the mental and moral character of their section.

Each month the teachers in the different districts meet to discuss ways and means of improving their work, and each month the leading teachers of the county spend a day at the county seat, where they listen to talks by some of the greatest educators of the State.

In every district a local educational mass meeting is held thrice yearly, and is largely attended by the people. County institutes are growing steadily in popularity; graduation exercises and commencements are held yearly; school frolics for the improvement of the school buildings are often held; an eight weeks' summer review school is held each year at Benton and attended by 150 students; an excursion of progressive farmers, teachers and pupils is made each year to the State College, to get acquainted with the progress of scientific agriculture; and a series of debating leagues are in operation to develop the latent oratory of the pupils. An exhibit of the schools of this county at the National Educational Association in Philadelphia in 1913 was pronounced to be the best of any country schools in the State.

BUILDINGS

The character and equipment of the schoolhouses have kept pace with and often outstripped that of the educational end. The old rural schoolhouse of twenty-five years ago was a frame structure, with an entrance directly into the schoolroom, and no arrangements were made for ventilation, the windows being closed for the winter and seldom opened until the warm breath of spring compelled it. As an old resident said about the pioneer schoolhouses and churches, "the atmosphere was carefully preserved from one season to the other, and one could tell he was in a schoolhouse or church, even when his eyes were closed, by the smell."

There were then no decorations or embellishment of the walls or exterior, and often a sad lack of repairs. The furniture consisted of plain wooden benches and desks, the seats sometimes having a close capacity for three or four children together. The outbuildings were small, dilapidated and unsanitary to the fullest degree.

But these conditions do not prevail now. The contrast is remarkable between the old-time school and the one of these days. Even the country schoolhouse now is often built of enduring brick, and where wood is used the style of architecture and furnishings are in consonance with all that modern science can show, while the efforts of the directors, teachers and pupils are constantly directed to the end of housing the scholar in a building where he can gain an education without losing his health and cheerfulness.

The location and character of the high schools of the county are given below, and even where there is no comment on the school it is to be understood that the building is in as good a state of repairs as its age will allow. The grammar schools of the different townships are described in the chapters devoted to the general history of those divisions.

Superintendent Evans was elected to the office which he holds in 1901 and has been repeatedly reelected up to 1914. Most of the recent educational growth of the county is due to his efforts. His unflagging energy and abundant resources of mind and body, coupled with a genial personality, have endeared him to all with whom he has been associated. He has a fine and artistic sense, and through his efforts the schools have had their lack of decorative appearance filled by the placing upon their walls of hundreds of finely framed pictures from the old masters and modern artists.

Within the last year Superintendent Evans had the honor given him of the presidency of the Columbia County Historical Society, and he intends to enlist the teachers and scholars in the work of gathering material and relics for the rooms of the society in the county courthouse. This will be a method of teaching history in a practical and effective manner.

HIGH SCHOOLS AND PRINCIPALS

Location	*Building*	*Principal*
Beaver—Beaver Valley	New	Myrtle Rice
Benton—Benton	Remodeled	L. Ray Appleman
Berwick	Old	J. Y. Shambach
Bloomsburg	Old	W. C. Mauser
Briarcreek—N. Berwick	New	R. C. Cole
Centre—Grange Hall	New	Frank Adams
Catawissa	Old	Frank A. Frear
Centralia	Remodeled	R. A. Fetterman
Conyngham—Aristes	New, 8 rooms	J. A. Shovlin
Fishingcreek—Jonestown	New	Samuel J. Seesholtz
Greenwood	New	Hazel Kester
Hemlock—Buckhorn	New	Maurice Girton
Locust—Newlin	New	Charles W. Keeler
Main—Mainville	New	John E. Klingerman
Madison—Jerseytown	New	Kimber Hartman
Mifflin—Mifflinville	Remodeled	Chas. W. Potter
Millville	New	Geo. M. Leehman
Mount Pleasant—Canby	New	Amos Gruber
Orangeville—Academy	Remodeled	M. D. Mordan
Roaringcreek—Culp	New	Florence Hauck
Scott—Espy	Old	Ernest Merrill
Stillwater	New	Ida Dreibelbis
Sugarloaf—Grassmere	New	A. S. Fritz
West Berwick	New	Harlan R. Snyder

In 1901 there were 246 teachers in the county; now there are 325. Much of the recent educational growth is owing to the widespread influence of the Normal School, and to the unflagging energy and the fine organizing ability of County Superintendent Evans. Following is the statement of the number of schools, teachers, and financial standing of the county for the year 1912, taken from the report of Superintendent Evans:

Districts	*Schools*		*Teachers*				*Scholars*					*Tax and Rate Per Cent*			*Receipts*
	Whole number	Average number of months taught	Number of males	Number of females	Average salary of males per month	Average salary of females per month	Number of males	Number of females	Average number attending school	Average per cent of attendance	Cost per month	Number of mills levied for school purposes	Number of mills levied for building purposes	Total amount of tax levied for school and building purposes	State appropriation
1. Beaver township	8	7	4	4	$45.00	$45.00	89	94	131	83	$2.08	7	2	$2,700.00	$1,490.32
2. Benton borough	6	8	3	3	66.66	50.00	78	99	156	93	2.38	12	....	2,112.28	1,678.84
3. Benton township	7	7	..	7	.....	47.00	98	89	145	90	3.11	8	....	1,998.98	1,624.74
4. Berwick borough	21	9	6	23	79.65	52.95	528	562	923	96	2.20	15	....	20,409.13	5,714.41
5. Bloomsburg	25	9	8	26	103.40	51.34	702	715	1,225	97	2.03	10	....	27,805.75	8,043.63
6. Briarcreek township	14	7	4	11	50.00	44.55	248	230	460	87	1 99	8	2	5,810.22	3,080.92
7. Catawissa borough	12	9	2	10	82.50	51.75	210	266	367	97	3.50	9.5	4	7,248.13	3,154.03
8. Catawissa township	3	7	2	1	50.00	40.00	52	48	85	85	2.62	8	....	1,265.48	705.32
9. Centralia borough	8	9	2	8	60.00	48.50	141	170	221	86	2.13	13	....	4,396.91	2,959.87
10. Centre township	10	7	5	5	48.00	46.00	132	120	215	86	2.25	4	....	2,252.17	2,125.05
11. Cleveland township	7	7	1	6	50.00	50.00	123	124	190	77	1.87	8	....	1,828.03	1,436.13
12. Conyngham township	17	9	7	11	85.24	57.23	336	308	530	85	3.35	13	....	11,493.78	2,984.99
13. Fishingcreek township	9	7	3	6	55.00	43.33	109	91	173	81	2.60	6	....	2,328.93	1,820.76
14. Franklin township	4	7	2	2	50.00	45.00	59	65	88	87	1.97	6	....	1,382.03	976.89
15. Greenwood township	11	7	4	7	53.75	44.28	115	126	229	93	2.25	7	....	2,912.38	2,261.29
16. Hemlock township	8	7	1	7	65.00	41.43	80	86	156	87	3.52	5	1	2,281.95	1,757.97
17. Jackson township	4	7	2	2	50.00	45.00	66	47	83	88	2.52	10	....	1,141.52	1,083.03
18. Locust township	11	7.09	1	11	65.00	44.00	142	140	227	88	2.35	9	....	3,163.06	2,327.79
19. Madison township	10	7	3	7	53.33	44.28	83	90	153	43	3.28	6	2	4,164.54	2,049.65
20. Main township	6	7	2	4	57.50	47.50	51	63	103	94	3.07	6	2	1,732.00	1,096.84
21. Mifflin township	10	7.5	3	7	85.00	47.14	145	119	201	88	2.90	7	....	2,848.16	2,120.60
22. Millville borough	4	8	1	4	85.00	54.00	71	66	115	95	2.92	10	3	1,737.58	1,132.51
23. Montour township	4	8	2	2	65.00	40.00	60	62	92	88	1.71	4	....	1,255.69	1,197.53
24. Mount Pleasant township	8	7	2	6	45.00	48.33	73	93	145	91	3.40	9	....	2,152.86	1,607.32
25. Orange township	4	7	..	4	.....	45.00	39	37	50	83	2.98	6	....	1,217.37	697.01
26. Orangeville borough	3	8	1	2	75.00	45.00	41	38	63	86	2.25	6	....	736.18	692.07
27. Pine township	8	7	4	4	45.00	47.50	105	110	150	85	2.00	13	3	2,457.75	1,592.32
28. Roaringcreek township	5	7	3	2	40.00	55.00	88	61	108	84	1.85	7	....	1,200.00	1,053.95
29. Scott township	8	7.12	4	4	50.00	50.00	129	108	188	93	2.33	4.5	1	2,642.57	1,651.58
30. Stillwater borough	3	7	..	3	.....	46.66	21	35	54	94	2.85	7	....	508.55	766.12
31. Sugarloaf township	12	7.16	6	6	48.60	46.97	175	193	321	86	1.96	13	5	3,305.25	2,423.50
32. West Berwick borough	20	9	4	17	71.25	50.00	477	466	777	94	1.55	10	7	15,327.12	6,013.21
	290	7.8	92	222	$50.68	$47.33	4,896	4,861	8,124	87	$2.49	8.34	1	$144,036.19	$69,320.09

Districts	Receipts		Expenditures							
	From taxes and all other State sources, except appropriations	Total receipts	Cost of schoolhouses, purchasing, buildings, renting, etc.	Teachers' wages	Cost of school textbooks	Cost of school supplies, other than textbooks, including maps, globes, etc.	Salaries of Secretary	Fees of Treasurer	All other expenses	Total expenditures
1. Beaver twp.....	$3,878.97	$5,369.19	$921.98	$2,651.00	$128.16	$238.23	$78.75	$121.58	$1,113.92	$5,253.62
2. Benton bor.....	3,626.19	5,305.03	60.75	2,890.00	152.79	193.47	25.00	.....	1,203.78	4,525.79
3. Benton twp.....	1,998.98	3,623.72	92.70	2,415.00	126.17	142.07	40.00	76.03	737.15	3,623.72
4. Berwick bor.....	56,835.61	62,550.02	29,416.26	16,364.06	1,101.71	1,820.87	150.00	75.00	13,594.59	62,516.49
5. Bloomsburg	44,745.66	52,789.29	1,771.50	20,002.20	2,191.13	1,230.47	300.00	682.38	25,384.75	51,562.43
6. Briarcreek twp.....	5,527.22	8,608.14	214.27	5,043.00	324.22	824.51	43.33	43.33	1,567.78	8,060.44
7. Catawissa bor.....	8,750.90	11,904.93	1,251.86	6,492.50	588.98	477.93	200.00	222.72	2,538.50	11,772.49
8. Catawissa twp.....	1,267.91	1,973.23	29.35	1,025.00	57.37	50.00	50.00	38.28	690.00	1,940.00
9. Centralia bor.....	10,001.94	12,961.81	372.64	4,857.50	344.21	488.60	130.00	206.10	6,406.12	12,805.17
10. Centre twp.....	2,950.11	5,075.16	296.41	3,434.05	29.64	270.83	56.00	65.05	274.10	4,425.48
11. Cleveland twp.....	2,397.77	3,833.90	134.53	2,545.00	35.40	85.93	50.00	63.18	815.08	3,729.12
12. Conyngham twp.....	16,750.30	19,735.29	2,575.03	11,048.50	775.34	1,627.81	300.00	394.62	3,009.59	19,730.89
13. Fishingcreek twp.....	2,764.68	4,585.44	296.92	3,205.00	.....	195.85	105.00	88.45	579.74	4,470.96
14. Franklin twp.....	1,366.78	2,343.67	204.51	1,390.00	54.66	43.63	18.00	16.00	352.62	2,079.42
15. Greenwood twp.....	3,164.96	5,426.25	161.06	3,837.00	95.70	72.45	51.86	50.00	646.93	4,915.00
16. Hemlock twp.....	2,334.23	4,092.20	353.80	2,605.00	.....	204.22	50.00	50.00	234.09	3,497.11
17. Jackson twp.....	1,200.19	2,283.22	85.94	1,774.53	34.03	43.99	23.75	21.91	213.02	2,195.17
18. Locust twp.....	3,876.87	6,204.66	801.45	4,220.00	59.91	256.97	35.00	113.58	454.22	5,941.13
19. Madison twp.....	4,687.41	6,737.06	75.31	3,440.00	152.39	109.68	25.00	.....	2,597.21	6,399.59
20. Main twp.....	2,959.23	4,056.07	661.23	2,155.00	61.94	130.00	50.00	50.00	893.42	4,001.59
21. Mifflin twp.....	3,633.87	5,754.47	1,135.02	3,740.00	137.87	263 98	60.00	50.00	355.06	5,741.93
22. Millville bor.....	3,079.53	4,212.04	290.81	2,434.25	234.07	297.70	35.00	38.92	573.60	3,904.35
23. Montour twp.....	1,951.84	3,149.37	98.47	1,420.00	82.76	64.01	40.00	40.88	366.70	2,112.82
24. Mount Pleasant twp..	2,352.30	3,959.62	112.50	2,765.00	24.85	88.49	50.00	50.00	711.47	3,802.22
25. Orange twp.....	1,339.48	2,036.49	32.73	1,320.00	67.12	54.16	35.00	36.37	309.31	1,854.69
26. Orangeville bor.....	1,281.22	1,973.29	66.01	1,365.00	181.02	36.00	35.88	83.78	62.28	1,829.97
27. Pine twp.....	6,942.75	8,535.07	1.50	2,430.00	25.60	98.80	38.40	42.08	5,283.17	7,919.55
28. Roaringcreek twp.....	1,391.67	2,445.62	9.38	1,685.00	5.75	109.14	32.50	44.73	388.88	2,275.38
29. Scott twp.....	2,907.96	4,559.54	31.18	2,990.00	57.18	100.73	92.51	79.52	740.60	4,091.72
30. Stillwater bor.....	931.87	1,697.99	11.25	1,025.00	19 46	47.86	16.00	.....	533.02	1,652.59
31. Sugarloaf twp.....	4,421.99	6,845.49	170.61	4,280.00	121.13	254.00	66.95	.....	1,854.35	6,727.04
32. West Berwick bor....	16,426.54	22,439.75	918.13	11,058.95	498.31	818.17	108.33	108.33	8,164.72	21,674.94
	$227,746.93	$297,067.02	$42,649.09	$137,905.54	$7,768.27	$10,740.46	$2,392.26	$2,947.42	$82,629.77	$287,032.81

THE SUMMER SCHOOL

The eleventh annual session of the Benton Summer School was held in 1914, the term being from May 18th to July 3d. During the ten previous years over fifteen hundred students had attended the sessions, many of them coming from distant points.

Not only is the school designed for teachers, but it is also of immense value to students who desire to advance themselves rapidly and cut down the time of high school work. The remarkable success of this school is due to the interest the teachers take in the work and the lack of "frills and fads" in the work. Several prominent speakers address the classes during the term each year.

The faculty for 1914 were: William Evans, county superintendent; L. Ray Appleman, principal Benton high school; Mary Shambach, Berwick high school; M. D. Mordan, Orangeville; Gordon Baker, Medico-Chirurgical College, Philadelphia; George M. Lehman, Millville high school; Charles W. Potter, Mifflin high school; Ida Walter, Catawissa primary school; Blanche Shultz, State College; T. R. Griffith, supervisor of music, West Berwick schools; Daisy Olive Buterbaugh, drawing, of State Normal College, Indiana, Pennsylvania.

The enrolled students for 1914 were: Hazel L. Krapp, Hester Beach, Cora Kline, Beaver Valley; Pansy Brink, Frank Brink, Rupert Belles, Maude Cole, Myrtle Couner, Larue Hess, Bessie Hess, Florence Hess, E. E. Haney, Warren Kile, Susan Kile, Flossie Siegfried, Edna Snyder, Arthur Wood, Griffith Yocum, Fannie Harris, Benton; Edward F. Bower, Clara Cole, Charles Cole, Jesse Eves, Helen Ferster, Earl Hartman, Helen Spaide, Letha M. Smith, Berwick; Charles Butler, Anna Bogart, Bloomsburg; Mary E. Achy, Effie Bittner, Austin Cherrington, Newton Rider, Gruver Rhoads, Edward C. Rhoads, Harry Berninger, John Goodman, Hester Barndt, Ross Creasy, Hazel Bucher, Catawissa; Anna Kealy, Ella Rooney, Anthony McDonald, Charlotte Price, Ethel Fennessy, Pearl Singleton, Loretto Conroy, Annie Gallagher, Martha Bod-

man, Hannah McHale, Margaret Kostenbauder, Griffith Yocum, Mary Maguire, Mary Steelfox, Irene Mohan, Centralia; G. R. Hartman, Espy; Stanley R. Davis, Frank Hartman, Leota Hess, Mamie L. Wenner, Harland Thomas, Forks; Lulu Sutliff, Central; Pearl Eves, Zelpha Hendershott, Rosa D. Hill, Helen Sees, Myrtle Mordan, Marian Turner, Jerseytown; Belma Golder, Jamison City; Lulu Giberson, Eva Hess, Lulu Hess, Fred Stout, Leona Harrington, Marie Fritz, Jamison City; Harold Sutliff, Laquin; Helen Cole, Henry Fought, Clara Shoemaker, Grace Thomas, Margaret A. Welsh, Jay Watts, Mamie Kessler, Frank Fought, Millville; Harry Hauck, Fannie Gearhart, Mainville; Florence A. Gruver, Emory Seely, Calvin E. Dice, Nescopeck; Chloe Trivelpiece, Fairmount Springs; Freda Brown, Harold Campbell, Helen Creasy, Edith Oman, Elva Hayhurst, Myrtle Hartman, Mae Kline, Phyllis Turner, Orangeville; Carroll Appleman, Roy Girard, Ora Miller, Emerson Reece, Rohrsburg; Effie Helwig, Lester Yeager, Roaringcreek; Angie Beishline, Sallie Beishline, Hervey Reinard, Edna Pealer, Stillwater; Anna Heydenreich, Strawberry Ridge; Bertelle Hayman, New Columbus; Walter Stackhouse, Forrest Peterman, Unityville; Anna Kasnitz, Francis Peters, Ruth McCleery, West Berwick; Edith Lindermuth, Zion.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS

The act of 1854 provided for the election of county superintendents of public schools. In some of the old histories of Columbia county a partial list of the different incumbents of this office has been printed, but below will be found the first correct list of names, together with the dates of election or appointment. The names of the county superintendents from the first year to the present date (1914) are as follows:

Joel E. Bradley, elected June 5, 1854; Reuben W. Weaver, appointed Jan. 1, 1855; William Burgess, elected May 4, 1857; Lewis Appleman, elected May 7, 1860; William Burgess, appointed Oct. 23, 1861; John B. Patton, appointed March 31, 1863; Charles G. Barkley, elected May 4, 1863, reelected May 1, 1866, and May 4, 1869; William H. Snyder, elected May 7, 1872, reelected May 4, 1875, and May 7, 1878; J. S. Grimes, elected May 3, 1881, reelected May 6, 1884, and May, 1887; William C. Johnston, elected May, 1890, and reelected May, 1893; J. K. Miller, elected May, 1896, and reelected May, 1899; William W. Evans, elected May, 1902, and reelected 1905, 1908, 1911 and 1914.

Under the school code of 1911, the term of office was extended to four years.

CHAPTER XIII

THE PRESS

Probably the most potent force in shaping the actions of a community is the newspaper published by the leading men and read by the majority of the people. Columbia county has had a number of these mouthpieces and most of them have left an impress upon the history of the county. This review of the rise and fall of the different organs of the parties and leaders of the past and present is gathered from many sources, and is considered correct.

BLOOMSBURG

The *Bloomsburg Register,* published by James Delevan, was begun about the first of October, 1826, as appears by the oldest copy which was in the possession of Hon. Leonard B. Rupert, in 1883, bearing date May 10, 1827, and being Vol. I, No. 32. It was a sheet 10½ by 17 inches.

In April, 1828, Thomas Painter purchased the paper from the owners and changed the name to the *Columbia County Register.* He continued the publication until April, 1844, when it was discontinued. The *Register* was devoted to the party opposed to the Democracy, and was vigorously edited by Mr. Painter.

The *Columbia Democrat* was established by John S. Ingram, and the first number issued April 29, 1837. Then, or shortly after, he was joined by Franklin S. Mills. They conducted the paper for one year, and in 1838 sold it to Capt. Henry Webb. He gave it permanence, and in March, 1847, sold it to Col. Levi L. Tate, who continued it until 1866, and in February of that year sold it to Elijah R. Ikeler. He consolidated it with the *Star of The North,* and called the combination the *Democrat and Star,* the name changing subsequently to the *Bloomsburg Democrat.* It was continued

under that name until January, 1869, when it was bought by Capt. Charles B. Brockway, and merged into the *Columbian*. The paper was, under all its names and varying fortunes, consistently Democratic in its politics, and was always deservedly influential. Of its editors, Ingram went from here to Pottsville, Mills to New Jersey, Tate to Williamsport.

The *Star of the North* was established by Reuben W. Weaver and Benjamin S. Gilmore, Feb. 1, 1849. Gilmore retired Aug. 1, 1850, and the paper was continued by Mr. Weaver until his death, Dec. 2, 1857. It was subsequently sold by his administrator and bought by Williamson H. Jacoby in January, 1858. He published it until Oct. 16, 1862, when he went into the army, and the paper was suspended until August, 1863, when he returned and resumed the publication. It was carried on under the old name until February, 1866, when it was consolidated with the *Columbia Democrat*, then owned by Elijah R. Ikeler, as the *Democrat and Star*. At the end of about seven months Mr. Ikeler sold his interest in the establishment to Josiah P. Shuman, and Jacoby and Shuman ran the paper until January, 1867, when Mr. Shuman retired, Jacoby continuing the paper as the *Bloomsburg Democrat* until January, 1869, when he sold it to Capt. Charles B. Brockway, who merged it into the *Columbian*.

The *Columbia County Republican* was established in Bloomsburg March 1, 1857, by Dr. Palemon John. In 1869 he sold the paper to a stock company, and Dr. William H. Bradley was editor. Dr. Bradley and Lewis Gordon subsequently purchased the paper, and in 1871 sold it to Daniel A. Beckley and John S. Phillips, who became the publishers, the editorial department being managed by Mr. Beckley. In 1873 E. M. Wardin bought the interest of John S. Phillips, and not long after that of Daniel A. Beckley and became the sole proprietor. On the first of August, 1875, James C. Brown purchased the paper from E. M. Wardin, and for a number of years conducted it with D. A. Beckley as associate editor. Mr. Beckley retired, and Mr. Brown continued as sole proprietor until 1908, when he sold the paper to O. B. Ammerman, and subsequently the ownership was changed into a stock company, with Mr. Ammerman as president. It was published and managed by C. W. Matthews as a semi-weekly, for the company, for a short time, when Mr. Matthews retired and John S. Woods succeeded him. The present owner is the Bloomsburg Publishing Company, and Charles E. Kesty is the editor.

The *Columbian* was established in Bloomsburg May 5, 1866, as the organ of the Johnson Republicans, under the management of George H. Moore, who published thirty-five numbers. The good will, subscription list and material were then purchased by a number of Democrats of the county, and placed under the charge of John G. Freeze, Jan. 4, 1867, as a Democratic newspaper, beginning Vol. I, No. 1. He continued until Feb. 15, 1867, when Capt. Charles B. Brockway became associated with him, and eventually bought up the stock and took entire charge and ownership of the paper. It was enlarged July 12, 1867, and began to be printed on a steampower press. On the 1st of January, 1869, by the purchase of the *Bloomsburg Democrat* from Mr. Jacoby, the *Columbian* became the sole Democratic paper in the county. On the 1st of January, 1871, Henry L. Dieffenbach bought the paper and published it one year, when Captain Brockway resumed the control. In July, 1873, Mr. Dieffenbach again took the paper, and continued until Oct. 1, 1875, when Charles B. Brockway and George E. Elwell purchased it. They continued it to Oct. 1, 1879, when Captain Brockway retired, and on that day John K. Bittenbender purchased Brockway's interest in the paper, and the publishing firm became Elwell & Bittenbender. It continued under this management until Feb. 20, 1893, when Mr. Bittenbender sold his interest to George E. Elwell, who became the sole proprietor.

In September, 1909, Mr. Elwell associated with him his son, G. Edward Elwell, Jr., and on April 1, 1910, the son became a partner, the firm name changing to George E. Elwell & Son. On April 7, 1910, the publication of the *Columbian* ceased, for the reason that the job printing part of the business had so increased as to demand all the time of the proprietors, and the further reason that the financial returns from a weekly newspaper were no longer commensurate with the labor required. Propositions to sell the paper, and to consolidate with another, were both declined, and the establishment retains the name of the "Columbian Printing House," by which it has been known for the last forty-six years.

From January, 1867, the *Columbian* was Democratic in politics, and devoted to the general policy of that party. In October, 1881, the office was moved into its own three-story brick building, 25 by 75 feet, erected especially for it, on Main street. The presses are run by electric power, and in all its appointments the office is one of the finest printing establishments in the interior of the State.

The *Christian Messenger* was started by Edward E. Orvis, at Benton, in January, 1870. It was a monthly of twenty-four pages. In 1872 the name was changed to the *Messenger and Laborer,* and D. Oliphant, of London, Canada, became co-editor, with Mr. Orvis as publisher. The paper was enlarged to thirty-two pages. In January, 1875, it was changed to a four-page weekly. The office was moved to Orangeville Oct. 1, 1875, and the paper suspended on Dec. 26th of that year for lack of support.

The *Democratic Sentinel* was established in Bloomsburg in 1871, by Charles M. Vanderslice, who conducted it in a building which stood at the rear of the lot now occupied by the Townsend building. On April 12, 1885, the paper was purchased by William Krickbaum, and the office was subsequently moved to its present location, east of the courthouse. In 1888, J. C. Rutter, Jr., was made manager of the plant, and continued in that position for eighteen years. In 1892 a daily edition was started in the *Sentinel* office under the title of the *Bloomsburg Daily,* the first daily paper published in the county, except the short-lived *Sun.* J. C. Rutter, Jr., was the editor and manager. On January 1, 1904, Mr. Rutter purchased the plant and made the *Sentinel* a semi-weekly, continuing the publication of the *Bloomsburg Daily.* He held the office under his control until June, 1906, when he sold to John G. McHenry. Percy Brewington, the present editor of the *Benton Argus,* was made editor and held that office for a year. The business was incorporated as a stock company and in 1908 the daily was called the *Daily Mail,* the corporation the Sentinel Printery, and George D. Herbert was made president and manager. In July, 1909, J. C. Rutter, Jr., succeeded him, remaining until March, 1914. The *Daily Sentinel* came into being in February, 1892, and is at present published by Dr. C. F. Altmiller, who is also editor-in-chief. J. P. Ziegler is business manager; C. A. Harrington, city editor; and C. R. Smith, foreman of the mechanical department.

The *Independent Weekly* was started by William H. Smith and E. E. Orvis in Benton on April 1, 1874, as a Democratic newspaper. On Oct. 1, 1875, they removed it to Orangeville with the *Messenger and Laborer,* and Smith & Orvis dissolved partnership, Smith continuing to publish the *Independent.*

On April 1, 1876, the *Independent Weekly* was moved back to Benton, where it was published until September, 1877, when the plant was removed to Milton by Mr. Smith, who started a paper there called the *Argus.* His office was totally destroyed in the great Milton fire in 1884, but he started it again and continued it until 1892, when he went back to Benton and reestablished the *Argus,* which he conducted until August, 1892, when he died. Its publication was continued by his widow until Aug. 30, 1901, with Percy Brewington as manager. On the latter date it was purchased by Brewington and Alfred Edgar, who owned it until May, 1906, when Mr. Brewington purchased his partner's interest and became sole owner. In 1913 the ownership changed to C. L. Hirleman, Mr. Brewington remaining as manager, and he is now again the owner. It has a large circulation in the upper end of the county.

The *Bloomsburg Journal* was begun in 1876, by G. A. Potter, as a temperance and family newspaper. It was a five-column, four-page paper. In October, 1881, the form was changed to a quarto of twelve pages, and then of sixteen pages. In September, 1882, Dr. Jacob Schuyler purchased a half interest in the paper, and the new firm changed the form to the old folio style. Mr. Potter again became owner in 1887 and moved the plant to Millville, where he started the *Weekly Tablet.* Since the death of Mr. Potter the paper has been published by his son-in-law, Boyd Trescott, who is also a surveyor and justice of the peace.

The *Sun,* a daily paper, was started in April, 1881, by Alem B. Tate and H. W. Kahler, and about eighty numbers were issued. Dissensions in the management and difficulties growing out of a want of support put an eclipse upon the *Sun,* at the end of about three months.

The *Herald of Freedom* was published by a gentleman named Case, between the years 1850 and 1860. It was a sort of workingman's free-soil advocate. After an unsuccessful struggle the establishment was transported from Bloomsburg to McEwensville; and the paper ceased to be published there after a few months.

The *Morning Press* was established in Bloomsburg on March 1, 1902, by Paul R. Eyerly and Charles Thomas Vanderslice, as a morning daily. From the first issue it sprang into favor. Beginning as a four-page, six-column sheet, the demands upon its space grew so rapidly that in the fall of the same year it was enlarged to six pages, and the next spring to eight pages, which it has since maintained. The handsome and commodious home which the *Press* now occupies is in striking comparison with the quarters in which it first was

printed. When the paper was born in 1902 two small rooms in the Dentler building on Main street were all that were required, and into these were crowded both the editorial and composing rooms, while a small corner of the basement was given over to the pressroom. There on the night before the first paper was issued the proprietors battled all night with a flood, wading knee-deep in the water until by daylight they had reduced its level sufficiently to enable them to print the first edition. Thus the birth of the *Press* is associated with the memorable flood of 1902, for the second day of its existence brought the news of the terrible destruction wrought. The *Press* was the only paper that managed to circulate through this section that day, and the enterprise of the proprietors in getting and publishing the news then set a standard which has never been surpassed, and which they have lived up to in every period of the paper's subsequent history.

The new home of the *Press,* erected in 1908, on Main near Market street, is unquestionably one of the most artistic and substantially constructed buildings in central Pennsylvania. Classical in design, it is essentially different in appearance from any other buildings in this section, and commands the admiration and attention of the beholder. The front of the building is perhaps the finest example of architecture in the county, and is the work of Verus T. Ritter, an architect of more than local fame. The entire front is designed in the form of an arch, the stonework of which is distinctive and extremely decorative. Into the design have been worked a number of ornaments surrounding the doors and windows, and the whole is surmounted by a globe representing the two Americas, encircled by a wreath. This front is in part stone, grey pressed brick and metal, the delicate shades and contrasts forming a harmonious whole. The construction of the entire building is most substantial, double floors being used exclusively, while vibration has been completely eliminated by the use of heavy steel beams and wall anchors for the joists. With an outside measurement of 23 by 64 feet, the building has four floors, the pressroom being in the basement. Here are the large Duplex press, the folders and the mailing department. The equipment of the composing room is the most complete that experience and foresight could provide. Here are located the typesetting machines and the necessary equipment for the production of a modern daily paper. The job department is fitted up in the most scientific and convenient manner, and is provided with sufficient material and machines to produce the higher class of commercial printed stationery. At the head of the mechanical and business department is C. T. Vanderslice, a member of the firm and a printer of many years' experience, and he has surrounded himself with assistants of ability in the various departments. Paul R. Eyerly, another of the proprietors, is in charge of the outside news gathering and other business. Charles Kline is the circulation manager.

With a circulation at the outset of 500 the paper grew to 2,400 at the end of the first year, and in 1914 is above the 5,000 mark, and this is claimed to be the largest of any inland paper in similar territory in the State.

CATAWISSA

The first newspaper published in Catawissa was the *Catawissa Advertiser,* which was started in 1876 by Henry John and Joseph Rhinard. It did not survive to the end of its first volume.

The *News Item* was established in Catawissa by G. E. Myers on May 16, 1878, as a five-column folio. In 1879 it was increased to twenty-four columns, and in 1881 to twenty-eight columns. Mr. Myers conducted it until 1884, when Charles E. Randall and J. C. Yocum became the owners, continuing until 1887, when Mr. Randall became sole owner, and has so continued to the present time. The *News Item* has a large circulation on the south side of the river. Mr. Randall is a fearless and pungent writer and enjoys merited prosperity.

BERWICK

In the following the facts concerning the newspapers which existed in Berwick up to 1883 are gleaned from an article written by Col. John M. Snyder, a veteran editor, now deceased, which appeared in Freeze's History of Columbia County (1883).

The *Independent American* was established in the spring of 1812 or 1813, by William Carothers, who continued it until 1818, when it came into the possession of David Owen, son of Evan Owen, the founder of Berwick. In a short time he was succeeded by Orlando Porter, under whose management it remained until 1827. He was followed by Daniel Bowen, who conducted it until 1832, when George Mack became the owner, and changed the name to the *Berwick Gazette;* he made it a Democratic journal. After several years the office came into the possession of Evan O. Jackson, who

continued it as a Democratic paper until 1839, when he disposed of it to Col. Levi L. Tate, who changed the name to the *Democratic Sentinel*. In 1840 Colonel Tate took A. M. Gangewere in as partner, Mr. Gangewere retiring in 1883. Colonel Tate then established the *Enquirer*, and in 1845 B. S. Gilmore purchased a half interest in the paper and took charge of the office, Colonel Tate going to Wilkes-Barre, where he started the *Luzerne Democrat*. In 1847 Mr. Gilmore bought Colonel Tate's interest in the *Enquirer*, and Colonel Tate about the same time purchased the *Columbia Democrat* from Capt. Henry Webb, and removed to Bloomsburg. The publication of the *Enquirer* was continued by Mr. Gilmore until the spring of 1849, when he moved the office to Bloomsburg and formed a partnership with Reuben W. Weaver, establishing the *Star of the North*, an account of which will be found among the Bloomsburg papers.

The *Sentinel*, a Whig paper, was started in 1834 by John T. Davis, and continued until about 1838, when it was bought by Wilbur & Joslin and the name changed to the *Independent Ledger*. It was made an eight-page literary paper, and conducted for about one year, when it was bought by several gentlemen, and the name again changed.

The *Conservator* was issued by them with John T. Davis as editor. It continued through the "Hard Cider" campaign of 1840, and is supposed to have been discontinued after the election.

The *Star of the North* was started by A. M. Gangewere in 1843, and published by him about one year. He sold it to N. J. Jones and John H. Winter, who continued it until 1848, when they sold it to Dewitt C. Kitchen, who changed the name to the *Standard*, and made it politically opposed to the Democrats. He issued it from 1848 to 1850, when it again changed hands and name, Col. John M. Snyder being the purchaser.

The *Telegraph* was the new title, and the policy returned to the Democracy. From April, 1850, until the spring of 1851 it was thus published, when Colonel Snyder sold it to James McClintock Laird, who published it until the spring of 1853, when it was sold, but to whom does not appear.

The *Investigator* was established in 1853 by Stewart Pearce and John M. Snyder, the former retiring at the end of a month. Colonel Snyder continued it until the spring of 1855, when it was purchased by Col. Levi L. Tate, and the name changed to the *Berwick Gazette*.

The *Berwick Gazette* was conducted by Tate & Irvin until 1856, when they were succeeded by Walter H. Hibbs. He was followed by Alem B. Tate, who continued it until 1860, when it was purchased by Jeremiah S. Sanders and issued by him here until 1869, when he moved the outfit to Hazleton. This left Berwick without a local paper for the first time in fifty years.

The *Independent* was started by Charles B. Snyder on June 1, 1871, with a new outfit. Frank L. Snyder was assistant editor, and Col. John M. Snyder the local editor. For about nine years the Snyders published an excellent paper, until Sept. 1, 1879, when they sold it to Robert S. Bowman, who changed the title to the *Berwick Independent*. Mr. Bowman conducted it ably until July, 1904, when he sold it to C. A. Rasely, who consolidated it with the *Berwick Weekly Enterprise*.

The *Berwick Gazette*, the third of that name, was started on March 25, 1882, by J. H. Dieterick. On Jan. 1, 1884, he sold it to M. B. Margerum, who in September, 1885, associated H. R. Reedy with him as a partner. This paper ceased publication after a brief existence.

The *Berwick Weekly Enterprise* was established by C. A. Rasely on Feb. 3, 1900. In July, 1904, he purchased the *Independent* and consolidated the two under the name of the *Berwick Independent*. He continued this publication until Jan. 31, 1907, when it passed out of existence.

The *Berwick Daily Enterprise*, the first daily paper published in Berwick, was launched by C. A. Rasely April 6, 1903. It was a sprightly paper and filled a long-felt want. He conducted it until Jan. 31, 1907, when he sold the newspaper to C. T. Vanderslice and Paul R. Eyerly, owners and publishers of the *Bloomsburg Morning Press*. Mr. Rasely retained the job printing department of the office, and still conducts it. He has a well equipped modern printing office.

Vanderslice & Eyerly moved the *Enterprise* to another building, where they soon installed a new press, enlarged the paper, and are giving Berwick and vicinity an up-to-date journal.

CENTRALIA

The *Centralia Journal* was started by Herskovits & Co. in Centralia in December, 1893. It was a small weekly paper and expired after a short life.

CHAPTER XIV

BLOOMSBURG

Bloomsburg is essentially a city of homes. Its abundant resources make it an ideal place in which to live and raise a family, and as the biographical portion of this history will show the people have not been neglectful of these advantages. In the heart of a rich and progressive agricultural district, supplied with the finest of soil, provided with an abundance of pure water, elevated to a height above the sea which gives purity of air, and with a population noted for culture, refinement and intellectual attainments, there is nothing to prevent the continued growth of this beautiful town. And beautiful she is, in truth. Most of the streets are shaded by closely set maple trees, the roadways are kept in smooth and dustless condition, the residents vie with each other in the cultivation of flowers, and a spirit of civic pride induces everyone to exert his best efforts to keep the town at the front in every endeavor that will make for her growth and advancement.

FOUNDING THE TOWN

In 1772 the site of the present town of Bloomsburg was not only located in the township of Fishingcreek, county of Northumberland, of the State of Pennsylvania, but at the same time designated by the State of Connecticut as part of the township of Wyoming, of their county of Westmoreland, claimed by them at the time. Under the Connecticut claim James McClure came here in May, 1769, and located a home site, while on his way to Wyoming, but he seems to have believed in the right of Pennsylvania to dispose of the land, for he obtained a patent from Francis Stewart in 1772. Stewart had never attempted to improve the land, which he had surveyed in 1769 under the title of "Beauchamp." McClure, after his purchase of the tract, built a log house, and within that humble domicile James McClure, Jr., the first white child born within the forks of the Susquehanna, saw the light.

The McClures were not long alone. During the year of their arrival Evan Owen (the founder of Berwick) and John Doan came from Chester county with the intention of founding a settlement of Quakers. Owen located south of Kinney's run, while Doan settled near its mouth. Samuel Boone, also a Quaker, emigrated from Exeter township, Northumberland county, in 1775, and secured title to four hundred acres at the "Point," between the river and Fishing creek, extending along the banks of both. From all the evidence so far unearthed it seems that the only other families living on the site of Bloomsburg before the Revolutionary war were the Claytons, Coopers and Kinneys. Thomas Clayton was a Quaker from Chester county, Kinney was from New Jersey, while nothing is known of the nativity of Cooper.

Just before the commencement of the Revolutionary war James McClure died, but his widow cultivated the plantation until the Wyoming massacre, in 1778, when she placed all her portable possessions on a raft and floated down the Susquehanna to Lancaster, remaining there until all danger was over. With her went the widow of Capt. Lazarus Stewart, who had been killed at Wyoming. Maj. Moses Van Campen, who had married the daughter of Widow McClure, built the second fort in the county on her farm, one mile above the mouth of Fishing creek, calling it after his respected mother-in-law. The site of this fort is now marked by a tablet placed there by Fort McClure Chapter, D. A. R., of Bloomsburg.

The fate of the last of the pioneers of Bloomsburg—Cooper—was most unfortunate. Robert Lyon, a soldier of Fort Augusta (Sunbury), was sent to Wyoming with a boatload of stores. He landed at the mouth of Fishing creek and left his canoe and gun in the care of his dog, intending to visit the daughter of Cooper. He was captured a short distance away by Shenap, an Indian chief, and taken to Niagara, where he was finally released by his

brother, an officer in the British army. Cooper had been somewhat antagonistic to the suit of Lyon, so that the latter's sudden disappearance caused his arrest. While on his way to the jail at Sunbury a rifle belonging to one of the posse was dropped into the river, and in the altercation Cooper, who was accused of throwing it overboard, was struck by the owner with a tomahawk. He lived for twenty days, and then expired in prison. Later on Lyon returned and the dead man's innocence was established.

After the peace of 1783 immigration once more turned toward this section, but Bloomsburg, owing to its supposed swampy location, was not the gainer. Thomas Clayton had meanwhile removed to Catawissa, while Evan Owen had gone to found Berwick. In 1783 Elisha Barton came to this spot. He built the "Red" mill on Hemlock creek, owned a large farm there and became justice of the peace, the first one in this section of the county. Upon Owen's departure his land came into the possession of Joseph B. Long, of New Jersey, who later sold it to Ludwig Eyer, the founder of Bloomsburg. In 1801 Joseph Hendershott and Andrew Schooley arrived, as also did Jacob Wanich.

Ludwig Eyer at this time decided to give impetus to the settlement of the locality and in 1802 laid out the town of Bloomsburg. At the time the town was laid out there were three buildings on the site, the Episcopal church, John Chamberlain's tavern and a deserted log house. But these were soon increased by the building operations of the incoming settlers. Soon after the founding of the town George Vance, a Scotch-Irish Presbyterian from New Jersey, built a cabin on the south side of Main street, at the junction of East. Abraham Grotz came from Easton in 1806 and built the first frame house in the new town, at what is now the corner of Second and Iron streets. Christopher Kahler and John Coleman also came from New Jersey in that year, the latter occupying the first mentioned deserted log house until he could build on what is now the corner of Center and Third streets. He planted there the first orchard in the town. In 1809 Philip Mehrling, a native Hessian, opened the first store, near where the "Central Hotel" now stands. Daniel Snyder came in 1810 and bought land next to the town plat from John Vance. At this time the town bore the name of *Oyertown* or *Eyerstaedtel*.

BLOOMSBURG IN 1812

From reminiscences of an old resident of the town a mental picture of the appearance of Bloomsburg in 1812 can be made. At that time a log house stood on First street at the site of the Tustin home; the frame home of Daniel Fry stood at the corner of First and West; at the forks on the east end of Second street was a one-story log house, owned and occupied by Daniel Snyder, who later opened a hotel there; Abraham Grotz, the hatter, was at the southwest corner of Second and Iron streets; Christopher Kahler's home was on a lot east of the "Central Hotel"; John Chamberlain, the hotelkeeper, lived in a frame house on the site of Moyer's drug store; opposite Kahler's house was the home of John Hagenbuch, and on the northwest corner was the one-story frame store of Philip Mehrling, who was later succeeded by William McKelvy, Cyrus Barton and E. H. Biggs; a two-story frame hotel occupied the site of the present "Exchange Hotel"; a one-story frame was at the corner of Jefferson alley and Second street, occupied by Mrs. Mooney; a log house on the corner of Center and Second, owned by Mr. Fisher; the two-story frame hotel of John Chamberlain on the northwest corner of Second and Center; and on the opposite corner the Episcopal church, where the Townsend building now stands. On the north side of Second street there was no house nearer than the log home of John Hess, at the site of the residence of J. C. Rutter, Jr. The original town laid out by Eyer was from Iron to West streets. All of the section on East street, below Third, was called "Hopkinsville," after Rev. Caleb Hopkins, the Episcopal minister who laid out an addition to the town at that point. At that date a subscription school, taught by a Mr. Ferguson, stood at the northeast corner of Second and Iron streets.

OLD TAVERNS AND THEIR SUCCESSORS

At the time John Chamberlain kept his tavern each guest was expected to spend at least sixpence at the bar for the privilege of sleeping on the bare floor of the public room that night. His establishment was a pretentious frame structure on the corner of Second and Center.

Casper Chrisman was the host of a smaller tavern on the site of the present "Exchange Hotel." This house was burned Feb. 24, 1870, when Henry J. Clark was the proprietor. The second building on the site was erected soon

after, by John S. Sterner, and sold to W. B. Koons. The property was again damaged by fire in 1877. Soon after this it was bought by I. W. McKelvy, who leased it to George H. Brown, W. R. Tubbs, and James McClosky, successively, until 1894, when Gehrad Snyder bought it, and conducted it until 1911. Then James Magee became the owner. Since then Robert J. Huntzinger has been the landlord.

Conrad Hess ran a hotel on Main street, below Jefferson, on the site of the former I. W. Hartman property, for a number of years.

The predecessor of the "Central Hotel" was a log structure erected in 1818 by Philip Mehrling, who was accidentally killed during its construction. Subsequently a brick building was erected on the site and conducted and owned by John Laycock from 1853 until his death, in 1879. Other owners were I. S. Kuhn, C. B. Ent, and J. Kline. Among the other former landlords were George H. Brown, George Aurand, Bernard Stohner, C. B. Ent and James Kline. It is now owned by Mrs. James Kline and is leased by George Wagenseller, who has given the house a high reputation. The hotel has in late years been much enlarged and improved.

The "Forks Hotel," which stood at the head of Main street, at East street, was built in 1825 by Daniel Snyder, and for many years the older settlers resorted there to pass the evening in interchange of stories and reminiscences. It was torn down in 1875. Among the various landlords of the "Forks" were G. W. Mauger and T. Bent Taylor. The pump at the corner furnished the hotel water supply.

The "St. Elmo Hotel" was first opened by J. L. Girton in the property of James Cadman. It has since had a number of tenants, among them H. F. Deitterich, and George Wagenseller. It is now conducted by H. S. Kelchner.

The "City Hotel" was first opened by G. W. Sterner, who bought the land of I. W. Hartman in 1875 and erected the building. He sold to the present proprietor, W. A. Hartzell, in 1896.

Back in the early seventies there was a public house in the building now owned by Moyer Brothers, called the "City Hotel." It was built by Bernard Stohner, and he and George H. Brown and J. L. Girton were the successive landlords until 1881, when it was purchased by Moyer Brothers, rebuilt and enlarged, and since then used by them in their extensive drug business.

"East End Hotel" was operated for many years by William Giger. Since then it has had several tenants, a few years ago coming into the hands of J. L. Fisher, the present landlord.

"Hotel Stauffer" was first opened some years ago by Mrs. B. Stohner. It had several tenants and several changes of name until P. B. Heddens became the owner and changed the name to "Hotel Heddens." A few years ago he leased it to the present landlord, E. Stauffer.

"Hotel Irvin" is leased by Irvin A. Snyder, who for many years was connected with the "Exchange Hotel." It is a modern structure at Main and Railroad streets, and was first called "Hotel Lee" after the landlord. The next tenant, T. B. Brittain, changed it to "Hotel Brittain," and Mr. Snyder christened it with its present name.

"Hotel Hidlay" when first licensed was managed by W. F. Stohner. At the end of a year Bruce Hidlay leased it, and later transferred it to his father, A. C. Hidlay, who continued it until 1914, when he sold to O. E. Myers, the present occupant.

The "Colonial Hotel," Metheral and Guinard, proprietors, is a new and commodious inn at Fifth and East streets. It was opened in 1914.

MERCANTILE ESTABLISHMENTS

Philip Mehrling, the first of the Bloomsburg merchants, appears to have been a man of wealth for those times. He assisted in the development of the town and built many of the houses as well as a hotel. In 1810 a Mr. Bishop opened a store at the northwest corner of Second and Center streets, and John Barton also opened a store about this date. The largest store in the town was opened by William McKelvy in 1816, on Market Square, and conducted by him and McKelvy & Neal for sixty years. They were succeeded by I. W. McKelvy, until 1894, when the store passed into the ownership of F. P. Pursel, the present occupant.

The wholesale drug business of Moyer Brothers was founded in 1835 by John R. Moyer, with a capital of but $100. Another well known store was that of Eyer & Hefley, which was carried on from 1835 to 1845. In 1843 I. W. Hartman began business in the old Arcade building, which stood on the site of the present Townsend building, corner of Market and Second streets.

FIRST INDUSTRIES

Many small shops were established at different early periods in Bloomsburg, catering to

the wants of the few people, and the town was amply supplied with blacksmiths, carpenters, weavers, etc. The first industry of importance was the tannery of Daniel Snyder, at Main street and Light Street road, started in 1812 after many obstacles of a financial nature. Another tannery was opened by Philip Christman, who sold out afterwards to William Robison.

The first wagon shop was started under peculiar circumstances. In the year 1816 a stranger came to Bloomsburg and stopped at one of the taverns overnight. Inquiries of the landlord elicited the fact that he was a wagonmaker, his name was James Wells, and he was from Connecticut. The landlord needed a wagon, as did also others, this useful vehicle being conspicuous by its absence at the time in the town. Wells endeavored to obtain the use of tools from the carpenters of the town, but the prejudice against "Yankees" was so great that he was repeatedly refused. Finally William Sloan agreed to let him have a bench and the use of tools in his shop, then located on Market street on the site of the present Lutheran church. They went to the farm of Sloan near Bloomsburg and procured from the fences sufficient seasoned wood to build the first one-horse wagon ever seen in the town. Sloan at once began the manufacture of wagons, the product being of the "Dearborn" class. He sent salesmen around and soon had a thriving business. In 1832 John K. Grotz became his partner and decided to add the making of plows to the factory. He went to Lewistown, Mifflin county, to buy a plow, and started for home with it in his wagon, but on the way sold the latter, and fastening a sapling to the plow point hauled it sled-fashion more than half the way. The making of plows was not very successful, but the wagon business prospered under the original founders and their successors, M. C. Sloan & Brother, until 1890, when it was discontinued.

In 1832 a number of canalboats of the "ark" variety were built in Bloomsburg by John Whitenight, John Barton, Isaac Green, Samuel Ludwig and George Frey. These boats were loaded with grain and other products and shipped to southern ports, where both the boats and their contents were sold.

Other smaller plants of the past were the foundry of S. M. Hess, which produced car wheels and fencing, and the establishment of the Bloomsburg Planing & Cabinet Company.

In 1864 Peter S. Harman and Benjamin F. Sharpless opened a foundry and machine shop, running it for four years, after which Mr. Harman severed his connection and Mr. Sharpless continued the establishment for some years as the Eagle Iron Works. It stood on Third street, next to the Colonel Freeze property, and was removed when Center street was opened through it.

One of the local industries between 1838 and 1841 was the culture of the silkworm by Robert Cathcart and William G. Hurley, their mulberry grove being on the north side of First street. But it was mainly a "fad" and soon languished, the promoters hardly making expenses.

PROSPERITY AND GROWTH

The growth of the town was gradual and of a substantial character, and never savored of the "boom" method which so often wrecks a town as well as the promoters. In 1838 the population was a little over three hundred and the log and frame houses had for the most part been superseded by brick structures. The discovery of iron in the hills near had resulted in an increase of population, but it was not until the building of the furnaces in the early fifties that the town took its first spurt of growth.

After the establishment of the iron business the advent of the Lackawanna & Bloomsburg railroad in 1858 gave a fresh impulse to the population. This road had a station originally outside of the town limits, but before many years the depot was well within the built-up portion. In 1881 the North & West Branch railroad was built and helped somewhat to develop the river side of the town, but for some years the only means of reaching the depot across the river was by ferry.

In 1888 the bridge question was agitated and the Bloomsburg Bridge Company was organized. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company proposed the erection of a bridge to cost $100,000, they to take $55,000 of the stock, and the Bridge Company $45,000. After several interviews the project was abandoned, and the Bridge Company dissolved in 1890. An account of the subsequent building of this bridge is given elsewhere.

These lines of railroad seemed to presage the development of Bloomsburg into a railroad center, but so far the prediction has not been fulfilled, although there is little to complain of in the way of shipping or passenger facilities. The only thing needed to complete the chain of railroads is a through line north and south connecting the Reading with the roads

in Sullivan county by way of the Bloomsburg & Sullivan.

Until 1889 the nearest point to reach the Philadelphia & Reading railroad from Bloomsburg was at Rupert, two miles distant, where an omnibus line met all passenger trains. Travelers of those days will remember the dusty ride to town in the rumbling coach. A branch of the Reading was constructed into Bloomsburg in 1889, with its terminal at Fifth and Railroad streets, where a building was erected by courtesy called a station. It was something better than a "shack" but not much more than a respectable "shanty." At one time an effort was made to locate the station on Market street diagonally across from the Lackawanna depot, which would necessitate crossing the tracks of the latter company below the town. This was resisted by the Lackawanna Company, but after several years' litigation the Reading procured a favorable decision from the Supreme court. The project was abandoned, however, owing to the financial stringency of the Reading at that time, and also to the fact that heavy damages were demanded by property owners in case their lands were confiscated by the railroad. The old location was retained, and in 1912 a handsome new depot was erected, the grounds neatly laid out, and every convenience provided for both passenger and freight traffic. Mr. F. R. Carpenter was the agent of the Reading Company at Rupert before the building of the annex, from 1883, and since 1889 has had charge of the Bloomsburg station. His services at the two places cover a period of thirty-one years, and he has always been and is a most efficient and obliging official.

The Lackawanna Railroad Company also has been fortunate in having as its agent at Bloomsburg a man whose efficiency and popularity have caused his retention in that position from 1882 up to the present time. Mr. W. R. Kocher, while thoroughly attentive to his official duties, is also engaged in the coal trade. He is an active and useful citizen, in both business and religious relations, being an officer of the Methodist Church and also of the Business Men's Association. He was president of the town council in 1897.

The Lackawanna freight station was destroyed by fire on May 2, 1914, and a new brick structure has taken its place. It is of rough pressed brick made by the Bloomsburg Brick Company, and is far more commodious and attractive than the former one.

The returns of the mercantile appraiser for 1886 showed an aggregate of seventy-one dealers in various commodities. Hardly one-third of that number existed in 1858. In 1914 the appraiser's figures for Bloomsburg are 165 dealers, wholesale and retail.

As the town grew in size the plat was added to by many lots and additions, under various names, most of which are now forgotten. Besides "Hopkinsville," before mentioned, there were the suburbs of "Port Noble," on the banks of the canal; "Snyder's addition," made in 1837; "Welsh Hill," formed by Rev. D. J. Waller in 1845; "Ramsay's addition," from its owner, Dr. John Ramsay; "Hurley's addition" of 1848; "Scottown," from Dr. David N. Scott, on the southwest; the "Rupert & Barton addition," bounded by Fourth, Iron and East streets and the canal; "Morgantown," at the Irondale furnaces; and "Rabbtown," at the Bloom furnaces.

INCORPORATION—POPULATION

Bloom township was one of the original twelve with which the county was organized in 1813. From it at various periods were taken portions to be added to Mount Pleasant, Orange, Centre and Scott. The final remains were organized in 1870 as the Town of Bloomsburg, and include all the land between the two great bends of Fishing creek, the Susquehanna and the township of Scott.

After the last slice had been taken from Bloom township and the town incorporated the population in 1860 was 2,668; in 1870, 3,340; in 1880, 3,702; in 1890, 4,635; in 1900, 6,170; in 1910, 7,413.

The town council consists of a president and six members, who are elected annually. Since the organization of the town the officials have been as follows:

1870—President, Elias Mendenhall; members, Joseph Sharpless, Stephen Knorr, W. B. Koons, F. C. Eyer, Caleb Barton, C. G. Barkley.

1871—President, Elias Mendenhall; members, Joseph Sharpless, C. G. Barkley, Stephen Knorr, W. B. Koons, F. C. Eyer, John Rinker.

1872—President, Elias Mendenhall; members, Freas Brown, Stephen Knorr, Caleb Barton, John S. Sterner, James Dennis, J. H. Maize vice W. B. Koons, resigned.

1873—President, Stephen Knorr; members, Louis Bernhard, Charles Thomas, C. W. Miller, Samuel Knorr, J. S. Evans, John S. Sterner.

1874—President, David Lowenberg; members, Joseph Hendershott, P. S. Harman, J. K.

Eyer, Louis Bernhard, Stephen Knorr, W. Peacock.

1875—President, David Lowenberg; members, E. R. Drinker, G. W. Sterner, Eli Jones, Isaiah Hagenbuch, W. O. Holmes, Wellington Hartman vice John Cadman, resigned.

1876—President, David Lowenberg; members, Peter Jones, Isaiah Hagenbuch, E. R. Drinker, George E. Elwell, W. O. Holmes, E. M. Knorr.

1877—President, David Lowenberg; members, E. R. Drinker, W. Rabb, W. O. Holmes, Peter Jones, G. W. Correll, G. E. Elwell.

1878—President, G. A. Herring; members, J. S. Evans, E. R. Drinker, W. Rabb, G. E. Elwell, B. F. Sharpless, W. O. Holmes.

1879—President, I. S. Kuhn; members, J. S. Evans, W. O. Holmes, G. M. Lockard, B. F. Sharpless, E. R. Drinker, W. Rabb.

1880—President, G. A. Herring; members, W. Rabb, J. S. Evans, B. F. Sharpless, Charles Thomas, George Hassert, W. O. Holmes.

1881—President, G. A. Herring; members, W. Rabb, George Hassert, J. K. Lockard, I. W. Hartman, G. W. Correll, C. W. Neal.

1882—President, G. A. Herring; members, C. B. Sterling, W. Rabb, George Hassert, W. S. Moyer, L. E. Waller, I. W. Hartman.

1883—President, G. A. Herring; members, C. B. Sterling, W. Rabb, George Hassert, I. W. Hartman, L. E. Waller, W. S. Moyer.

1884—President, L. B. Rupert; members, C. B. Sterling, W. Rabb, Eli Jones, C. A. Moyer, Isaiah Hagenbuch, L. T. Sharpless.

1885—President, L. B. Rupert; members, C. B. Sterling, J. C. Sterner, Henry Rosenstock, C. A. Moyer, Isaiah Hagenbuch, L. T. Sharpless.

1886—President, B. F. Zarr; members, C. B. Sterling, J. C. Sterner, Henry Rosenstock, E. B. Clark, L. T. Sharpless, W. J. Correll.

1887—President, P. S. Harman; members, Clinton Sterling, F. D. Dentler, E. B. Clark, L. S. Wintersteen, R. H. Ringler, James Cadow.

1888—President, P. S. Harman; members, Clinton Sterling, John Wolf, Charles Hassert, James Cadow, E. C. Wells, R. H. Ringler.

1889—President, P. S. Harman; members, R. H. Ringler, E. C. Wells, Louis Gross, Joshua Fetterman, Fred Schwinn, I. E. Yost.

1890—President, G. A. Herring; members, William Rabb, S. W. Shutt, E. C. Wells, Louis Gross, J. Fetterman, F. Schwinn.

1891—President, P. S. Harman; members, Thomas Gorrey, W. B. Allen, J. S. White, I. W. Willits, E. R. Furman, Harry Rhodes.

1892—President, F. P. Drinker; members, C. C. Peacock, W. O. Holmes, W. H. Gilmore, William Kreamer, Harry Rhodes, Thomas Gorrey.

1893—President, F. P. Drinker; members, Stephen Knorr, Thomas Gorrey, C. C. Peacock, W. O. Holmes, W. H. House, W. H. Swentzel.

1894—President, F. P. Drinker; members, B. F. Hicks, S. C. Creasy, J. E. Wilson, Stephen Knorr, Clinton Sterling, Isaac Yost.

1895—President, S. C. Creasy; members, W. F. Hartman, J. E. Wilson, Stephen Knorr, G. M. Lockard, E. M. Kester, Thomas Gorrey.

1896—President, W. O. Holmes; members, F. J. Richard, E. A. Rawlings, W. D. Brobst, Thomas Gorrey, Charles Kunkle, W. R. Kocher.

1897—President, W. R. Kocher; members, F. J. Richard, Thomas Gorrey, John Kelly, H. G. Supplee, W. S. Rishton, Henry Hower.

1898—President, W. O. Holmes; members, W. S. Rishton, J. S. Blue, W. L. Demaree, D. Butler, G. M. Lockard, F. B. Hartman.

1899—President, W. O. Holmes; members, F. B. Hartman, W. L. Demaree, T. L. Smith, J. R. Cox, Con Cronin, J. S. Blue.

1900—President, Frank Ikeler; members, Con Cronin, H. F. Dieffenbach, John R. Cox, Theo. Smith, F. B. Hartman, J. S. John.

1901—President, Frank Ikeler; members, Thomas Webb, Con Cronin, W. Kashner, H. F. Dieffenbach, F. B. Hartman, C. F. Rabb.

1902—President, John R. Townsend; members, G. M. Hughes, W. Kashner, C. H. Reimard, J. L. Wolverton, Josiah Giger, John A. Cox.

1903—President, John R. Townsend; members, C. H. Reimard, J. H. Giger, Samuel Pursel, G. M. Hughes, J. A. Cox, Charles Culp.

1904—President, John R. Townsend; members, C. H. Reimard, Josiah Giger, Samuel Pursel, Charles Culp, M. H. Rhodes, G. M. Hughes.

1905—President, C. C. Yetter; members, M. H. Rhodes, James Magee, C. W. Runyon, J. W. Mifflin, Josiah Giger, John Deily.

1906—President, C. C. Yetter; members, J. E. Fidler, R. R. Hartman, James Magee, W. Kashner, C. W. Runyon, John Deily.

1907—President, J. H. Coleman; members, C. W. Runyon, James Magee, J. W. Zeigler, John Deily, William Kashner, H. C. Rulon.

1908—President, J. H. Coleman; members, James Magee, H. C. Rulon, A. B. Naylor, Jacob Stiner, C. A. Pursel, C. W. Runyon.

1909—President, F. J. Richard; members,

James Magee, I. L. Rabb, W. Kashner, C. W. Runyon, C. A. Pursel, H. C. Rulon.

1910—President, Joseph L. Townsend; members, I. L. Rabb, C. A. Pursel, C. W. Runyon, Thomas Gunter, H. C. Pollock, H. C. Rulon.

1911—President, James Magee; members, G. H. Welliver, C. A. Pursel, R. R. Hartman, Oscar Lowenberg, J. W. Bruner, Isaiah Ohl.

1912—Under amendments to the State constitution last year's council held over.

1913—President, Oscar Lowenberg; members, Karl F. Wirt, C. A. Pursel, A. C. Hidlay, J. H. Coleman, H. C. Rulon, Dr. G. H. Welliver.

George Nathan Wagner, chief of police of Bloomsburg, elected in 1912, is a native of Conyngham, Luzerne county. Previous to his assuming his present office he served one enlistment in Battery E, 4th Coast Artillery, and two enlistments in Troop D of the State Constabulary.

MUNICIPAL IMPROVEMENTS

The election of the first town council was the beginning of municipal improvements. Most of the repairs to the streets and town bridges had previously been made by the township supervisors, or by benevolent and enterprising citizens who paid for them out of their own pockets. In 1874 Market street was finally opened clear through by the removal of the house of Martha Wells, below Third street. In the following year the brick "Forks Hotel" was removed and Second street extended to the Normal grounds. Center street was also opened and extended from Second to First. Samuel Neyhard drew the plans in 1872 for the grading of East street. He afterwards drew the plans for the regrading of almost every street in the town. [Mr. Neyhard died Oct. 27, 1914.]

Contemporary with the street improvements the problem of water supply was solved by the organization of the Bloomsburg Water Company in 1874 for the purpose of procuring a supply of water from Stony brook, and a proposition made to the town council. However, an act of the Legislature was passed prohibiting an increase of the bonded indebtedness of the town, and the company dissolved. In 1877 a second company was organized, the directors being D. J. Waller, L. N. Moyer, M. S. Appleman, E. H. Little, R. C. Neal, C. G. Barkley, J. A. Funston, George E. Elwell and H. J. Clark.

As no springs of sufficient height above the level of the town could be found, a reservoir was dug on the hill immediately north of town, the water taken from Fishing creek to a brick well and from there pumped to the reservoir, whence it was distributed over the town by means of iron pipes.

The waterworks have been greatly improved and enlarged since 1886, notably by the building of a second reservoir, enlarging the powerhouse and adding new machinery, and in March, 1913, a filtering plant was completed at a cost of $50,000. Paul E. Wirt is president of the company, Frank P. Zarr, secretary, and the directors are Paul E. Wirt, A. Z. Schoch, B. F. Sharpless, L. N. Moyer, W. H. Hidlay, A. B. Grotz, L. E. Waller, Ellis Eves, Dr. J. J. Brown.

In May, 1874, the Bloomsburg Gas Company was formed, and in October of that year the streets were first illuminated by this method. Col. S. Knorr was the first president, and C. W. Miller the first secretary, of the company.

The first public sewers were introduced in 1884 and since then a complete system of drainage has been installed.

The first paving done in Bloomsburg was on Main street, from Market Square to Iron street, in 1906, J. R. Fowler being the contractor. In 1914 the paving was extended from Iron street to East street, and also from Market Square to West street, under the supervision of the council.

An interesting and novel plant is that of the Bloomsburg Heating Company, which provides heat for many of the public buildings, business houses and residences of Bloomsburg. This comparatively modern method of heating was introduced in the town as early as 1885 by the incorporation of the Bloomsburg Steam & Electric Light Company. In connection with their electric light plant they intended to use the waste steam for heating purposes, but the heating department was developed first. Pipes are laid to the homes and stores, and steam at a good pressure is supplied even in the coldest weather. In 1908 the plant was purchased by J. T. Tracy and A. W. Sharpless, who soon made it an important business investment. Since the death of Mr. Tracy the sole ownership has been vested in Mr. Sharpless. Having a number of coal dredges in operation in the summer, he is assured of an abundant and cheaply obtained supply of fuel, taken from the bed of the Susquehanna river.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING

The original electric light company in the county was the Bloomsburg Electric Light Company, organized in November, 1890, with the following officers: President, W. R. Tubbs; secretary, L. E. Waller; treasurer, Dr. I. W. Willits; directors, C. W. Miller, J. H. Mercer, P. S. Harman, C. C. Peacock, F. P. Drinker. The light was turned on for the first time March 10, 1891. The company continued to operate until 1899, when it passed into the hands of the American Electric Light & Gas Co., which at the same time purchased the Bloomsburg Gas Co., and consolidated the two under one management. The name was subsequently changed to the United Gas & Electric Company, and this a few years ago passed into the control of the Columbia Power, Light & Railways Company. The Bloomsburg Electric Light Company had its plant at Eighth and Catherine streets; it is now abandoned.

The Irondale Electric Light, Heat & Power Company was organized in April, 1902. Those actively interested in it at its inception were W. S. Moyer, Dr. J. J. Brown, Dr. W. M. Reber, C. W. Runyon, J. C. Brown, N. U. Funk, C. A. Kleim, Grant Herring, C. M. Creveling, H. A. McKillip. The old powerhouse formerly used by the Bloomsburg Iron Company at Irondale was purchased from the Bloomsburg Water Company, including the dam at Arbutus Park and the race. The building was remodeled and powerful turbines instead of the old overshot water wheel, and the latest machinery for both steam and water power was procured. A complete modern equipment for the manufacture of commercial electric current was erected, and the company began business in August, 1903. In 1913 the timber dam was torn out with great difficulty, owing to the many cribs and piling in the creek bed, and a new timber dam, 12 feet high and 760 feet long, placed in position. A concrete dam could not be built owing to the fact that bed rock was over ten feet below the creek bed. The old dams had been subject to frequent damage by freshets.

For a time there was sharp competition between the Irondale Company and the Bloomsburg Electric Light Company, until a few years ago, when both companies passed into the control of the Columbia Power, Light & Railways Company. The officers at the time of the consolidation were: C. M. Creveling, president; N. U. Funk, secretary; M. Milleisen, treasurer; directors, C. M. Creveling, M. Milleisen, Dr. J. J. Brown, N. U. Funk, Robert Runyon, C. A. Kleim, J. C. Brown, Dr. C. S. Altmiller, J. L. Moyer.

FIRE DEPARTMENT

Until 1868 Bloomsburg had no protection against fires but the "bucket brigade." When a fire occurred two lines of people were formed at a well or cistern, and full buckets were passed along one line to the fire, the empty buckets being returned by the other line. If the water supply became exhausted, the fire continued as long as there was anything left to burn. In February, 1868, the Bloomsburg Fire Company was organized. A subscription fund of $450 was raised, and with it a hand engine was purchased from the Friendship Fire Company of Philadelphia by William H. Gilmore. It was a double decker, made for city use, with water supplied from a plug. It arrived in Bloomsburg on April 2, 1868. Having no suction pipe it was still necessary to supply it with water by the lines of bucket passers, but it was an improvement on the brigade because a stream could be thrown farther. Much good work was done with it, and it saved property worth many times its cost.

After the erection of waterworks the old hand engine made its appearance only in firemen's parades. It was sold in November, 1886, to the Volunteer Firemen's Association of Philadelphia, and was kept by them as a relic of the early days of the city fire fighters until 1892, when it was destroyed in a fire.

In 1880 the Bloomsburg Fire Company was changed to Friendship Fire Company, No. 1. The town purchased a steam fire engine in 1890, and put it in the charge of this company, where it has remained ever since. Of the charter members but few are living, among these being W. H. Gilmore, J. H. Long, J. L. Walter, W. J. Correll, F. M. Gilmore, Jacob Aul, Edward Searles, John Roadarmel, Charles Decker, William Thomas and T. L. Gunton. This company has quarters in the town hall, having well appointed rooms for the apparatus and for meetings. For more than forty years this company has held an annual ball which is always largely attended.

The Friendship Fire Company is contemplating the purchase of an automobile chemical fire engine.

Rescue Fire Company was incorporated Feb. 11, 1869. The petition for the charter was signed by J. I. Stees, F. M. Everett, P. E. Wirt, A. J. Drake, Cain Mauser, W. Marr, W. J. Buckalew, S. W. Shutt, E. S. Shutt, J. Gir-

ton, G. Warr, T. Warr, W. Wirt, W. Roan. There were many more charter members. The name was changed to Rescue Hook and Ladder Company on May 12, 1900. This company's location is on East Fifth street, above East street, where by its own efforts a fine brick building has been erected, up-to-date for the purposes, with pool table, kitchen, quarters for apparatus, and with meeting rooms on the second floor.

Winona Fire Company, No. 3, was organized in July, 1880, and chartered Aug. 20, 1880. The charter members were: Robert Buckingham, S. F. Peacock, Arthur A. Clark, E. B. Clark, C. B. Robbins, W. Clark Sloan, Geo. E. Elwell, J. F. Peacock, Less Alexander, C. F. Woodhouse, E. E. Moyer, J. K. Bittenbender, F. P. Pursel, R. F. Snyder, H. W. McKelvy, F. S. Kinports, L. S. Wintersteen, F. D. Dentler, W. D. Beckley, R. R. Little, Paul E. Wirt, W. B. Allen, Frank Maloy, J. W. Gibbs, W. C. McKinney, H. M. Rupert, Harry Billmeyer, John Palmer. The company occupied the third floor over what is now the Bloomsburg National Bank in handsomely furnished rooms, and for six or eight years kept up an active organization. Each year during the holidays it gave a ball which was the leading social event of the year. But for various reasons the interest died out, and the organization was abandoned. Later on, however, it was renewed by younger men, and still exists with a goodly number of brave fire fighters. The company has very comfortable rooms over the J. L. Sharpless store.

Liberty Fire Company, No. 4, was incorporated Feb. 10, 1906, with a large number of charter members. They own their own house through their own efforts. It is located on Leonard street near Main street, and admirably adapted to their uses, containing apparatus and meeting rooms, pool tables, kitchens, etc.

Another company known as the Good Will Fire Company organized about the same time, and provided themselves with a chemical outfit, but disbanded after a few years' existence.

With three fire companies in town there was no arrangement for concert of action in case of a fire, as there was no recognized head, and so the companies each appointed a committee to confer with the others, and to draft a constitution and by-laws for the organization of a fire department. The committees performed their duty and on Jan. 25, 1881, the result of their work was presented to the town council, and approved by that body, and stands to-day with few if any changes. Among other things it provided that a chief engineer and three assistants shall be elected annually in December by the several fire companies, and that the officers shall rotate among the companies, beginning with Friendship No. 1, and so on, the assistants coming from the companies not having the chief.

A fire alarm system was installed in 1900 connected with the courthouse bell, with alarm boxes in various parts of the town. H. P. Chamberlin was the contractor.

THE TOWN FOUNTAIN

David Stroup died in August, 1884, and in his will made a bequest "to the Town of Bloomsburg to assist in supplying the same with water, two thousand dollars, to be invested and kept at interest, the latter to be applied to that object, or to be expended upon water works erected or maintained by the Town, or to be invested in stocks or bonds of any water company organized to supply the town with water, on such terms as the Town Council may prescribe."

The Bloomsburg Water Company proposed that if the town council would cause the money so devised to be expended in the erection of a fountain at or near the public square the company would furnish water for it free of expense. This proposition was accepted by the council, and a petition setting forth these facts was presented to the court on Aug. 18, 1892. After the necessary legal proceedings Judge Ikeler made a decree granting the petition. The town council appointed President F. P. Drinker and Councilmen W. O. Holmes and W. H. Gilmore a committee to select a fountain and also the drinking fountain which now stands at the post office corner. The fountains were selected, and their erection completed in October, 1892. An inscription on the large fountain reads: "Erected by David Stroup, 1892."

TOWN HALL

The town hall was erected at East and Main streets, and dedicated on Sept. 14, 1890. The occasion was observed by a parade in which numerous organizations took part. A program consisting of music, and speeches by a number of citizens, was followed, and a large crowd was present. The town is justly proud of the hall. It is a three-story brick building of pleasing architecture. On the first floor is the council room, Friendship Fire Company

room, and lock-up. On the second and third floors are two large rooms, and several smaller rooms, for public meetings, the fire companies, etc. The building is supplied with all modern conveniences. David Hensinger was the contractor and builder, and the cost was $15,000. Up to the time of the erection of this building the town had occupied rented quarters for a council room.

INDUSTRIES AND BUSINESS HOUSES

One of the oldest industrial establishments in Bloomsburg is the extensive foundry and machine shops of Harman & Hassert. This business was founded by Peter S. Harman and George Hassert in 1875. Mr. Harman had had many years' experience in the foundry business, and Mr. Hassert was a machinist of unusual skill. They began on a small scale in a building 60 by 50 feet, making plows and stoves, but the business grew rapidly, demanding additional buildings and machinery. Starting modestly, they soon did a business of over $2,000 a year, but by 1879 the trade had increased until they were employing thirty persons, and had entered the manufacture of mining cars. By 1886 they were doing a business of $55,000 per annum and were preparing to enlarge when in 1888 the entire works were destroyed by fire. They immediately replaced the burned frame buildings by ones of brick, and added others, making the plant the largest in the town at that time. At present the plant turns out mining cars, hand cars, casts columns, and does general custom machine work. The famous old founders of the company passed to their final reward some years ago, and the business has been continued by members of their families. It is now an incorporated concern under the name of Harman & Hassert, with the following officers: President, general manager and treasurer, J. Lee Harman; vice president, George E. Hassert; secretary, John G. Harman.

Carriage Works

One of the oldest concerns in this section is the establishment of J. B. Brobst, known as the Bloomsburg Carriage Works. The business was established by David Brobst in 1849, and conducted by him for thirty-five years. In 1884 it came into the hands of J. B. Brobst and his brother. This partnership continued until 1907, when J. B. Brobst assumed entire control and management of the plant. The premises occupied consist of a repair and blacksmith shop and carriage factory. In a separate building across the street are the paint shops, a large new brick building and a frame building. In the conduct of this business Mr. Brobst is ably assisted by his son Paul.

American Car & Foundry Company

The Bloomsburg branch of the American Car & Foundry Company had its origin in the machine shop and foundry of Semple & Taylor, started in 1863. In 1871 more capital was enlisted, the facilities increased and the manufacture of mine cars commenced, under the firm name of the Columbia County Iron Manufacturing Company. The company becoming involved during the panic of 1873, the plant was sold to M. W. Jackson, of Berwick, who sold an interest to G. M. & J. K. Lockard, who had been foremen in the old shop. In 1879 they became sole owners and that year fire destroyed the entire works, with a loss of $40,000 and only $18,000 insurance. However, in three months they rebuilt and entered upon a career of prosperity, during the following four years producing over four thousand cars, and doing a business of more than one million dollars annually, having two to three hundred men on their payroll, with a wage list of $10,000 a month. Subsequently the plant became the property of the Bloomsburg Car Company and was incorporated on the consolidation of the American Car & Foundry Company in 1900. The plant consists of a group of frame buildings which cover the larger part of a city block, and which are fitted with the latest improved machinery and labor-saving devices, and employment is given to over three hundred skilled workmen. The capacity is two thousand freight cars and three thousand mine cars annually, which find a market throughout the coal regions and in several of the South American countries. In 1914 an addition to the export building, of 65 by 112 feet, was made, and the company started on an order of four hundred cars for the Lehigh Valley railroad.

The Bloomsburg Woolen Mills

were established in 1882 by S. A. Caswell, M. E. Caswell, E. C. Caswell and H. C. Halfpenny. They are located at Sixth and West streets. After the death of the first two partners named above, and the withdrawal of Mr. Halfpenny, the firm name was changed to E. C. Caswell & Co., the other member of the

firm being Carlton A. Caswell. This plant has twice met with misfortune, once by fire, and again in 1896 by a cyclone which destroyed the upper part, leaving only the first story standing. In spite of this it recovered from the loss and has prospered, being one of the leading industrial establishments of Bloomsburg. It has seldom been shut down for lack of orders since its founding. From 1887 to 1901 J. M. Staver had an interest in the business of the factory. In the latter year his interest was purchased by Carlton A. Caswell, who was already a half owner of the plant. Mr. Staver died in 1912, E. C. Caswell died in February, 1914, and C. A. Caswell is now sole owner.

The Bloomsburg School Furnishing Company

was an important industry for some years. It was incorporated July 17, 1885, "for the purpose of manufacturing school and church furniture, and doing general planing mill, foundry and machine work." The officers were: C. W. Miller, president; W. S. Moyer, Dr. D. J. Waller, Jr., A. Z. Schoch, W. M. Reber, J. C. Brown, directors. It was successfully operated until February, 1899, when it was sold to the American School Desk Company. The plant was operated by them for several years, when, largely by reason of troublesome strikes, it was shut down, and the machinery removed to other factories of the corporation. Bloomsburg thus lost an industry that employed many skilled mechanics. On Aug. 30, 1888, the factory was destroyed by fire, the loss on buildings and finished product being about $60,000, with insurance of less than half that amount. It was rebuilt. About 1909 the American School Desk Company sold the plant to the Fred Fear Match Company.

The Bloomsburg Silk Mill

was founded in 1888 by Joseph Ratti, and in 1890 was incorporated as a company. At the branch factory in Lock Haven the company manufactures dress silks, linings and tie silks. The Bloomsburg plant is of commodious size, having 45,000 square feet of floor space, which in all its appointments is most modernly fitted for convenience, and over three hundred looms are installed. The company gives employment to three hundred and fifty skilled operators. During Mr. Ratti's lifetime he was ably assisted in the management of the mill by Mr. F. G. Yorks, a gentleman of wide experience in silk manufacture. In 1906 Mr. Ratti went to his home in Italy in the spring, as was his custom, and became ill while there. In the fall news of his serious condition reached here, and Mr. Yorks, already a large stockholder, made a flying trip to Italy, where he secured a majority of the stock by an agreement with Mr. Ratti. The death of the latter occurred on Oct. 25, 1906, at Rogeno, Italy. Under Mr. Yorks's guiding hand the mills continued to prosper, and are now among the largest employers of labor in this section. The dress silks made at the Bloomsburg mills have attained a high standing wherever they have been introduced, and that means over a large portion of the United States. On the morning of Sept. 12, 1913, Mr. Yorks died suddenly after but a few hours' illness. Thereafter the management of the mills passed to his son, Milton K. Yorks, who had been an able assistant to his father for several years. At present he is the general manager.

Pottery

The Hyssong Pottery was started by Rabb & Rehm about 1874. They were succeeded by A. L. Hyssong, who carried on the business until 1913, when he was succeeded by his son, C. A. Hyssong. This is the only pottery in this section of the State and has been located at the same spot in the west end of Bloomsburg ever since the beginning. The clay is procured from New Jersey and the product is stoneware, jugs, poultry fountains, water coolers, glazed flower pots, jardinieres, dipping cups for the dye works, drain tile and sewer pipe.

The Magee Carpet Company

is the outgrowth of a small plant of twenty-five looms which were run in Philadelphia by James Magee & Co. at Tulip and Palmer streets. Mr. James Magee comes from a family of carpet manufacturers, his father having started in Philadelphia at the close of the Civil war with four hand looms. In those days the modern mill was unknown. A manufacturer used the lower rooms of his home or else an outside shed in which to carry on his work. James Magee started in his father's mill, sweeping the floors. From this he passed through the various departments, spooling, winding, weaving, fixing, until he became the superintendent of the mills in Philadelphia, moving the machinery from a crowded, ill adapted mill to one of the best appointed in that city. In 1885, on his return from a year's experience in the West, feeling that there

would be no opportunity of rising in his father's mill, he founded a partnership with a yarn spinner and commenced the manufacture of ingrain carpets.

After running the plant in Philadelphia several years, believing that it would be more advantageous to manufacture in a country town, he visited Bloomsburg, as well as a number of other places, and decided to remove his plant there, which he did in 1891. He brought with him his cousin, James Magee (1st), and W. H. Vanderherchen, both practical men, and with thirty-five looms the company was started, making nothing but ingrain carpets. Foreseeing the gradual disuse of this class of carpet in 1896, the tapestry mill and spinning mill were built and the manufacture of tapestry carpets was started. The company partnership meanwhile had sold out to the Bloomsburg Carpet Works and the latter merged a few years later into the Magee Carpet Works. The company's brand of "Bar None Tapestry" was favorably known throughout the country. A short time afterwards velvet carpets were made, to be followed later by the manufacture of seamed rugs. In this work the company brought out a grade of velvets which had never been produced before. In fact, it was freely asserted that the grade could not be done. But it was, and "Blue Ribbon Velvets" were sold in every city of the Union. Again the caprice of fashion compelled a complete readjustment of plant. The demand was for a seamless velvet rug. To supply their trade with this the company made the biggest effort of its business life, erecting in 1913 one of the finest mills of the country, with 500,000 feet of floor space, and enough looms to produce three hundred rugs every day.

The Magee Carpet Company is one of the largest producers of velvet carpet and rugs in the country, its plant covering ten acres of floor space, and being a model of its kind. All of the equipment is up-to-date, and the product goes into every State of the Union, also to Porto Rico, Chile, and Hawaii. All processes of the business are done at the mills. The raw wool is imported from Russia, China, Turkey and other foreign countries. Both worsted warp and woolen yarns are spun in the company's own plant. A large dyehouse and tapestry printing department color the yarns by the use of the latest machinery. After being steamed, washed and dried, the printed yarns are spooled, and then go to the setting department, where skilled operatives "set" the pattern, straightening out the crooked lines and beaming the yarns ready for the weaver. The weaving department is on the top floor of the new mill, where abundance of light and ventilation may be obtained. To save vibration, the floor was made 7 inches thick, resting on heavy steel girders. The contract called for a carrying load of 300 pounds to the square foot. On this floor are narrow looms which weave the carpets, the small rugs and the carpets for carriages and automobiles. It may not be generally known that the Magee Carpet company produces three fourths of the carpets used in carriages and automobiles, having made a specialty of such carpets for many years. The weaving department also contains broad looms which weave a 9 by 12 rug without a seam. They are marvels of construction, handling a wire 10 feet long, putting them in and cutting the loops and withdrawing them, all automatically. Some idea of the size of these looms can be obtained when the reader is told that they weigh 22,000 pounds each. From the weaving room the rugs are taken to the finishing rooms, where they are cleaned, steamed, stretched, worked and rolled up with a pole in the middle to keep them from breaking in transportation.

The older portions of the building are reserved for storage purposes, where many thousands of rugs are kept ready for prompt shipment on receipt of orders. The company has a private siding for shipping in carload lots and for taking in wool and coal in bulk. The plant burns 6,000 tons of coal a year, uses 500,000 gallons of water per day, works up 6,000,000 pounds of wools and yarns every year, employs over seven hundred people and pays out in wages every day over $1,200. The management is in the hands of men who are practically conversant with the business, and who give their full time and attention to the work.

Mr. Magee also conducts the Leader Department Store, one of the largest of Bloomsburg's mercantile establishments.

The Monroe-Hall Furniture Company

is among the leading progressive industries of the town. The plant is thoroughly equipped with modern woodworking machinery for the production of high-grade furniture of all kinds. It was originally built in 1891 by W. H. Schuyler, Theodore Redeker and Jacob Keifer, who conducted it about one year, when the Bloomsburg Furniture Company took over the plant and conducted it for a time. This company was reorganized under the name of the North Branch Furniture Company, who ran

the plant until 1898. It was then leased to Robert Hawley and William H. Slate, they conducting it until 1906, when the present company was formed and incorporated. The officers are: W. R. Monroe, president, treasurer and general manager; H. A. Hall, secretary. This company has built up a magnificent trade, extending throughout the United States, as a result of its up-to-the-minute business methods.

"The Pen is Mightier Than the Sword"

Among the products of Bloomsburg which have gained world-wide fame there is none more favorably known than the Paul E. Wirt Fountain Pen, one of the first of these famous writing instruments which have become a necessity to Americans and by them have been carried to the ends of the earth. The factory in Bloomsburg was started in 1885 by Paul E. Wirt, one of the leading attorneys of the town, and has been carried on ever since with continued and increasing success. Millions of these pens have been sold, the sales in the United States exceeding five hundred thousand in a single year. So widely known has this pen become that there is scarcely a country on earth which is not supplied with it through retail merchants. The pen is a "loop-feeder" and has stood the test of time, having many imitators, but none equal to it. Although there are many other firms marketing fountain pens, the sales of the Wirt pen have never fallen off, but have increased yearly.

The factory where the pens are made is a two-story building, 25 by 75 feet in dimensions, with an addition 40 by 75, recently erected. Forty employees are engaged in the manufacture, divided between the gold pen, rubber case, assembling and shipping departments. Most of the employees have been with the firm for years and have become unusually skillful. Every part is made in the factory, the gold for the pens being received from the mint, the rubber from South America, and the iridium from which the pen points are made from Russia. This metal has a value of $125 an ounce.

Mr. Wirt and his son, Karl, have become substantially identified with the life of the town and are connected with many of the other important industries, as well as holding positions in the local government and the board of trustees of the State Normal School. C. W. Funston has been associated with this industry almost from its inception.

Paragon Plaster & Supply Company

The Bloomsburg plant of this company was established in 1895, but the company has been incorporated for 24 years. The business is housed in a brick and concrete building 70 by 200 feet in size, which is supplied with the best facilities for the manufacture of "Paragon" plaster. The company also manufactures "Paragon" high-grade lime in the new plant, built five years ago at the lime works of Low Bros. & Co., at Lime Ridge, and also deals wholesale and retail in lime, plaster, cement, hair, marble dust, flue linings, etc. The head offices of the company are located at Scranton, the local branch being under the efficient management of W. L. White.

The Artificial Ice & Cold Storage Company

was established in 1892 by the Bloomsburg Cold Storage and Artificial Ice Company, and later was operated by T. J. Pugsley. Financial difficulties closed it down in August, 1914, when it was purchased by C. R. Dickerman, of Milton, at sheriff's sale.

The Bloomsburg Brick Company

has an extensive shale brick plant at Bloomsburg. The officers are: George L. Low, president; Dr. J. E. Shuman, vice president; W. R. Kocher, treasurer; H. R. Mears, secretary; W. W. Swengel, general manager. The company has an authorized capital of $30,000, and has acquired control of a valuable deposit of particularly fine red shale suitable for the manufacture of high-grade pressed brick, paving brick and other products. The plant has a capacity of 6,000,000 bricks per annum, and is electrically equipped and fitted with the latest and most approved brick making machinery. The product is among the best, and large quantities are being shipped to distant points; a big home trade is also supplied. Most of the plant was destroyed by fire in September, 1914, but has been rebuilt.

Planing Mill

The planing mill of A. Bruce Hartman is a handy shop conducted by a handy man, where all kinds of woodworking is done, and odd pieces made. It is a great convenience to the community and receives liberal and well merited patronage.

The Richard Manufacturing Company

is a plant of great value to Bloomsburg, both in the employment of skilled workmen and the money the products bring to the town, and also in the advertising value to this place from the fact that some of the greatest public works in America bear the name of this firm on their mechanical and structural parts. The work of this company may be found all over the Union and in England and France. The business includes the manufacture of almost anything in iron or brass, but the specialty is wire and tube drawing machinery. The company has fitted out some of the largest plants in this country with wire-drawing machines, making what is probably the simplest and most successful of this class of machinery. Besides producing ammunition lifts, torpedo anchors, observation towers and lighthouse lanterns for the government, the Richard Company built a cast-iron sectional lighthouse for the Miah Maue shoals in Delaware bay, erecting the structure in Bloomsburg upon a concrete foundation and then dismounting it and shipping it to the spot where it finally was located. As a single order in 1907 over 100,000 pairs of roller skates were put out for a customer. One of the notable and historic orders filled by this firm was for a miter lock for the great gates of the Panama canal locks, the first one used when the canal was opened to the public. Bloomsburg's name is fixed for many years upon these gates.

The firm was organized in 1899 by F. J. Richard, S. H. Harman and J. L. Richardson. The present officers are: F. J. Richard, president and general manager; J. L. Richardson, treasurer; C. F. Altmiller, secretary.

The Bloomsburg Hosiery Mills

Barger, Bains & Munn, proprietors, was established nine years ago, and is a branch of the plant owned and conducted by this firm in Philadelphia, where the company's specialty is ladies' hosiery. In Bloomsburg the product manufactured is exclusively infants' hosiery, finished at the Philadelphia mills, and the goods are marketed throughout the United States. The local plant is situated in a modernly constructed brick building, which is conveniently fitted and supplied with the latest and best makes of knitting machines. The individual members of the company are Charles C. Barger, Edward Bains and W. F. Munn. The two former are active in the business, while Mr. Munn holds other large interests. Mr. Barger is a resident of Bloomsburg. J. P. Barger, his son, is the superintendent of the Bloomsburg plant. There is a branch mill at Nescopeck, Pennsylvania.

The Fred Fear Match Company

is one of the more recent additions to the industries of the town, having been established in 1909, with a capital stock of $500,000. The plant consists of a group of brick buildings covering about four acres. The Fred Fear Match Company is owned by Fred Fear of Fred Fear & Co., New York. The products made are double tip and parlor matches, which are manufactured under special processes owned by the company. The plant is specially fitted for this work and the best and most modern machinery used in the manufacture of matches is installed.

The company is also engaged in the manufacture of salad dressing, fly paper and Easter egg dyes. It has plants also in Bradford, Pa., Chicago and New York. The officers are: Fred Fear, president and treasurer; C. C. Yetter, vice president and secretary; A. E. Naltrett, superintendent.

The White Milling Company

was established in 1885 by H. V. White and ably conducted by him up to 1900, when the White Milling Company was incorporated with the following officers: President, H. V. White; treasurer, A. B. White; secretary, M. Powell. The company manufactures and deals in all kinds of milling products, including spring and winter wheat flour, rye flour, buckwheat flour, corn meal, feeds, chops, etc., making a specialty of its celebrated "White Seal" flour and other well known brands. The mills have a capacity of 125 barrels of wheat flour, one hundred barrels of buckwheat flour, twenty-five barrels of rye flour and twenty-five tons of feed per day, besides other products. The plant is a group of modernly constructed buildings, including the main mill, elevators, ware and store houses. Each department is supplied with the best improved milling machinery. The board of directors is: John Eves, G. H. Harter, Ellis Eves, J. C. Brown, O. W. Cherrington, A. C. Creasy. The head miller is P. C. Beyer.

The Bloomsburg Roller Mills

were established in 1897 by R. R. Ikeler. The plant is built of brick and is fitted with im-

proved machinery, including the roller process, and has a capacity of sixty barrels of flour per day exclusive of the corn meal and feed mills. Mr. Ikeler is a practical miller of many years' experience. In connection with the milling business he handles coal and wood.

The Dillon Greenhouses

are among the largest establishments of the kind in the State. In 1875 this enterprise was established in a comparatively small way by the late J. L. Dillon, who for a number of years was one of Bloomsburg's leading business men. The original houses were located back of the normal school, having something over 40,000 square feet of glass. Twenty years ago the houses on Fifth street were commenced and these were added to from time to time, until there are now fifteen, having almost 100,000 square feet of glass. Some years ago the normal school purchased the land where the greenhouses stood on the hill, and in accordance with the agreement the buildings were removed and possession delivered to the school in May, 1913, the entire Dillon business being removed to the Fifth street location. After Mr. Dillon's death the business was for a time conducted by his heirs. It is now in the hands of his widow, who is ably assisted by her son Charles and her nephew, Charles Hutchison.

Miscellaneous Mercantile Houses

At the head of the list of mercantile establishments in Bloomsburg are the department stores. The store of Gelb & Mayer carries everything for the household and in the line of wearing apparel, except men's clothing. David Mayer is the managing proprietor. The other department stores are the Leader Store Company, Limited, with two branches, at the corner of Fourth and Market streets, and in the Exchange Hotel; and F. P. Pursel, the oldest and largest in town, at the corner of Main and Market streets. Heyman Brothers carry men's and women's wear, and Bresnick's Women's Shop has everything for women.

The druggists are Moyer Brothers, C. A. Kleim, J. H. Mercer, W. S. Rishton, George A. McKelvy, G. P. Ringler.

Hardware Dealers—J. R. Schuyler, W. McK. Reber, H. B. Sharpless.

Electrical Supplies—H. S. Kauffman, F. P. Edwards, George E. Keller.

The grocers and provision dealers are: J. F. Tooley & Co., C. R. Stecker, J. L. Sharpless, Schneider Brothers (wholesale), C. H. Sharpless, H. G. Pennington, A. L. Snyder, J. K. Pensyl, Fritz & Fritz, C. H. Harris, S. A. Lutz, J. C. Kahler, A. J. Learn, Theodore Garrison, F. M. Everett, T. C. Snyder, George Trump, K. M. Moon, Mrs. E. Cronin, G. P. Davis, U. W. Cherrington, Mrs. C. E. Kelchner, Mrs. S. David, J. C. Hile, Mrs. W. H. Hartzell, J. L. Turner.

Confectionery and ice cream parlors are conducted by E. M. Savidge, Harmany Brothers, Alexander & Co., J. L. Pohe & Son, W. F. O'Neill, P. B. Irvin, John Bush, Joe Fest, A. Sweisfort. The restaurants are kept by Mrs. Freeze, Ralph H. Smoyer, W. Eastman, and Alexander & Co.

There are but five licensed retail liquor establishments in Bloomsburg, exclusive of the hotels, which are licensed, and they are kept by Gilmore Bros., John Gross, J. E. Zeigler, Frank Derr, Joseph Sands. J. S. Bachman is the only licensed wholesale dealer.

Of the exclusive cigar stores there are four, the establishments of William Vial, The Palace, J. Ralston, Edward Shaffer. There are many barber shops, kept by E. F. Row, James Reilly, Glasgow Cameron, Frank Parks, Frank Gensemer, Charles Fisher, Fred Vanderslice, A. R. Kashner.

Meat Markets—Frank Bomboy, D. L. Bomboy, R. A. Hicks, C. Bergold, Paul & Pensyl, J. E. White, C. P. Kressler.

Coal Dealers—J. S. Edwards, W. R. Kocher, R. R. Ikeler, Harman & Hassert, W. H. Henrie, O. W. Drake.

Wall Paper—P. K. Vannatta, S. R. Bidleman, S. L. Appleman.

Plumbers—W. O. Holmes & Son, W. F. Hartman, L. C. Conner, William Ludwig.

Millinery—Mrs. John Tracy, Mrs. Elmer Brugler, Mrs. C. C. Furman, Miss Bessie Quick, Miss Ada Cox.

Pianos and Music—Mrs. F. Anstock, James H. Saltzer.

Shoes—Buckalew & Kemp, C. M. Evans, A. Davis, Ralph H. Smoyer.

Shoemakers—R. R. Hartman, Otto Wolfe, Lloyd Hartman.

Clothing—John R. Townsend, D. Lowenberg Estate, C. C. Housenick & Co., L. Gross & Son, A. Evans, Emil Kroll, B. T. Pursel, Manufacturers' Clothing Co.

Jewelers—James E. Roys, George W. Hess, George Rosenstock.

Saddlers—M. L. Kline, Samuel Pullen.

Five and Ten Cent Stores—F. W. Woolworth & Co., The Fair.

Liverymen—H. J. Shoemaker, Charles Brink, Charles Moss.

Garages—Fernand Seiler, Jules Seiler, C. S. Gheen, J. W. Wright, H. B. Correll, Gunter & Knittle.

Miscellaneous—Lesser Alexander, wholesale cigars and confectionery; J. W. Moyer, stationery; J. Keller's Sons, wholesale notions; W. H. Brower, carpets; Zehner Brothers, M. P. Whitenight, F. W. Miller, farm implements; W. W. Crawford, mineral waters; Joseph E. Gross, soft drinks; H. E. Dieffenbach, W. B. Ferguson, ice; J. Papania, fruits; S. C. Creasy, lumber; E. W. Ritter, newsdealer; E. M. Savidge, H. W. Walter, bakeries; C. E. Crawford, lunchroom; W. A. Watters, laundry; W. J. Correll & Co., furniture.

THE BLOOMSBURG HOSPITAL

This institution was promoted by Joseph Ratti, the principal owner of the Bloomsburg Silk Mill. He and a number of friends met on March 8, 1905, for organization. A. Z. Schoch was elected president of the corporation; J. G. Harman, secretary; Joseph Ratti, treasurer; F. G. Yorks, assistant treasurer. The residence of W. L. Ritter on East Fifth street was purchased by Mr. Ratti, and extensive repairs and improvements made to adapt it for hospital purposes. Friends of the enterprise were solicited, and contributed $6,190, Mr. Ratti supplying the balance, about $9,000, to meet the expense incurred. The equipment included a complete set of the most modern surgical instruments, and an operating room fitted with all the sanitary appliances known to the surgical profession.

In April, 1905, action was taken to change the name to the Joseph Ratti Hospital, which was done at the May term of court.

At the meeting in January, 1910, action was taken looking to the erection of a new building. The Legislature of 1909 had appropriated $5,000 towards the project. Plans for the new building prepared by McCormick & French of Wilkes-Barre were adopted in 1911, and the contract was awarded to the Shamokin Lumber Company. The Legislature of 1911 appropriated an additional $3,000 for the building. A canvass of the community for subscriptions was made, which with several legacies enabled the corporation to complete the building ready for occupancy in July, 1912. The property has cost $55,000.

The legacies received up to 1914 have been: Julia Waller, $1,000; Mrs. Antoinette Tellier, $4,000; Capt. H. J. Conner, $1,000; Col. John G. Freeze, $1,000. A new laundry building, ample in size and modernly equipped, was completed in 1913.

At the meeting in January, 1912, action was taken towards changing the name back to "Bloomsburg Hospital," in order to remove the impression of the public that it was a private hospital conducted for personal gain, and by action of the court of that year the institution is now named the Bloomsburg Hospital.

There are four public wards, with accommodations for sixteen patients, and also sixteen private rooms. In an emergency this capacity may be considerably increased. The administration of the hospital is in charge of a board of twenty-five directors, in five groups, elected for terms of five years each. For 1914 they are, Paul E. Wirt, C. M. Creveling, Dr. J. J. Brown, Dr. B. F. Gardner, Dr. L. B. Kline. For 1915, L. N. Moyer, Dr. I. R. Wolfe, J. G. Harman, Dr. J. S. John, Dr. J. E. Shuman. For 1916, A. Z. Schoch, J. C. Brown, Dr. J. W. Bruner, Dr. J. R. Montgomery, James Magee. For 1917, Dr. R. E. Miller, Frank Ikeler, M. K. Yorks, Dr. A. Shuman, S. C. Creasy. For 1918, Dr. S. B. Arment, Dr. C. F. Altmiller, L. E. Waller, Dr. C. Z. Robbins, I. X. Grier.

The building committee was composed of A. Z. Schoch, J. C. Brown, S. C. Creasy, Dr. J. J. Brown, Dr. J. W. Bruner. Dr. Bruner was the first chief of staff, and Dr. John is now in that position, which he has held for some years past. The present officers are: Dr. J. S. John, president; J. C. Brown, secretary and treasurer; Dr. C. Z. Robbins, assistant treasurer. The Sisters of Mercy have the direct care of the patients, and Sister M. Stanislaus is the superintendent. A number of trained nurses are graduated each year from the institution.

The hospital has already in its brief career earned an enviable reputation for the successful treatment of critical surgical cases, due largely to the ability of the physicians and the careful nursing of the Sisters. While many gave valuable assistance in the establishment of the hospital, the successful outcome of the project is due more to the untiring efforts of A. Z. Schoch and J. C. Brown than to any other two persons.

BLOOMSBURG PUBLIC LIBRARY

The charter of the Bloomsburg Library Company was adopted Feb. 19, 1889, and the management of the company's affairs vested in a board of directors made up of the follow-

ing: Rev. Frank P. Manhart, president; Maud C. Walker, vice president; Eva Rupert, secretary; Mrs. E. H. Little, treasurer; Martin P. Lutz, Anna M. Frymire, Mary A. Correll. Mr. Manhart having very shortly after removed from town, Col. John G. Freeze succeeded him as president.

The Library shared its first quarters with the W. C. T. U., this organization very generously making over a collection of books which it owned to the control of the Library directors. In the spring of 1891 this partnership was dissolved, and the Library's equipment moved to the Y. M. C. A. room. After operating for four years its affairs, like those of many other early semi-public libraries, languished, and for over ten years the town was without any active organization. Before the expiration of this time the women's clubs began to agitate the matter of a public library, and in 1902 the Civic club with its Library department was organized.

In 1902 the project of a public library which should also be free, was put forth by the women's clubs of the town. Contributions of books and money were solicited and entertainments given, with the result that practically every citizen of the town owned some share in the success which attended the institution from the start. The largest sum given by an individual was the thousand-dollar bequest of Mrs. D. J. Waller, and the largest amount from any one source was the $1,100 from the Bloomsburg Centennial fund. The Civic, Century, Wednesday and Ivy clubs stood sponsors at its inception, and have been loyal supporters throughout its years of growth.

The new Library Company is operating the free public library under the original charter, although its by-laws were amended to increase the number of directors to twelve, including two members of the town council. The first board after the reorganization was as follows: Mrs. S. C. Creasy, president; Mrs. J. L. Dillon, vice president; Miss Sarah E. I. Van Tassel, secretary; Mrs. C. W. McKelvy, treasurer; Miss Laura Waller, Mrs. E. B. Tustin, Mrs. J. P. Welsh, Col. J. G. Freeze, C. W. Miller, Louis Cohen, O. H. Bakeless, John R. Townsend.

A room was secured in the Clark building on Center street, the Library organized by Miss Elizabeth Renninger, and on June 18, 1903, with Mrs. Mary S. R. Worthington as librarian, and with four thousand books on the shelves, the Bloomsburg Free Public Library was opened to the people. Five years later the Library was expanded to its present size of two large rooms and storage space. The same year, upon petition of the people, council came to the financial aid of the institution. Since that time the appropriation has been increased until in 1911 the present ruling was passed: Council voting to duplicate any sum raised by the board of directors, provided that sum be not in excess of $1,000. The library has also accumulated, despite its scanty resources, an endowment fund which at present stands at somewhat over $3,000. With over 4,500 volumes added to the original collection, and with all possible storage space crowded with unbound periodicals and other needed material, the Library has reached its limit of growth in the present situation. It is generally conceded by the board and by townspeople that a building of its own is the only solution of this congested condition, and that this building when erected must be commensurate with the town itself in beauty, and fitted to the growth of the town for at least twenty years to come.

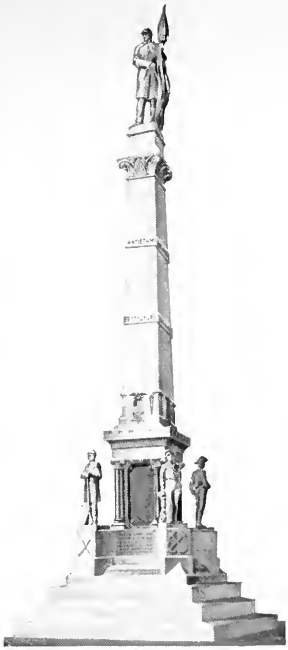
The board at this time consists of the following persons: J. R. Townsend, president; James H. Coleman, vice president; Miss Mary Unangst, secretary; Mrs. Samuel Wigfall, treasurer; Mrs. C. W. McKelvy, Miss Sarah E. I. Van Tassel, Mrs. C. W. Funston, Mrs. H. G. Eshelman, Miss Anna Creasy, C. W. Miller, O. H. Bakeless, Dr. G. H. Welliver, James Magee, Dr. J. W. Bruner. Trustees, J. R. Townsend, A. Z. Schoch, George E. Elwell.

The following librarians have served as noted: Mrs. Worthington, 1903-1908; Miss Irene Mercer, 1908-1909; Miss Clark, June, 1909; Miss Blanche Williams, 1909-1911; Miss Edith Patterson, 1911-1914.

Each year the library is financially aided by a "tag day," in which the townspeople as well as traveling public are importuned by girls selected for the occasion to buy a tag or streamer, the price varying with the inclination of the purchaser. In 1914 seventy girls participated and the sum realized was $270, the largest on record.

SOLDIERS' MONUMENT

The erection of a monument in honor of the men of Columbia county who fought for the preservation of the Union in the Civil war was a subject agitated and discussed for many years before its accomplishment. Back in the seventies an effort was made to raise a fund for this purpose. A small amount was realized by entertainments and in other ways, but



Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument
Erected by the County at Bloomsburg
Dedicated Nov. 20, 1908

Soldiers' Monument, Catawissa, Pa.

Columbia County Jail, Bloomsburg, Pa.

the public interest in the movement did not appear to be sufficiently aroused in the project at that time and so it slept for more than twenty years, when the agitation was again started. This culminated in 1898 when, on Feb. 8th, a petition was presented to the court by citizens asking for the erection of a monument. After being approved and disapproved by various grand juries through several years a contract was finally awarded to J. U. Kurtz, of Berwick, whose bid was $7,795, the lowest of five. The monument was erected in Market Square.

The dedication of the monument, which took place Nov. 19, 1908, was probably the most imposing open-air ceremony ever witnessed in the county. The weather was fine and thousands of people were present. The program included a parade which started at the Town Hall, headed by Chief Marshal W. O. Holmes, County Commissioners J. A. Hess, C. L. Pohe and Elisha Ringrose, Assistant Marshals W. G. Lentz and R. A. Hicks, all mounted. The procession included five brass bands, mounted police, Sons of Veterans, Patriotic Order Sons of America, the Drum Corps of Danville, Knights of the Golden Eagle Commandery, Improved Order of Red Men, speakers of the day in carriages, veterans of the Civil war, Ladies of the G. A. R., Bloomsburg Fire Department. The parade ended at the monument, Market Square, where the exercises were opened by J. C. Eves, president of the Monument Association. After "America" and a prayer, President Judge Charles C. Evans in a very excellent address, on behalf of the county commissioners, presented the monument to the public generally, and to the war veterans in particular. E. E. Bittenbender, commander of Ent Post, G. A. R., delivered the address of thanks for the monument. An eloquent and impressive speech was made by Hon. W. E. Andrews, of Washington, D. C., the orator of the day, and was followed by Congressman John G. McHenry, whose address closed the exercises. This monument has often been declared to be more beautiful than some costing twice as much.

POST OFFICE

The first post office at Bloomsburg was established on Oct. 1, 1807, with William Park as postmaster. He held the position until April 1, 1810, when John Park succeeded him. Then came John Barton, on April 17, 1819, who continued until March 21, 1837, when Bernard Rupert was appointed. John R. Moyer assumed the position May 10, 1840, the office being located in his store on Market Square, where the residence of the late John L. Moyer now stands. Then came Leonard B. Rupert, on June 3, 1847; John M. Chamberlin, June 1, 1849, office in his building on Main street, now occupied and owned by Josiah Ralston; Philip Unangst, May 6, 1853, office in his shoe shop, corner of Main and Center, on the site of Gelb & Mayer's store; Leonard B. Rupert, April 7, 1858, office in building where Moyer Brothers building now stands, below the square on Main street; Palemon John, April 9, 1861, office in room now occupied by Western Union Telegraph office and Andrew Evans' tailor shop; D. A. Beckley, April 12, 1865, office in same location; John B. Pursel, Aug. 9, 1866, office in store room on west side of what is now the Farmers' National Bank building; D. A. Beckley, April 5, 1869, office in a one-story frame building that stood on the site of the *Morning Press* building; George A. Clark, May 5, 1885; A. B. Cathcart, Aug. 2, 1889; James H. Mercer, Feb. 5, 1894. The three last named had the office in the Paul E. Wirt building where the Bloomsburg National Bank now is. The old-fashioned boxes and fixtures of the former office were discarded, and new modern appliances were adopted. O. B. Mellick became postmaster on Feb. 25, 1898, and the office continued in the same quarters until June 16, 1899, when it was moved to the L. N. Moyer building in the room now occupied by the Columbia & Montour Electric Company, the fixtures that were in the Wirt building being retained. Mr. Mellick was succeeded on March 7, 1902, by James C. Brown, who held the office until September, 1914, when J. H. Maust was appointed. On Sept. 29, 1906, the post office moved into its present commodious quarters in the First National Bank building, where it was equipped throughout with up-to-date appliances.

FINANCIAL

The Industrial Building & Loan Association was organized in 1891. It has been so carefully conducted that it has never been obliged to foreclose a mortgage on any of its loans. The officers are: John R. Townsend, president; F. R. Carpenter, vice president; H. S. Barton, secretary; Samuel Wigfall, treasurer. Directors: George E. Elwell, O. W. Cherrington, W. H. Hidlay, Willie Law. From the time of its organization up to December, 1913, it made loans amounting to $87,650.

There are three financial institutions in Bloomsburg in 1914, the *First National Bank*, the *Farmers' National Bank* and the *Bloomsburg National Bank*.

On Feb. 5, 1864, a company was formed for the transaction of a banking business by William McKelvy, William Neal, I. W. McKelvy, Robert Cathcart, Robert F. Clark, John K. Grotz, George Hughes, Lloyd Paxton and Charles R. Paxton. On Feb. 29, 1864, it was authorized to become a national bank, and on March 7th it was formally opened for business with C. R. Paxton as president, and J. P. Tustin as cashier. Its capital was $50,000, and it was located in a room in the corner of the building that was then the residence of William McKelvy. After Mr. McKelvy's death the building was purchased from his estate by Col. S. Knorr and L. S. Wintersteen, and subsequently was bought by the First National Bank. In 1906 the building was practically rebuilt and enlarged, a third story being added and the entire interior changed, making one of the most imposing structures in the town. The bank occupies the first floor and is equipped with all the most modern banking fixtures, with banking rooms that will compare favorably with many in the large cities. It now has a capital of $100,000, and in June, 1914, a surplus fund and undivided profits of $144,862.20. The present officers and board of directors are: M. I. Low, president; George L. Low, vice president; Frank Ikeler, cashier; Fred Ikeler, S. C. Creasy, Louis Gross, Clinton Herring, Dr. H. V. Hower, M. E. Stackhouse, A. W. Duy, Dr. R. E. Miller.

The Farmers' National Bank was organized in January, 1891, with a capital of $60,000, and the first board of directors were: W. S. Moyer, C. A. Kleim, W. Kramer, C. M. Creveling, G. A. Herring, W. Gingles, C. W. Runyon, J. W. Eves, P. A. Evans. W. S. Moyer was president, and Frank Ikeler, cashier. It began business in a room in what was then Mrs. M. E. Ent's building, its quarters being much less than half the size of its present offices. In 1909 the bank purchased the building and rebuilt it, adding a third story and changing it throughout. The bank occupies the entire first floor, elegantly fitted with all the modern conveniences, finished in mahogany and marble, one of the handsomest banking houses in the State. Its capital stock in June, 1914, is $60,000, with a surplus and profits of $137,850.93. C. M. Creveling is president, and M. Milleisen, cashier. The directors are: W. L. White, N. U. Funk, C. A. Kleim, C. M. Creveling, Dr. J. J. Brown, M. Milleisen, J. E. White, Dr. J. S. John.

The Bloomsburg National Bank was organized in 1899 and began business on Aug. 1st with a capital of $60,000, which was increased to $100,000 in 1905. The bank is located in the building of Paul E. Wirt next to the Exchange Hotel, occupying the entire first floor, is beautifully finished, and fitted with every appliance for modern banking. In June, 1914, its surplus and profits amounted to $106,480.08, in addition to its capital stock. A. Z. Schoch is president; W. H. Hidlay, cashier; and the directors are: Paul E. Wirt, M. K. Yorks, Dr. M. J. Hess, Dr. J. E. Shuman, R. J. Ruhl, C. A. Caswell, W. M. Longenberger, Samuel Wigfall, W. H. Hidlay, A. Z. Schoch.

The deposits in the three banks aggregated $2,087,111.45 on April 4, 1913.

The Bloomsburg Banking Company went out of business in 1896.

The Bloomsburg Board of Trade was organized in 1886, and during its existence was instrumental in helping to bring to Bloomsburg both the carpet mill and the silk mill. After a few years of usefulness the organization ceased.

The Bloomsburg Chamber of Commerce was organized in 1907. The following are the present officers: President, C. C. Yetter; vice president, Paul E. Wirt; treasurer, Dr. C. F. Altmiller; secretary, A. N. Yost; trustees, A. Z. Schoch, J. M. Robbins, Dr. D. J. Waller; executive committee, Karl F. Wirt, F. J. Richard, C. W. Funston, Dr. Altmiller, C. C. Yetter. Through its efforts largely the Fred Fear Match Factory was brought to Bloomsburg. It is still an active organization, and has done much to foster and develop the manufacturing and business interests of the town.

The Business Men's Association of Bloomsburg was first organized as the Business Men's Protective Association in the spring of 1910. At a meeting of business men held in the Town Hall on May 9th of that year a committee was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws. These were adopted on May 20th. The organization was effected May 31, 1910, when the officers were elected as follows: President, James Magee II; vice president, J. W. Crawford; secretary, G. Edward Elwell, Jr.; treasurer, James E. Roys; directors, F. P. Pursel, W. S. Rishton, W. McK. Reber, William Lowenberg, Lewis W. Buckalew. These officers were reelected at the subsequent election on Jan. 10, 1911. The organization prospered until May, 1911, when a period of inactivity set in, which continued until Jan. 10, 1913,

when it was reorganized under the new name, and the following officers elected: President, H. V. White; vice president, James E. Roys; secretary, G. Edward Elwell, Jr.; treasurer, C. H. Sharpless; executive committee, F. P. Pursel, W. R. Kocher, W. McK. Reber, Lewis W. Buckalew, William Lowenberg.

The aim of the association in general is town betterment. Its membership of over one hundred includes merchants, wholesale and retail, in all lines, manufacturers, clergymen and professional men. It has the functions of a board of trade, a credit rating bureau, collection agency and civic club. An office with a stenographer is maintained in the First National Bank building. The officers for 1914 are the same as above, except the following: Secretary, R. S. Hemingway; executive committee, J. S. Coleman, W. R. Kocher, G. E. Elwell, Jr., William Lowenberg, Paul Bomboy.

OAK GROVE

Oak Grove Park Association was organized on May 26, 1886, "for the purpose of purchasing or leasing grounds to be fitted up as a park, within the Town of Bloomsburg, Pa., or any other portion of the County of Columbia, to be used for holding celebrations, picnics, and any and all purposes for which similar places are used." The capital stock was $10,000. The incorporators were: W. R. Tubbs, Harman & Hassert, J. R. Schuyler, Buckalew Brothers, J. C. Brown, R. C. Neal, David Lowenberg, J. F. Peacock, J. H. Mercer, J. W. Gibbs, I. W. McKelvy, James McClosky, George E. Elwell, J. L. Moyer, H. H. Grotz, C. W. Neal, G. W. Creveling, C. B. Robbins, E. Jacoby, L. T. Sharpless, F. P. Billmeyer, L. E. Waller, C. M. Creveling, I. S. Kuhn, C. W. Miller.

The main object of this organization was to preserve the beautiful grove at East Fifth and Park streets, as the town was in need of such a resort, and it was feared that these fine old trees would be felled for commercial purposes. The company made a lease with Mr. Nesbit and the Hoyt heirs, the owners, and proceeded to beautify the place. A high fence was built around it, the grounds were cleaned up, a large rustic dancing pavilion was erected, water was introduced and a fountain constructed, walks made, kitchen built, tables and benches and swings provided, and the whole grove made attractive, at a cost of about $2,000 to the stockholders.

At first it was patronized fairly well, but the income was not sufficient to pay the rent, so that at the end of five years the company proposed to turn over the park with all the improvements to the owners, the Land Improvement Company, which had purchased it in the meantime, in payment of rent due, which was accepted by the latter, and in 1891 the lease was cancelled and Oak Grove Park Association disbanded. The members, who were among the leading business men of the town, lost all they invested, and the town lost a beautiful grove, whose site will some day be within the built-up portions of Bloomsburg.

Then the town of Bloomsburg bought the grove from the Land Improvement Company for $5,500, and paid $1,000 on it, under the agreement that the town should pay a rental of $1,500 a year, and after a certain number of payments the town was to own the grove. The rent was not paid, however, as subsequent councils refused to recognize the contract, and the company sued the town and obtained a verdict of $2,300, subject to a reserved question of law as to the power of the town to buy parks. In December, 1905, Judge Staples, who heard the case, filed an opinion finding in favor of the town on the ground that the town had no legal right to make the purchase, and therefore the contract could not be enforced. In 1912 the Improvement Company sold the timber, and it has all been removed, a few stumps being all that is left to mark the site of this once beautiful grove.

RUPERT GROVE

For many years the only easily accessible grove in this section was what was known as Hess' Grove or Rupert Grove, near the bridge over Fishing creek at Rupert. It was used for picnics, festivals, camp meetings and other gatherings, and though not large was an attractive spot. It was owned by Thomas Knorr and his estate for many years before being used as a grove. Reuben Hess bought the Knorr property, and fitted up the grove for picnic grounds. For a number of years it was used each summer for a week or more as a camp meeting ground by the A. M. E. Church, and other gatherings were of frequent occurrence. Subsequently G. W. Keiter purchased the grove from Mr. Hess, and on Jan. 1, 1904, C. A. Kleim became the owner. He improved the grounds by enlarging the pavilion and adding to the attractions and conveniences generally. The trolley cars on the Catawissa line pass close to the grove, making it easily accessible.

ATHLETIC PARK

The town of Bloomsburg purchased from Rev. D. J. Waller, Sr., on Dec. 18, 1873, three acres of land on Seventh street between Center and Iron, "to be used for public purposes" as stated in the deed. The intention at the time was to make a public park of it. The price paid was $2,000. Forty-one years have passed and it is no nearer being a public park than the day it was bought. It has been used mostly for a ball ground, and several times leased to circuses. At one time the Civic club planted a number of trees therein, which if they had been properly cared for would by this time have afforded some shade. There are great possibilities for a beautiful public resort here, and it is to be hoped that the next historian will be able to record that the original purpose for which the purchase was made has been realized.

EDUCATIONAL

The first school of any consequence in Bloomsburg was taught by George Vance in a log building on the site of the present Episcopal church in 1802, and about the same time Ludwig Eyer taught a German school in a building on the northeast corner of Market and Second streets. Other teachers of early date were Robert Fields, William Ferguson, Murray Manville and Joseph Worden.

The highest branches taught in these schools were the "three R's," the advanced classes reading in the Bible. The second schoolhouse on the site of the first one was of frame construction and was taught by William Love. The next school was established in a building in the lower end of the town, on the site of the cabinet shop of Joseph E. Barkley, now owned by the C. S. Furman estate. Robert Fields was the first teacher here. About the year 1830 a school was opened in a chair or wagon shop at the site of the Masonic Temple, Hiram W. Thornton being the teacher.

The old academy was erected on what at the present time is the site of Dr. Montgomery's residence, contained four class rooms, and was used for school purposes until 1875.

The first actual high school was conducted between 1850 and 1860 by Prof. Joel E. Bradley in a room later used by the *Democratic Sentinel*, while Mrs. Anna Drake taught primary classes in the adjoining room. About the same period Miss Mattie Wells taught a select school in a building later occupied by William Gilmore, and Miss Susan Painter had another in the rear of her father's office on Market street.

Upon the passage of the public school act in 1842 schoolhouses were built at various points in town, but there was no system of grading or general supervision until 1870, when the Fifth street school was built at a cost of $12,000, and opened with F. M. Bates as principal and George E. Elwell, assistant principal. Three years later the Third street school was built, I. E. Schoonover being the first principal. In 1885 all the schools were placed under the superintendency of D. A. Beckley, who prepared a regular course of studies and greatly improved the condition of the schools.

The increase in the number of pupils in the schools was such that a third building soon became necessary, and so it was determined to erect a high school building. The lot formerly occupied by the jail on First street was purchased from the county by the school district, and in 1888 the present imposing edifice was completed. The directors at the time were: John R. Townsend, J. C. Brown, O. T. Wilson, W. Kramer, W. Chrisman, Joseph Garrison. The architect was E. E. Ritter, and the builder, David Geisinger. Since D. A. Beckley's time the following persons have been principals of the high school: William J. Wolverton, J. F. Harkins, L. P. Sterner and W. C. Mauser. L. P. Sterner was elected supervising principal of the schools in 1891 and most efficiently filled that position until July, 1914, when he was elected district superintendent, and the district thus became independent. Large additions have been made to the three buildings from time to time, with sufficient additional room supposedly for many years in the future, but on the opening of the schools in the fall of 1914 every room was filled to overflowing, and the necessity for a fourth building was made imperative; steps are being taken for its erection. In 1914 W. C. Mauser is principal of the high school, B. H. Johnson of the Third street school and Harry Rider of the Fifth street school. Extensive improvements were made to the latter grounds this year, and recent additions have been made in the chemical, scientific and commercial departments of the high school. Manual training has been introduced in the other two schools, and sewing classes are conducted for the girls.

State Normal School

Crowning an elevation 150 feet above the Susquehanna and overlooking the town of Bloomsburg, the situation of the State Normal

Bloomsburg State Normal School, Bloomsburg, Pa.

School is one of unrivaled beauty and healthfulness. The buildings are grouped in such a way as to be easy of access to the students and are surrounded with well kept lawns and numerous trees of nearly every variety capable of growth in this latitude. Bloomsburg is a city of homes and the Normal pupils gain thus all the advantages of homelike surroundings and social opportunities, without the temptations of a larger city.

This school is one of the largest in the United States and many of its graduates fill positions of importance throughout this and other States. The school is one of the best disciplined in the country, while the educational work is so carefully supervised that a strong corps of university and college trained teachers has been brought together for a faculty. As a result the young men and women graduated from the college and preparatory courses are taking high rank among their fellows and reflecting great credit on their alma mater.

Nineteen acres of campus afford ample space for lawns and athletic grounds and include a beautiful oak grove, while the seven buildings are admirably adapted to their different uses. Institute Hall, built in 1867, contains six spacious classrooms, and an auditorium on the second floor with a seating capacity of 1,000. The Model School building, where the prospective teachers are given classes of little ones to instruct, thus getting practical experience in their life work, is a handsome three-story building next to Institute Hall. It is 80 by 90 feet in dimensions and contains twenty-eight study and recitation rooms, well ventilated and fitted out for the most improved methods of instruction.

The main dormitory is four stories high, having a frontage of 165 feet and an extension of 75 feet, and a wing 40 by 104 feet. This wing furnishes accommodations for seventy students. Extending across this wing forward to the front building is the most attractive portion of the entire cluster of school buildings. It is a piazza 140 feet in length, which fronts the beautiful Susquehanna, and from this vantage point one of the most charming views in eastern Pennsylvania may be enjoyed. The river, like a ribbon, edges the plain on the south, disappearing through a bold gorge three miles to the southwest. Rising immediately beyond the river is a precipitous ridge 400 feet high, backed by the majestic brow of Catawissa mountain. The town spreads before the eye to the right and left, while in front is an expanse of green and golden field and farm. This is a spot to rest and feast the eye, and is always at the service of the student.

In this main building is located the dining room, with a floor space of over four thousand square feet. It is in charge of a professional chef and meals are served by individual orders.

What is known as the north end addition was built within a few years past and extends to within a short distance of the Model School building, with which it is connected by a two-story covered passage-way. Here are located the study hall, library, dormitories for young men, etc. At the northwestern extremity of this building is the gymnasium building, 45 by 90 feet, fitted with all the necessary appliances, and one of the best in the State. The main building is equipped with an elevator and sanitary appliances, and all buildings are thoroughly illuminated, heated and ventilated.

Science Hall, on the west, was erected within recent years at a cost of $65,000 and is a model of its kind. North Hall is 40 by 70 feet, three stories high, with a basement that contains the laundry. A part of the top floor is fitted up as an infirmary.

Besides the instruction in the classrooms, many of the classes in botany, agriculture, geology, etc., are taken on long trips weekly around the country to study their subjects at close quarters. These trips are useful, instructive, entertaining and healthful, and are eagerly attended by the students.

The beginning of the present Normal School was made in 1839, when a building at the corner of Third and Jefferson streets, Bloomsburg, was opened as a private school for instruction in the higher branches. The first teacher proved incompetent and the same year C. P. Waller, a graduate of Williams College and subsequently a president judge of this State, was induced to come here and found an academy. He remained for two years and left the institution in a flourishing condition. After this teachers in the public schools in their summer vacations taught in this school, one of them, Joel E. Bradley, restoring to some extent the high standard set by Mr. Waller.

About the year 1854 Mr. B. F. Eaton opened a classical school in the Primitive Methodist church (on what is now the site of St. Columba's church), and continued it with such success that his friends took measures to make it permanent. In 1856 Rev. D. J. Waller prepared a charter and William Robinson and others circulated it. The original signers were: A. J. Sloan, M. Coffman, E. Menden-

hall, A. J. Evans, William McKelvy, J. J. Brower, B. F. Hartman, S. H. Miller, J. M. Chamberlain, Philip Unangst, Jesse G. Clark, A. Witman, Michael Henderson, John G. Freeze, Levi L. Tate, Peter Billmeyer, M. C. Sloan, Jonathan Mosteller, Alexander J. Frick, E. B. Beidleman, Robert F. Clark, A. M. Rupert, R. B. Menagh, W. J. Beidleman, Robert Cathcart, A. C. Mensch, H. C. Hower.

The charter provided for the establishment and maintenance of a school to be known as the "Bloomsburg Literary Institute," for the promotion of education in both the ordinary and the higher branches of English literature and science, and in the ancient and modern languages. Under the articles of incorporation Rev. D. J. Waller, William Robinson, Leonard B. Rupert, William Snyder, Elisha C. Barton, William Goodrich, Joseph Sharpless, John K. Grotz and I. W. Hartman were constituted trustees.

For a time after the granting of the charter the school was conducted with varying degrees of success by William Lowrey, Daniel A. Beckley and Henry Rinker in the old "academy," and by others in the Episcopal church building, until it was for a time suspended. The "church building" was the first building erected as the Episcopal church upon the present property of that denomination. Being a frame building it was moved to the back part of the lot on the southwest corner of Main and Center streets, and in it Joel E. Bradley and subsequently William Lowrey conducted a school.

The need for a higher school than the regular public institutions was becoming more acute, however, and at this critical period the right man appeared on the scene in 1866. Henry Carver, a native of Binghamton, N. Y., came through the valley on a pleasure tour and was introduced to Rev. D. J. Waller and others. The fact that he had been principal of an academy and in the preparatory department of the University of California induced the citizens to persuade him to remain and reopen the school in the old academy building. He did, and his success exceeded all previous records.

After continuing the school for a year Mr. Carver refused to carry it on longer unless better accommodations were made for the rapidly increasing classes. The general confidence in his methods caused the townspeople to decide to revive the charter of the Literary Institute. This was done, the elected officials being Rev. D. J. Waller, president; I. W. Hartman, secretary; John G. Freeze, R. F. Clark, William Neal, trustees. A committee was appointed to secure money and another to decide on a suitable location for the institute. After much discussion the site offered by William Snyder was accepted and plans drawn for a building to cost not exceeding $15,000. The selection of the final site was decided by the agreement of the town authorities to remove the old "Forks Hotel" from the center of Main street. The building was finally completed in 1867 and dedicated on April 4th of that year, the occasion being made a gala one by the citizens of the town. The total cost of the building and its furniture was $24,000. The following year a bell, costing $1,200 and weighing 2,171 pounds, was secured by subscriptions through the efforts of D. J. Waller (son of Rev. D. J. Waller), George E. Elwell and Charles Unangst, the members of the class of that first year of the new school. Two of them are prominent residents of Bloomsburg. Rev. D. J. Waller heads the institution so ably promoted by his father. Mr. Elwell's father was president of the board of trustees for eighteen years, and he succeeded his father as a trustee, for nearly twenty years. Mr. Unangst resides in New York City, where he is a prosperous lawyer. The first faculty in the academy was composed of Professor Carver, mathematics and the higher English branches; Rev. J. R. Dimm, Latin and Greek; Miss Sarah Carver, the lower English branches. Two courses of study were arranged and four years allowed to complete them.

Thus the school opened under local control and with a small attendance, but the year had scarce begun before steps were taken to add a State Normal school to the one just completed. A meeting was held in 1868 at which it was resolved to establish a State Normal under the act of 1857 and to procure grounds and erect a building as soon as $70,000 had been subscribed. Rapidly the plans developed and on June 25, 1868, the cornerstone of the Normal School building was laid by Gov. John W. Geary. Hon. William Elwell spoke in behalf of the trustees and Hon. Leonard B. Rupert read the history of the Institute. Within nine months the dormitory building was completed at a cost of $36,000, and the school was formally recognized by the State Feb. 19, 1869.

None of the functions of the "Literary Institute" were canceled when it became a normal school; the charter name is still "The Bloomsburg Literary Institute and State Normal School" and the courses of study originally provided for the Institute are still main-

tained, according to the terms of the original agreement with the Commonwealth. As a consequence this school is different from other normals in that it prepares students for colleges and maintains courses in both vocal and instrumental music. The work of the Institute has never interfered with the training of teachers; in fact, the necessity of keeping well trained instructors in the sciences, languages, mathematics, history and literature to comply with the requirements of the Institute has provided better instruction in the elements of these branches for students of the normal departments. The school at all times has at least 125 representatives in the various colleges and universities.

The first principal of the school, Prof. Henry Carver, held the position until December, 1871. He was an excellent disciplinarian and organizer and had the happy faculty of inspiring young people to make the most of themselves. After his withdrawal from the principalship the school passed through a financial struggle that is best described in the words of Col. John G. Freeze, in his "History of Columbia County," as follows:

"The very large amount of money required, the falling off of subscribers, the want of prompt payment of those which were good, the talk of those who were not in sympathy with the movement, were all discouraging circumstances. The trustees were therefore obliged to assume personally the cost of carrying on the work. They had upon themselves at one time, as a personal obligation, more than $20,000, repairs, expenditures and deficiencies to the amount of from $1,000 to $3,000 annually having been provided for by them, on their personal responsibility. They have given days and nights to the business of the school, they have borne, for the public and general good, burdens which no man in the town has struggled under in his own business. When State aid came slowly or not at all, when subscriptions failed, when the daily pressure of debts was almost unbearable, the trustees shouldered the work and accepted the responsibility."

The second principal of the school was the well known lawyer, Charles G. Barkley, Esq., previously County Superintendent of Schools, who accepted the position temporarily and on condition that he would be relieved as soon as possible. His principalship extended only from Dec. 20, 1871, to March 27, 1872, but a marked improvement in the school in all respects was apparent at the time of his resignation, and the trustees would have been glad to retain him at the head of the institution. He was for years one of the leading trustees of the school, being chairman of the committee on instruction and discipline.

Mr. Barkley's successor was Rev. John Hewitt, rector of the Episcopal Church of Bloomsburg, who held the position until the end of the school year in June, 1873. Improvement continued, but still the income did not meet expenses and the struggles of the board of trustees continued. In September, 1875, the boarding hall was burned, the loss being only partially covered by insurance. The hall was rebuilt in the ensuing year. Mr. Hewitt was succeeded by Dr. T. L. Griswold, who continued as principal until June, 1877. Under his administration the school first paid expenses. In the fall of 1877 Rev. David J. Waller, Jr., assumed the duties of principal and his administration was very successful. It was during his administration that the model school building and the east wing of the dormitory were erected. Throughout the thirteen years of his connection with the institution there was a constant growth in its material equipment, size, and efficiency; and when, in 1890, Dr. Waller was appointed State superintendent of public instruction the school was in a most prosperous condition.

In July, 1890, Judson P. Welsh, Ph. D., assumed the duties of the position. The "National Educator," in its issue of March 18, 1896, says of the prosperity of the school under his administration: "Through the influence of Dr. Welsh, the growth and prosperity of the school has been phenomenal. We will briefly enumerate some of the material changes which have gone hand-in-hand with the educational improvements. New furniture came first, then the beautiful auditorium was remodeled. Next the large four-story dormitory and the gymnasium were built. Electric lights, the new library, the elevator, and the servants' dormitory soon followed. The new athletic field is another remarkable feature of this growth. In short, the school has grown so wonderfully that those who have not visited it for five years would be astonished to see the transformation."

Science Hall was built under the administration of Dr. Welsh, and opened in the fall of 1906, just after his resignation. It was erected and equipped at a cost of $65,000.

In August, 1906, Dr. Welsh resigned the principalship to accept a position in the State College, and the trustees for the second time extended a call to Rev. D. J. Waller, Jr., who upon retiring from the office of State superin-

tendent had been elected principal of the Normal School at Indiana, Pa. He accepted, and again became principal here in the fall of 1906. The school has continued to grow, the attendance in 1912 reaching eight hundred during the year. Several additions to the buildings have been made during these years, the most notable being Science Hall. In April, 1913, at a meeting of the stockholders, it was voted to sell the school to the State under the provisions of the School Code, and in the near future its ownership and control will pass to the Commonwealth.

The State Normal School is under the care of a board of trustees of eighteen members, nine of these representing the Commonwealth and nine representing the stockholders. The stockholders are the contributors of the original $30,000 which the State requires to be furnished by the community in which a normal school is established. They are not stockholders in the sense of being participators of the earnings of the school, but they elect the trustees annually and suggest to the Commonwealth those who may be appointed to represent the State. The trustees of this school have upon more than one occasion furnished funds to the institution from their private means, and have frequently compromised their personal estates by placing their names on paper to help the school out of financial embarrassment, when the State failed to appropriate sufficient funds, or withheld payment of funds appropriated. The annual appropriation of the State to the school at present is $7,500, which is not half the sum paid in salaries to the instructors.

The State also makes an appropriation of one dollar and fifty cents per week to students at least seventeen years old, who take the teacher's course of instruction and declare their intention to become teachers for not less than two years in the public schools of the Commonwealth. This aid to the students is of no direct value to the school, as it does not furnish any additional funds.

The following well known business and professional men constituted the 1913 board of trustees: A. Z. Schoch, president; J. C. Brown, vice president; J. M. Clark, secretary; Col. John G. Freeze, N. U. Funk, L. E. Waller, O. W. Cherrington, Hon. Voris Auten, G. J. Clark, on the part of the stockholders, and J. R. Townsend, C. W. Miller, Dr. J. J. Brown, R. C. Neal, M. J. Hess, Paul E. Wirt, A. L. Fritz, F. G. Yorks, A. W. Duy, W. H. Hidlay, treasurer, on the part of the State. Of the above trustees, four died between July 8th and Sept. 21st, 1913, namely, Col. John G. Freeze, A. L. Fritz, F. G. Yorks and R. C. Neal. At the May election, 1914, these vacancies were filled by the election of Milton K. Yorks by the stockholders, and M. G. Youngman, L. E. McGinnes and Benjamin Apple for the State.

Rev. D. J. Waller, Sr., was the first president of the board of trustees. He was succeeded by Hon. L. B. Rupert, who continued in office until 1873, when Hon. William Elwell was elected. He resigned in 1891 and was followed by William Neal until his death, when A. Z. Schoch was chosen and still fills the office (1914). I. W. Hartman is the only survivor of the original trustees.

Four fifths of the yearly income of the school is spent in the town, and it is estimated that the students in their personal expenditures bring into the town each year at least $15,000. During seven years previous to 1898 the annual income of the school increased from $42,000 to $69,000, or almost sixty-five per cent. The income expended in Bloomsburg during that time was $346,000 for running expenses. Add to this the sum expended by the students and the estimated total is $431,000. Besides this the additions and repairs to the school buildings represented $70,000, which was disbursed among residents of the town, so that the grand total that the town gained from the proximity of the school was at least half a million dollars.

MASONIC

The history of the fraternity of Freemasons in Bloomsburg is coincident with the history of the town itself. While the town was still a small village, practically a settlement, Rising Sun Lodge, No. 100, F. & A. M., was organized, and met at the house of William Miller in Bloomsburg. The warrant was dated Jan. 2, 1804, and the first worthy master named was Daniel B. Potter, who however declined; Christian Brobst was named in his stead. In 1805 and for a number of years thereafter the meetings were held alternately at Bloomsburg and Catawissa. There were twelve members of the lodge, among them John Clark, W. M.; Philip Moyer, S. W.; Casper Christman, J. W.; Gabriel Lount, secretary, and Isaiah Willits, treasurer. This lodge continued until about 1820 or 1822, when it surrendered its warrant.

The next lodge here was formed on March 15, 1852, when Christian Frederick Knapp, 33°, William Sloan and others met and

organized Washington Lodge, No. 265, F. & A. M., which is still in successful existence, holding its meetings in the Cathedral.

The Scottish Rite bodies of Freemasonry were organized in Bloomsburg May 19, 1865. Conspicuous among the fourteen charter members were Christian Frederick Knapp, 33°, Elisha W. M. Low, 32°, and Jonathan Rose Dimm, 32°; Dr. Dimm, now president-emeritus of Susquehanna University, at Selinsgrove, being the only surviving charter member. These bodies have a membership of over twelve hundred and occupy their own building, known as Caldwell Consistory Cathedral.

The Cathedral is located on Market Square, a building which, with its complete appointments, is the pride of Bloomsburg, as it might well be of a much larger city. It is a three-story brick with brownstone trimmings. On the first floor is a large entrance hall, with wide stairs at the back leading to the second floor. On either side of this hall are the rooms of the Craftsman Club, which include reception rooms, reading rooms, card room and billiard room, with all modern conveniences. Back of these are an immense banquet hall, capable of seating five hundred or more persons at the tables, and a kitchen fully equipped with all the latest accessories necessary to prepare a meal for so large a number.

The auditorium or lodge room is on the second floor. It has a gallery around the sides and one end, and a perfectly arranged stage with beautiful scenery, and electric lights of various colors. This floor also contains cloak rooms, office rooms and a large reception room. The building is used exclusively for Masonic purposes.

At one time Washington Lodge, No. 265, F. & A. M., occupied rooms in the building now owned by Moyer Brothers on Main street, below Market Square. When J. J. Brower erected the three-story brick building east of the courthouse, now owned by Paul E. Wirt, the Masons moved to its third floor and remained there until the completion of the Cathedral.

Prior to 1906 the growth of the order had made larger and more commodious quarters imperative, and various locations were considered for the erection of a temple. In January, 1906, purchase was made of the property then owned by the Young Men's Christian Association, formerly for many years the home of William Neal. Plans were procured for a building that would cover the entire lot. The work of demolishing the old building was soon begun, and the foundation walls progressed so that the laying of the cornerstone took place on June 14, 1906, with impressive ceremonies conducted by Right Worshipful Grand Master George W. Kendrick, Jr. Other members of the Grand Lodge who were present were: Deputy Grand Master George B. Orlady, Senior Grand Warden George W. Guthrie, Junior Grand Warden W. C. Gorgas, Grand Treasurer Thomas R. Patton, Grand Secretary William A. Sinn. The following was the order of ceremonies:

Formation at Lodge Room, 11:30 A. M.
Opening Prayer, *Grand Chaplain.*
Music, "Spirit of Power and Might," *Caldwell Choir.*
Proclamation, *Grand Marshal.*
Address to R. W. Grand Master, *Chairman of Building Committee.*
Invocation, *Grand Chaplain.*
Deposit of Box in Cornerstone, *Grand Treasurer.*
List of Articles Deposited, *Grand Secretary.*
Music, "Who Enters Here," *Caldwell Choir.*
Preparation for Laying Cornerstone, *Right Worshipful Grand Master.*
Plumb, Level and Square, *Grand Officers.*
Cornerstone Placed in Position, *Right Worshipful Grand Master and Grand Officers.*
Music, "Great Architect, Our Heavenly King," *Caldwell Choir.*
Cornerstone Laid, *Right Worshipful Grand Master.*
Music, "Shine on Our Souls," *Caldwell Choir.*
Corn, Wine & Oil, *Grand Officers.*
Music, "God Is My Strong Salvation," *Caldwell Choir.*
Presentation of Architect, *Chairman of Building Committee.*
Music, Hymn, "Jerusalem the Golden," *Caldwell Choir.*
Proclamation, *Grand Marshal.*
Oration, *J. Henry Williams.*
Chorus, "Glorious Things of Thee Are Spoken," *Caldwell Choir.*
Benediction, *Grand Chaplain.*
Chant, "So Mote It Be," *Caldwell Choir.*

The building was completed in September, 1907, and the dedication of the Cathedral took place on the 24th, 25th and 26th of that month. On Tuesday morning, the 24th, the opening services were held. In the Lodge of Perfection, H. A. McKillip presiding, the report of Architect Reitmyer was read, followed

by the report of the building committee by R. E. Hartman, its secretary. The key of the building was then handed over to Frederick W. Ulrich, Commander in Chief, by the builder, E. E. Ritter, and passed by him to John R. Townsend, chairman of the board of trustees. In the afternoon, the ceremony of dedication was conducted by Hon. Henry L. Palmer, 33°, M. P. Sovereign Grand Commander of the Supreme Council, N. M. J., assisted by James Isaac Buchanan, 33°, Deputy for Pennsylvania, and the officers of the Supreme Council.

The reception on Tuesday evening was attended by about fifteen hundred people, including members of the Consistory and of other Masonic bodies, and their wives. The guests were received by the officers of the Supreme Council, and the officers of the Consistory. Each lady was presented a souvenir in the shape of a hatpin, the head being a triangle with the figures 32 in the center.

A concert was given by Charles P. Elwell's orchestra of twelve pieces in the auditorium. Following this, Caldwell Choir rendered an excellent vocal program for a half hour. During the early part of the evening refreshments were served in the banquet hall. At 9:30 the banquet hall was utilized as a ballroom, and lovers of the dance enjoyed themselves until after midnight. Wednesday and Thursday were occupied with Masonic work, a large number of candidates being advanced to the thirty-second degree. The celebration ended with a banquet in the banquet hall in the evening, at which H. A. McKillip, 33°, presided as toastmaster. Provision was made for 550 guests.

The following were the officers of Caldwell Consistory at the time of the dedication: Frederick W. Ulrich, 32°, Ill. Com. in Chief; John R. Townsend, 32°, Ill. First Lt. Com.; John S. Mack, 32°, Ill. Sec. Lt. Com.; E. Skyles McKillip, 32°, Ill. Min. of S. G. O.; Eugene F. Carpenter, 32°, Ill. Chancellor; George L. Low, 32°, Ill. G. Treasurer; H. A. McKillip, 33°, Ill. G. Sec. & K. of S. & A.; David S. Bachman, 32°, Ill. G. Eng. and A.; William J. Hehl, 32°, Ill. G. Hospitaler; William M. Tinker, 32°, Ill. G. Master of C.; Alfred L. Reichenbach, 32°, Ill. G. Stan. Bearer; Joseph L. Townsend, 32°, Ill. Capt. of the G.; Birch B. Freas, 32°, Ill. G. Sentinel. Trustees, John R. Townsend, 32°, Robert E. Hartman, 32°, Harry J. Achenbach, 32°.

The bodies which meet in the Cathedral are: Washington Lodge, No. 265, F. & A. M.; Bloomsburg Royal Arch Chapter, No. 218; Mount Moriah Council, No. 10, R. & S. M.; Crusade Commandery, No. 12, Knights Templar; Orient Conclave, No. 2, K. of R. C. of C.; besides the four bodies of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of the Valley of Bloomsburg: Enoch Lodge of Perfection, 14°; Zerubbabel Council, P. of J., 16°; Evergreen Chapter, R. C., 18°; and Caldwell Consistory, S. P. R. S., 32°, the latter body being owner of the Cathedral, whose present trustees are Cortez B. Robbins, 33°; C. Thomas Vanderslice, 32°; Robert D. Young, 32°.

OTHER FRATERNITIES

Theta Castle, No. 276, Knights of the Golden Eagle, is one of the most prominent lodges of Bloomsburg. It has a large membership, and a considerable fund invested. One of its features is the commandery, a handsomely uniformed and well drilled body of young men, whose maneuvers have elicited great applause wherever they have appeared.

La Vallette Commandery, No. 91, A. & L. O., Knights of Malta, was organized July 2, 1891. The present officers are: Sir knight commander, John Fortner; sir knight generalissimo, John W. Harman; treasurer, J. Lewis; recorder, D. W. Campbell; prelate, William Lemon; captain general, William Traub; senior warden, C. H. Gilmore.

Bloomsburg Conclave, No. 254, Improved Order of Heptasophs, was organized March 7, 1893. The present officers are: Archon, John Lewis; secretary, T. C. Harter; financier, H. M. Sommer; treasurer, C. A. Kleim; past archon, R. G. Phillips; provost, T. J. Morris; prelate, J. E. Moyer; inspector, G. P. Ringler; warden, W. F. Hartman; trustees, G. P. Ringler, John Posten, R. G. Phillips.

Washington Camp, No. 319, Patriotic Order Sons of America, was organized May 1, 1888. Present officers are: President, John F. Adams; vice president, Paul Harvey; past president, J. W. Robison; financial secretary, Isaiah Deily; recording secretary, Clark Kashner; treasurer, C. E. Whitenight; master of forms and ceremonies, Jacob Stiner; conductor, James Yost; inspector, W. E. Miller; outside guard, D. R. Stiner; trustees, C. L. Rupert, Isaiah Deily, J. Stiner. Chaplain, C. S. Ranck; assistant secretary, S. G. Kashner; sentinels, Jacob Millard, Irvin Askew, James Hunsinger, Clark Evans.

Honayawas Tribe, No. 372, Improved Order of Red Men, was organized Aug. 21, 1907. The officers now are: Sachem, N. J. Hofer; prophet, John Tringle; senior sagamore, B.

Lanyon; junior sagamore, H. Cleaver; chief of records, A. W. Walters; collector of wampum, W. L. Earnest; keeper of wampum, J. B. Earhart.

The Protected Home Circle was organized Aug. 27, 1895. The present officers are: R. H. Smoyer, president; C. H. Kline, secretary; Fred Holmes, treasurer.

Bloomsburg Lodge, No. 436, of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, of the United States of America, was granted a charter April 14, 1898, and the following have served (each one year) as exalted rulers of this organization: I. A. Snyder, William K. West, W. H. Henrie, C. E. Randall, P. W. Gordon, Hon. John G. Harman, Clyde Charles Yetter, Esq., Charles M. Evans, C. A. Small, Esq., Edward Schenke, Gerald Gross, Anthony Menzebach, William D. Holmes and David W. Powell.

This organization accumulated resources, and on the 18th day of March, 1909, purchased the Hartman property on Market Square, which was remodeled. The home with the furnishings today is valued at forty thousand dollars. It is a three-story brick structure with a store and basement. The second and third stories are used for lodge and club purposes. The organization frequently gives the use of its quarters for charitable and civic purposes. It has a membership of 208 men, and its charity fund at all times of the year is distributed with such promptness and in such a manner that it has received the commendation of Bloomsburg citizens. The present officers are: Joseph Flaherty, exalted ruler; Dr. C. F. Altmiller, esteemed leading knight; Myron E. Sands, esteemed loyal knight; J. H. Coleman, esteemed lecturing knight; J. F. Watson, secretary; F. D. Dentler, treasurer; W. G. Lentz, esquire; D. W. Campbell, chaplain; R. N. Wolverton, inner guard; M. W. Betz, tiler; J. E. Roys, organist. Trustees, K. F. Wirt, F. J. Richards, Frank Ikeler.

The lodge has been honored by the appointment of Clyde Charles Yetter, Esq., one of its members, to the office of district deputy grand exalted ruler, of this District, which comprised nineteen lodges in the years 1912-13.

Bloomsburg Nest, Order of Owls, No. 1133, was organized June 30, 1913. The officers are: Past president, Jeremiah Geese; president, A. E. Tillburg; secretary, J. H. Fahringer; treasurer, E. L. Buck.

Bloomsburg Camp, No. 9808, Modern Woodmen of America, was organized March 30, 1905. The officers now are: Venerable consul, Robert Eunson; worthy adviser, P. C. Bomboy; banker, J. L. Townsend; clerk, W. B. Linville; escort, J. B. Creveling; sentry, Rhode Huff; managers, W. P. Zehner, G. W. Hess, L. E. Smith.

Bloomsburg Lodge, No. 2557, Knights and Ladies of Honor, was organized April 22, 1904. The officers are: Past protector, Miss Grace Cook; protector, Miss Lusetta Achy; vice protector, Miss Lizzie Wilson; recording secretary, Frank H. Evans; financial secretary, J. Hurley Walters; treasurer, L. E. Smith; chaplain, Miss Bertha Gross; guide, Wildie Dent; guardian, Miss Harriet Barber; sentinel, Simon Poust; trustees, J. H. Walters, F. H. Evans, Wildie Dent.

Bloomsburg Lodge of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics organized Nov. 22, 1890. In 1905 there was a split in the organization and the local lodge went with the Order of Independent Americans, becoming American Union Council, No. 537. The present officers are: Past councilor, J. H. Cramer; councilor, Rush Cook; vice councilor, J. W. Cadow; recording secretary, R. W. Alexander; assistant recording secretary, A. L. Sobers; financial secretary, M. C. Jones.

Bloomsburg Camp of Woodmen of the World was organized in December, 1911, by Charles S. Myers, district deputy. The officers are: Consul commander, E. H. B. Abbett; adviser lieutenant, Robert F. Shaffer; clerk, Joseph H. Dennis; banker, E. J. Gearinger. There are four other camps of this order in the county, located respectively at Benton, Berwick, Millville and Numidia.

Van Camp Lodge, No. 140, I. O. O. F., was chartered Nov. 17, 1845, with these officers: Andrew D. Cool, noble grand; Ephraim Armstrong, vice grand; Edward Keifer, secretary; Henry Webb, assistant secretary; George W. Abbott, treasurer. George Cathcart, the last surviving charter member, died in Danville in 1879. The present officers for 1914 are: W. H. John, noble grand; George A. Fornwald, vice grand; Hurley E. Walter, recording secretary; G. W. Hippensteel, financial secretary; Theodore Kreigh, treasurer; R. A. Hicks, William Vial, S. C. Beagle, trustees.

Bloomsburg Council, No. 146, Order United American Mechanics, was chartered July 16, 1868, with these members: H. F. Bodine, Tobias Henry, Harman Kline, H. J. Evans, M. S. Houseknecht, M. M. Snyder, A. S. Crossley, Robert Roan, J. M. Thornton, Frederick Gilmore, George Nicholas, I. K. Miller, J. S. Jacoby, Edward Searles, William Thomas, Joseph Christman, M. M. Johnson, J. S. Evans, I. Hagenbuch, P. Welsh, J. Schultz, Henry Shutt, W. M. Furman, John Culp, George

Moyer and C. W. Miller. The officers in 1914 are: J. Edward Faust, councilor; D. R. Kashner, vice councilor; Silas Rhoat, assistant secretary; Joseph Rhoat, inductor; Cleve Brodt, examiner; J. H. Fahringer, outside protector; Clark Miller, inside protector; H. W. Giger, representative.

The Daughters of Liberty, Council No. 81, has these officers: M. C. Jones, councilor; F. J. Rubenstein, recording secretary; Mrs. M. C. Jones, financial secretary; Mrs. Fanny Davis, treasurer.

Ent Post, G. A. R., No. 152, Department of Pennsylvania, was first organized in August, 1868, with the following officers: Samuel Knorr, post commander; J. B. Robison, senior vice commander; N. W. Sample, junior vice commander; F. P. Drinker, quartermaster; Dr. W. H. Bradley, surgeon; G. K. Beidleman, officer of the day; A. Croop, officer of the guard; C. S. Fornwald, adjutant; Ross Creveling, chaplain.

After a few years the charter was surrendered, and in 1880 the post was reorganized as No. 250, with the following officers: H. J. Conner, post commander; C. P. Sloan, senior vice commander; G. W. Mears, junior vice commander; W. H. Swentzell, quartermaster; N. B. Fowler, chaplain; G. K. Beidleman, officer of the day; W. H. Jacoby, officer of the guard; Daniel Boice, surgeon; C. S. Fornwald, adjutant.

The present officers (1915) are: Dr. J. S. Lazarus, post commander; William Thomas, senior vice commander; Thomas Downs, junior vice commander; W. R. Ringrose, quartermaster; Clark Kressler, chaplain; J. W. Shuman, officer of the day; F. M. Gilmore, officer of the guard; Charles Kunkle, surgeon; C. S. Fornwald, adjutant.

The living members are: L. R. Bomboy, G. K. Beidleman, George Brant, J. S. Bachman, A. J. Beagle, W. J. Correll, C. H. Campbell, O. B. Case, Louis Cohen, T. M. Dawson, George Farver, C. S. Fornwald, B. B. Freas, J. H. Fahringer, W. H. Gilmore, F. M. Gilmore, A. V. Hower, Albert Herbine, Isaiah Holter, W. C. Hagenbuch, Jonas Hughes, William Hopper, G. W. Jacoby, L. D. Kase, Jonas Kline, Charles Kunkle, Clark Kressler, William Kern, Jonty Lemons, Frank McBride, John McCormick, J. H. Maize, G. W. Mears, R. J. Morris, Camden Mears, Charles Muffly, J. R. Mills, O. B. Price, W. B. Poust, W. R. Ringrose, Ellis Ringrose, L. T. Rider, John Roadarmel, John Shellenberger, E. A. Searles, B. F. Sharpless, William Shoemaker, H. H. Sands, William Thomas, J. H. Townsend, John Turner, Charles Titel, William Traub, Elias Utt, W. H. Utt, James Warr, Amos Whitenight, Jerry Wagner, Robert Watkins, Dr. I. W. Willitts.

About one hundred and twenty-two of the members have died since the post was organized. The post occupies a hall in the Wells building on Main street, and keeps up active work, ably assisted therein by the ladies' auxiliary.

In addition to the above there are lodges of the Maccabees, Royal Arcanum, Daughters of Rebekah, and Daughters of Pocahontas in Bloomsburg.

LITERARY AND SOCIAL CLUBS

The social life of Bloomsburg is well represented by the many clubs formed for mutual interchange of ideas and the improvement of the mind and body. Many of these societies and clubs are of much value to the future progress of the county, and others, especially the Historical Society, will confer incalculable benefits upon the coming generations.

The Bloomsburg Wheelmen

The Wheelmen was Bloomsburg's oldest social club. Organized in the days of the bicycle craze, the club's name became somewhat of a misnomer, but the members never had a thought of changing it, but rather of retaining the name in memory of the days they rode awheel. The clubhouse was first located on Third street, in the present home of W. H. Fisher, and later moved to Main street, to the building now occupied and owned by the Ostrich Farm & Feather Company. The organization of the Craftsman so reduced its membership that in 1912 it moved to two rooms in Wirt's building, and after one year there disbanded, and the funds on hand were donated to the Bloomsburg hospital. The club's social events were always among the most delightful affairs in this section, its annual banquets being one of its leading features.

Craftsman Club

Among the most beautifully appointed club rooms in central Pennsylvania are those of the Craftsman Club, for membership in which it is essential that the applicant must be affiliated with the Masonic fraternity. Located on the first floor of the handsome Caldwell Cathedral, the rooms are, without question, among the most elaborate to be found in any clubhouse

of the State. Beautiful in themselves, they are most elaborately furnished, and excite the admiration of all who have ever seen them. The membership is large and fast growing. Ever since the club came into existence it has taken a prominent part in the social life of the town. Its annual Christmas dance is the principal social event of this part of the State, while its ladies' day has become popular with those ladies of town eligible to enjoy the hospitality of the club.

The Elks

With a large number of Bloomsburg's representative business and professional men included among its membership, the Elks lodge of Bloomsburg has exceptionally attractive clubrooms in the Hartman building, purchased a few years ago. Two of the floors devoted to their own use are handsomely furnished and arranged. The first floor is a large and handsome store room, and the third floor contains the lodge rooms. A janitor and an expert chef are in constant attendance. The charitable acts of this organization are among its leading characteristics.

The Century Club

In the autumn of 1893 Dr. J. P. Welsh, principal of the Normal School, was the prime mover of the "University Extension," held in Bloomsburg for several years. It was well received by the people of the town who were inclined to the study of literature. At the second lecture of the first course it was suggested by the lecturer that a number of the people club together to study the author for the next lecture, one of the English poets. After the second lecture seven young women came down Normal Hill together. Before separating at Center street they had decided to meet the following Friday evening at the home of one of the party. When the seven young women had been holding their meetings for some time, some one suggested that it would be well to have a name. One of the members very happily suggested "The Pleiades." In 1896, when others were added to the list, it became necessary to change the name of the club. The name "Century Club of Bloomsburg" was selected. Mrs. J. L. Dillon was elected the first president, which position she very ably filled for five years. The original object of the Century Club was for social and literary work and for the establishment of a library. The last twenty years have been spent in the study of literature, several foreign countries, miscellaneous programs, the Bible, and the "Racial Element in the Formation of the People of the United States," under the title of "Our Great Republic." The club has the following active members, honorary members and associate members: Mrs. O. H. Bakeless, Mrs. W. H. Brooke, Mrs. R. C. Butler, Mrs. R. F. Colley, Mrs. S. C. Creasy, Mrs. J. L. Dillon, Mrs. R. E. Hartman, Mrs. G. H. Hemingway, Mrs. S. J. Houk, Mrs. R. R. Little, Miss Helen Low, of Lime Ridge, Miss Georgia Pursel, Mrs. J. L. Richardson, Mrs. L. P. Sterner, Mrs. H. M. Smith, Miss Mary Tustin, Miss Mary Unangst, Miss Sarah Van Tassel, Mrs. R. R. Zarr, Mrs. J. S. Grimes, Mrs. E. B. Tustin, Mrs. J. K. Miller, Mrs. C. A. Caswell and Miss May Sharpless.

The present officers are: Mrs. S. J. Houk, president; Miss May Sharpless, vice president; Miss Mary Unangst, treasurer; Mrs. Carlton A. Caswell, secretary.

The Ivy Club

Early in the nineties Miss Helen John, Miss Ida Bernhard, Dr. Eva Rawlings, Mrs. Edward Ever (Miss Emma Townsend) and Miss Stella Lowenberg held weekly meetings for reading and discussion. In November, 1894, this reading circle organized a literary society known as the A. A. P. Club. It remained as such until March 6, 1897, when it was reorganized as the Ivy Club with a membership of eight persons. The main objects of the Ivy Club are to aid in maintaining the Public Library and the advancement of its members. The club was admitted to the State Federation of Women's Clubs in 1898. The organization has fifteen members and the officers are: President, Miss Margaret Waller; vice president, Miss Helen John; secretary, Mrs. D. S. Hartline; treasurer, Mrs. J. W. Bruner.

The Wednesday Club

The Wednesday Club, of Bloomsburg, was organized as a reading circle in the fall of 1892, taking for its first work "The Discovery of America," by John Fiske. There were fifteen members of the club at that time. In January, 1895, Miss Eva Rupert was elected president. The same year the name of the reading circle was changed to the Mosaic Club. In January, 1898, the Mosaic found that the purchase of books would be necessary to enable them to do the work that they had planned. It was decided that these books should form

the nucleus of a public library for the town of Bloomsburg. The club joined the State Federation of Women's Clubs in June, 1898, and still belongs to the Federation. On June 29, 1899, the name of the Mosaic Club was changed to the Wednesday Club, of Bloomsburg. In all these years the moneys from fines, dues and entertainments were devoted to the use and maintenance of the Public Library. The officers now are: Mrs. Samuel Wigfall, president; Mrs. R. E. Miller, vice president; Mrs. D. J. Waller, Jr., secretary; Mrs. George E. Elwell, treasurer.

The "S" Club

This club was organized on Oct. 21, 1912. The "S" stands for "study and service." The first officers were Miss Harriet Waller, president; Miss Mary Demaree, vice president; Miss Margaret C. Brooke, secretary; Miss Jean Andres, treasurer.

The object of the club is the intellectual improvement of its members, and town betterment. The present officers are: Mrs. G. Edward Elwell, Jr., president; Miss Gertrude Gross, vice president; Mrs. William W. Fagely, secretary; Mrs. Frederic O. Musser, treasurer; Mrs. Charles C. Housenick, club reporter.

The membership includes Miss Jean Andres, Miss Armantine Arment, Mrs. William Lawrence Butler, Mrs. Arthur Stevenson Clay, Mrs. Edward C. Creasy, Mrs. John M. Delaney, Mrs. George Edward Elwell, Jr., Mrs. William W. Fagely, Miss Gertrude Gross, Mrs. Paul Z. Harman, Mrs. Charles C. Housenick, Miss Margaret Jenkins, Mrs. Ralph Keller, Mrs. Clyde Kemp, Mrs. Frederic O. Musser, Miss Edith Patterson, Miss Harriet Waller, Mrs. Karl Funston Wirt.

Fort McClure Chapter, D. A. R.

Fort McClure Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution was organized April 10, 1905, and the date of its charter is April 22, 1905. The charter members were: Miss Martha L. Caldwell, Mrs. S. C. Creasy, Mrs. W. L. Demaree, Mrs. Geo. E. Elwell, Mrs. M. E. Ent, Mrs. Helena Ikeler, Miss Mary P. Leverett, Miss Anna T. Leverett, Mrs. R. R. Little, Mrs. C. W. Miller, Mrs. R. G. Phillips, Mrs. F. P. Pursel, Mrs. L. P. Sterner, Miss Mary Tustin, Miss Sarah E. I. Van Tassel, Mrs. H. V. White, Mrs. Mary Worthington. Other resident members are: Mrs. M. E. Caswell, Miss Ethel Creasy, Miss Hannah Evans, Mrs. C. W. Funston, Miss Julia H. Furman, Miss Clora G. Furman, Mrs. S. J. Houk, Mrs. D. S. Hartline, Mrs. J. S. John, Miss Martha McNinch, Mrs. H. R. Mears, Mrs. C. Z. Robbins. The club meets weekly from September to June, and papers on historical subjects are read by the members.

In 1907 this club erected a suitable marker on the site of Fort McClure on the Hughes farm, and dedicated it with appropriate exercises on April 10th. The marker was unveiled by Miss McClure, a direct descendant of Maj. James McClure, after whom the fort was named. In the afternoon a public meeting was held in the courthouse, and among the exercises was an address delivered by Rev. A. J. P. McClure, a great-grandson of Major McClure.

The object of this society is the preservation of that spirit of liberty which animated the fathers and mothers of the American Revolution. The present regent is Miss S. Van Tassel; vice regent, Mrs. C. W. Funston; secretary, Mrs. C. Z. Robbins; treasurer, Mrs. R. G. Phillips; chaplain, Miss Mary Tustin.

Columbia County Historical Society

The first steps for the formation of this society were taken May 9, 1914, at a meeting held in the courthouse at Bloomsburg, which was called by the officers of Fort McClure Chapter, D. A. R. The meeting was called to order by James C. Brown, who made a few remarks and then introduced Dr. S. P. Heilman, of Lebanon County, secretary of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Historical Societies. Dr. Heilman gave a practical talk on his experiences in the sixteen years he had been in the work. His address was full of hopeful suggestions and of great benefit to the organization. William W. Evans moved a vote of thanks be given Dr. Heilman, seconded by Professor Hartline and carried unanimously.

Fort McClure Chapter presented to Mr. Brown a copy of a constitution and by-laws which they thought would fill the needs of the proposed Columbia County Historical Society. The constitution and by-laws were read and accepted and ordered printed. George Parke, representing J. H. Beers & Co., publishers, Chicago, Ill., gave a short address, telling of his work along historical lines in Columbia County, and presented one copy of this History of Columbia County to the society, also many interesting photographs he had made, and local material that would be very valuable. Mr. A. W. Duy moved that Mr. Parke be

thanked for his generous offer, seconded by Mrs. C. A. Caswell and carried.

The nominating committee then presented the following names for the offices mentioned and they were elected: President, William W. Evans; vice presidents, Charles E. Randall, Catawissa, John W. Evans, Berwick; secretary, Miss Elizabeth A. Low, Lime Ridge; treasurer, John W. Shuman, Bloomsburg; librarian, Miss Martha L. Caldwell, Bloomsburg; executive committee: Clinton Herring, Orangeville; Miss Myra M. Eves, Millville; Mrs. I. R. Wolfe, Espy; Miss May McHenry, Stillwater; W. M. Longenberger, Mainville; John H. Aikman, Cabin Run; L. P. Sterner, Bloomsburg; Miss Sarah M. Hagenbuch, Centre township; R. W. Smith, Mifflin.

William W. Evans thanked those present for giving him the honor of being the first president of the Columbia County Historical Society. He emphasized the fact that what we of today are doing will be of the same interest to posterity as the days of our forefathers are to us, and our inability to learn simple facts of those days shows the importance we should give today's happenings in our county.

At the second quarterly meeting six standing committees were appointed, viz.: history, biography, genealogy, relics and curios, necrology, and household arts. The committee on history, consisting of A. W. Duy, Esq., Mrs. L. P. Sterner and Miss Edith Patterson, collect and collate books, newspapers, manuscripts, letters and histories of the industries of the county, as well as historical data pertaining to the county's past. The biographical committee, consisting of J. C. Brown, Dr. I. W. Willits and Mrs. M. E. Ent, prepare and tabulate the data of the lives of the men who have aided in the county's development and secure portraits and paintings of those prominent in its history. Charles E. Randall, of the Catawissa *News Item;* Dr. J. R. Montgomery, of Bloomsburg, and Miss Sarah M. Hagenbuch, of Centre township, are the members of the genealogical committee, whose work lies along the lines of co-operating with the organized family reunions, tracing the antecedents of the prominent families to an earlier date.

The relic and curios committee, consisting of Mrs. C. W. Funston, Mrs. H. H. Grotz, of Bloomsburg, and Miss Myra Eves, of Millville, have the task of collecting tools, implements and especially firearms that were used by the early settlers of the county, and securing a history of each article.

The necrology committee, Prof. D. S. Hartline, Dr. Jeannette M. Trench and Mrs. J. R. Schuyler, investigate ancient tombstones in the county graveyards and keep a record of deaths throughout the county. Household arts in the county receives attention at the hands of the Historical Society with especial attention to the work that was done by the early settlers. Specimens of spinning, weaving, old wearing apparel, and old-fashioned playthings are among the articles collected. Miss Sarah E. VanTassel was elected corresponding secretary.

A room was secured from the county commissioners, to be used as an office and for the preservation of the various articles collected by the society.

The members who signed the charter were (from Bloomsburg except as noted): Mrs. M. E. Ent, Mrs. M. A. John, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Duy, Prof. and Mrs. D. S. Hartline, Mrs. C. A. Caswell, Anna Leverett, Elizabeth Lowe, Helen Chrisman; Sarah M. Hagenbuch, Centre township; Sarah Van Tassel, Mrs. J. S. John; Ella G. Stewart, Orangeville; Mary P. Leverett, Mrs. H. H. Grotz, Mrs. J. R. Schuyler, Mrs. C. W. Funston; Myra Eves, Millville; Mrs. H. A. M'Killip, Martha Caldwell, Clara Dieffenbach, John W. Shuman, J. C. Brown, W. W. Evans, Dr. I. W. Willits, Dr. J. R. Montgomery, Edith Patterson, Dr. Jeannette M. Trench, Mrs. G. P. Frymire, Mrs. R. G. Phillips, Mrs. L. P. Sterner; W. M. Longenberger, Mainville; May McHenry, Stillwater; L. P. Sterner; Mrs. S. B. Karns, Benton; H. A. M'Killip; Mrs. I. R. Wolfe, Espy; Dr. T. C. Harter, Charles E. Randall, Catawissa; Clinton Herring, Orangeville; H. V. White, Mrs. Paul E. Wirt, Mrs. H. V. White; John W. Evans, Berwick; Mrs. Clinton Herring, Orangeville; J. Bruce Hess, Benton; J. H. Aikman, Cabin Run; R. W. Smith, Mifflinville; Mrs. E. H. Sloan, Orangeville; O. D. McHenry, Stillwater; S. B. Karns, Benton; Mrs. Nellie T. Vastine, Catawissa; Larue Funston Clark, Catawissa. George Parke, who was engaged in the compilation and preparation of this history of Columbia and Montour counties, was elected the first life corresponding member.

THE BLOOMSBURG CENTENNIAL

The fact that Bloomsburg would reach the one hundredth anniversary of its founding in 1902, with the suggestion that the occasion be properly observed by a celebration, was first mentioned in the issue of *The Columbian* of Jan. 2, 1901. No steps were then taken, but in April, 1902, the subject was again agitated

by the *Morning Press* and the *Bloomsburg Daily*. This culminated in a public meeting at the courthouse on April 18th, held for the purpose of ascertaining public sentiment in the matter. Mayor John R. Townsend presided, and the prospects were so encouraging that it was decided to organize and arrange for a centennial celebration, to be held on August 27, 28 and 29, 1902.

A general executive committee was appointed consisting of Col. John G. Freeze, Dr. J. P. Welsh, Louis Cohen, J. C. Brown, H. B. Clark, W. S. Moyer, Dr. W. M. Reber, George E. Elwell, L. N. Moyer, C. C. Peacock, A. Z. Schoch, H. V. White, Paul E. Wirt, W. H. Slate, W. O. Holmes, W. S. Rishton, R. E. Hartman, J. M. Staver, A. W. Duy, H. A. McKillip, F. G. Yorks, Frank Ikeler, W. P. Meigs, J. G. Wells, F. P. Pursel, William Chrisman, F. J. Richard, J. Lee Harman, E. C. Caswell, C. W. Miller, M. F. D. Scanlan.

A meeting of the general committee was held on April 29, 1902, when the following permanent officers were elected: Chairman, John R. Townsend; secretary, George E. Elwell; treasurer, L. N. Moyer; vice presidents, A. Z. Schoch, Dr. J. P. Welsh. Committees on finance and program were appointed, and it was decided to hold a public meeting in the courthouse on the evening of May 9th, to which a special invitation was extended to the ladies. This meeting was largely attended, the courtroom being filled to its capacity. Colonel Freeze presided, and remarks were made by him, and by Rev. M. E. McLinn, F. B. Hartman, J. K. Miller, H. V. White, Rev. J. D. Smith and J. C. Brown. A report was made by the program committee. Music was furnished by the Bloomsburg Band. It was an enthusiastic meeting, and from that time the success of the celebration was assured.

The finance committee soon canvassed the town, and subscriptions came in cheerfully and liberally. The town was divided into districts and solicitors were appointed for each district, with the result that nearly $2,700 was realized. This sum was subsequently increased in various ways, from the sale of privileges, from badges and souvenirs, from the Winona Minstrel show ($65.93), Historical Museum ($220.24), base ball games ($173.10), P. O. S. of A. excursion, and in other ways, until the whole amount that came into the hands of the treasurer reached a total of $3,586.83.

At a meeting of the executive committee held on June 5th it was reported that the town council had granted the control of all privileges on the streets to the committee. The Columbia & Montour Railway Company offered to donate ten per cent of their receipts for two days of the Centennial. The American Electric Light Company offered to furnish current for the illumination of all the arches on the streets, and the Patriotic Order Sons of America tendered one half of the profits of their annual excursion. All of these offers were accepted, and a vote of thanks extended to all for their liberality. The committees were appointed at this meeting, except those on finance and program which had been previously selected.

That all of these committees performed their duties in the most thorough and efficient manner was evidenced by the grand success of the Centennial in every particular. The general public had no conception of the vast amount of detail work that was done by the active men and women who so unselfishly gave much of their time and labor in the preparation of the event. For more than two months Chairman Townsend gave his attention almost exclusively to it, and to his fine executive ability and good judgment was ascribed much of the credit for the successful outcome. The secretary and others gave almost as much of their time, and from start to finish no one shirked any duty or responsibility that was assigned to him. The newspapers all gave valuable assistance in publicity. Twenty meetings of the executive committee were held, all of which were well attended and at which business of importance was transacted, so that when the appointed time arrived everything was in readiness.

Among the many thoughtful arrangements was a rest room in charge of the Civic club, for women and children, in the courthouse; a hospital in St. Paul's parish house for emergency cases of sickness or accident; an ambulance; a police patrol wagon; barrels of ice water with drinking cups at numerous points on the streets; and a detective force from Pinkerton's Detective Agency at Philadelphia, to guard against pickpockets and other crooks.

The Celebration

And now the eventful day, to which all had been looking forward for four months with pleasurable anticipation, arrived. The town was lavishly decorated. The entire length of Main street in the business portion was a gratifying exposition of the decorator's art. Everywhere throughout the town flags and bunting were in evidence, not only on the buildings, but also on the trees and poles, and

even the wires lent themselves to the purpose of the decoration committee, all uniting in making a scene that was gorgeous in its magnificent splendor. There was scarcely a residence within the town limits that did not show its loyalty to the spirit of the occasion. Many strangers were heard to exclaim that the decorations were more elaborate than they had ever seen in a place the size of Bloomsburg. Beautiful arches electrically illuminated were erected at the Town Hall, Courthouse, Market Square, Fifth and Market, West and Main, Leonard and Main, East and Fifth streets. That at Market Square was erected by the Knights of the Golden Eagle and the Royal Arcanum, and the others out of the general fund.

The Centennial exercises opened on Wednesday evening, Aug. 27, 1902, in the Methodist Episcopal Church, where an audience of two thousand people assembled. It was an inspiring sight, and an occasion never to be forgotten. On the platform sat all the clergymen of the town, and addresses were made by Rev. D. N. Kirkby, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, whose text was Psalm xlviii, 9-14; Rev. J. R. Murphy, pastor of St. Columba's Roman Catholic Church, whose subject was "The Ethics of Politics"; and Rev. Dr. W. M. Frysinger, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who took for his discourse, "What do we owe to the Bloomsburg of a hundred years ago, and what do we owe to the Bloomsburg of a hundred years from now?" The addresses were all able and appropriate, and were listened to with marked attention. Rev. J. D. Smith of the Baptist Church offered the invocation; Rev. W. R. Whitney, Methodist, read a scripture lesson; Rev. M. E. McLinn, Lutheran, made a prayer; and Rev. J. W. Bentz, Evangelical, pronounced the benediction.

The music for the occasion was furnished by the Centennial Chorus, organized from the various churches and numbering nearly one hundred, led by Prof. O. H. Yetter. They rendered Kipling's hymn, "God of our Fathers," and Mozart's "Gloria," and led in the hymns, "All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name," "Holy, Holy, Holy," and "America." Made up as it was, of the town's best vocal talent, the music was all beautifully rendered. Mrs. Fred Holmes presided at the organ.

Never before had there been such an assemblage in Bloomsburg. Never before had an audience listened to addresses from the same platform, at the same time, by Episcopalian, Roman Catholic and Methodist clergymen. It was a most auspicious opening of the celebration, and it was fitting that we should show our loyalty to our town by first showing our loyalty to the Great Creator.

On Thursday morning, Aug. 28th, at 8 o'clock, the ringing of all the church bells and the blowing of all the factory whistles for five minutes ushered in the program of the day. Brass bands arrived from Wilkes-Barre, Catawissa, Berwick, Buckhorn and Lime Ridge. The Bloomsburg Band gave its service gratuitously both days. All incoming trains brought throngs of visitors, and the streets looked like a county fair.

Governor Stone, who had accepted an invitation to be present, arrived in the morning, accompanied by his private secretary, in time to attend the Historical meeting in the Normal School auditorium at half past ten o'clock. A large audience was present. Upon the stage and in the audience were many men and women who helped to make Bloomsburg a progressive industrial and educational center. Mayor Townsend presided, and opened the meeting with appropriate remarks. He then presented to Roland Hemingway the prize offered by the Century club for the best historical essay on the "Town of Bloomsburg," the prize being ten dollars in gold. Addresses were made by Governor Stone and Hon. Fred Ikeler, a brief history of the several churches in Bloomsburg was read by Rev. D. N. Kirkby, and an historical address on Bloomsburg was delivered by Col. J. G. Freeze. Several selections were sung by the Centennial Chorus.

At half past two the civic and industrial parade started from the fair grounds. It was headed by mounted police, followed by W. O. Holmes, chief marshal, and his aides, C. W. Funston, C. W. McKelvy, A. W. Duy and S. H. Harman. Then followed, in order, the Bloomsburg Band; Governor Stone and Mayor Townsend; Bloomsburg town council; Danville Post, G. A. R.; Ent Post, G. A. R.; the Catawissa Band; Knights of the Golden Eagle of Bloomsburg and Catawissa; Lime Ridge Band; Patriotic Order Sons of America; Order of United American Mechanics; Orangeville Band; Junior O. U. A. M.; Bricklayers' and Masons' Union of Berwick; Y. M. C. A. Cadets of Berwick, led by Col. A. D. Seely; John Knox Commandery, Knights of Malta, No. 12, of Wilkes-Barre; the Berwick Band; the Locomobile Club of Bloomsburg; the Ninth Regiment Band of Wilkes-Barre; industrial and mercantile floats. A prize of $25 was awarded John Knox Commandery for best appearance of secret organizations, and a special prize of $20 for exhibition drill.

The various floats were prepared by the following: F. P. Pursel, three floats; Richard Manufacturing Company; G. W. Keiter; Alexander Brothers; Stegmaier Brewing Company; J. Saltzer; *Morning Press;* Moyer Brothers; Tooley & Co., two floats; J. L. Dillon; White Milling Company; D. Lowenberg; L. T. Sharpless; Harman & Hassert; Atlantic Refining Company; R. E. Hartman; J. F. Hidlay; Brower & Glover; Bloomsburg Car Company; H. G. Supplee; W. F. Slagle; Bloomsburg Fair Association; Gomer Thomas. A wagon 106 years old was driven by Harvey Creveling.

The parade was reviewed by Governor Stone and Mayor Townsend from a stand erected on Market Square. After the parade the Governor was given a reception by Ent Post, G. A. R., in their hall, and after lunch at the Normal School he returned to Harrisburg. It was estimated that at least fifteen thousand people were present on this day.

In the evening at 8:30 o'clock a fine pyrotechnic display was shown on the Neal cinder tip, and concerts were given earlier in different portions of the town by the visiting bands.

Friday, Aug. 28th, was Firemen's day, and the visiting companies arrived on early trains and were met by their hosts and escorted to the various hose houses. Visitors came from all parts of this section of the State, until it was estimated that there were from twenty thousand to twenty-five thousand people in the town. The weather was all that could be desired. The parade started at half past one from the Town Hall, under the direction of William H. Gilmore, chief marshal, and his aides, William Webb, J. Ohl, S. H. Harman, John Welliver and G. W. Sterner. It was nearly a mile long. The visiting companies were: No. 3 Hose Company, Plymouth; Hook & Ladder Company, Northumberland; Eagle, Pittston; Lewisburg Fire Department; Good Will, Friendship, Continental, Washington Hose Companies, Danville; Reliance, Rangers, Berwick; Lape Hose Company, Mowrey Hose Company, Nanticoke. The following bands were in line: Bloomsburg, Berwick, Catawissa, Buckhorn, Danville, Lime Ridge and three drum corps. The Northumberland Company had with them a hand fire engine 106 years old.

The parade was the finest of the kind ever seen in this section. It was reviewed by Mayor Townsend and members of the committee from the stand on Market Square. After the parade the drill corps of Eagle Hose Company gave an exhibition drill, and was awarded a prize of $25. Then followed a hose contest by the Eagle, Reliance and Mowrey Companies, Eagle winning, with Reliance second.

The baseball games both days were attended by large crowds, the first day's game being between the Cuban Giants and Berwick, score 5-4, and the second between the Giants and Danville, score 9-4. A handsome sum was realized for the Centennial fund from these games.

Other attractions were the war balloon at Seventh and Market streets, where passengers were carried up one thousand feet, and an exhibition of wireless telegraphy by the Consolidated Wireless Telegraph and Telephone Company of Philadelphia, under the direction of Professor Shoemaker. Stations were erected at the Courthouse and Normal School, and the snapping of the sparks could be heard for some distance. This was the first exhibit of the kind in the interior of the State.

But the leading attraction, aside from the parade, was the Historical Museum. A wonderful collection of antiques was gathered by the Civic club in the old brick Presbyterian Church that stood on the present site of the Yorks residence. The articles were attractively and systematically arranged, and thousands of visitors were delighted by a visit there. Such a collection was never before, and probably never will be again, seen in Bloomsburg. It is impossible to name the thousands of articles here. One of the very interesting features at the Museum was the spinning by Mrs. J. S. Woods, an aged lady, on a spinning wheel. Mrs. S. A. Petriken was also present part of the time and operated a wheel that had been in her family since 1810. On the opening night Mrs. Petriken, aged eighty-seven years, sat at a piano which was bought for her by her father, Daniel Snyder, when she was a little girl. It was the first piano ever brought to Bloomsburg.

In the picture gallery of the Museum were portraits of many of the men who had helped to make Bloomsburg. Among them were Rev. D. J. Waller, Sr., Judge William Elwell, Senator Charles R. Buckalew, David Lowenberg, Prof. Henry Carver, William McKelvy, William Neal, Elisha Barton, L. B. Rupert, Peter Billmeyer, Daniel Snyder, Sr., William Snyder, William Sloan, A. J. Sloan, George Vance, Robert Cathcart, William Robison, Rev. J. P. Tustin, John R. Moyer, Joseph W. Hendershott, Dr. J. B. McKelvy, Gen. W. H.

Ent, Capt. C. B. Brockway and others. Altogether the Museum was an exhibition such as is rarely seen even in the large cities. The work of the ladies of the Civic club in preparing it was an arduous task, requiring many weeks, and they reaped a rich reward in the praises that were showered upon them for the splendid success of their efforts, and in the receipt of a substantial amount of money for the Centennial fund.

After all the expenses were paid there remained about $1,400 in the treasury, and this was subsequently donated by the committee to the Bloomsburg Public Library.

RELIGIOUS

Probably nothing illustrates more strikingly the pride which the citizens of Bloomsburg take in their town than the deep religious and artistic sentiment expressed in the many magnificent houses of worship which have been constructed for the different religious denominations here. The First Methodist Church, the First Presbyterian Church, St. Paul's Episcopal Church and St. Columba's Roman Catholic Church have homes than which there are few finer in this section, and they are soon to be followed by others, several congregations having taken definite steps to rebuild.

The congregations of St. Matthew's Lutheran Church and the Reformed Church, both of which have celebrated their centennials, have a growing building fund in hand, and the Baptist and Christian Churches, having outgrown their present homes, are preparing to build as soon as the funds warrant the outlay.

Many thousands of dollars are already invested in Bloomsburg church properties and the next five or ten years will mark the expenditure of many thousands more. It is no exaggeration to state that the church properties themselves represent an intrinsic value that is as great, if not greater, per capita than any other town of equal size in the United States.

St. Paul's Episcopal Church

Among Bloomsburg church properties the one which first assumed its present handsome proportions is St. Paul's Episcopal. For years the property occupying a commanding position at the corner of Main and Iron streets, extending almost a half square on Iron and more than that distance on Main, has been one of the show places of the town. The church and parish house, built of gray stone, are of Gothic architecture, and with the handsome tower, covered with beautiful ivy, make a picture that once seen is always remembered. The grounds surrounding the parish house and church proper are large and beautifully kept, and the rectory, on the same property, is one of the handsomest homes in this town of many beautiful residences. Handsome as is the church's exterior, the interior is equally beautiful. It is most handsomely finished, the soft coloring making an exceptionally attractive effect. Improvements have been made from time to time, but the original building lines have never been changed. The church property is one of the most valuable in central Pennsylvania.

St. Paul's parish is the oldest religious organization in Bloomsburg, dating from 1793, when Rev. Caleb Hopkins was appointed rector of the territory comprised within the forks of the Susquehanna. At this date a crude log building was erected in the town on the west side of the road "leading from the house of Esquire Elisha Barton to Berwick." It was through the efforts of Mr. Barton that the building was erected and the rector appointed. This church had no fireplace, but was heated by means of a charcoal fire in a rude grating before the chancel, the rector's face frequently being obscured by the smoke.

Rev. Caleb Hopkins officiated at this church at irregular intervals until 1806, when he was made stated minister, his field of labor including the churches of Bloomsburg, Jerseytown and Sugarloaf. He resided in that part of Bloomsburg known as Hopkinsville until his retirement in 1819. Rev. Mr. Snowden succeeded Mr. Hopkins in 1820 and took measures to have the church incorporated. This event occurred in 1824, the wardens and vestrymen being Daniel Pursel, Baltis Appelman, Littleton Townsend, Isaac Green, Robert Green, Philip Appelman, Elias Bidleman, Peter Melick and John Barton. Rev. William Eldred succeeded Mr. Snowden in 1825 and was the last to officiate in the old log church. This structure was replaced in 1827 by a frame building of larger size, which continued in use until the completion of the third church, a brick edifice, the cornerstone of which was laid in July, 1837. The next effort at church building was inaugurated in 1868, when legislative action was secured for the disinterment of and removal of the dead from that part of the burial ground at the

corner of Second and Iron streets in order to make room for another building, the cornerstone of which was laid in September, 1868. The first service in the building was held on Oct. 28, 1870, but it was not till June 28, 1881, that the dedication took place, Bishop Howe conducting the services and former rector Rev. T. H. Cullen preaching the sermon. E. R. Drinker, the senior warden, read the certificate of the vestry.

The cost of the building was $28,000. The acre of ground upon which the church and rectory stood was secured from Joseph Long for the sum of five shillings, by Elisha Barton, John Trembly and Edmund Crawford, in 1795. The rectory stands upon the site of the brick church, and was built in 1883. In 1850 the church came into possession of a house on East street by the will of Elizabeth Emmitt, and the proceeds of its sale were applied to the purchase of a pastoral residence on First street. The present rectory was erected in 1876 during the incumbency of Rev. L. Zahner.

In 1886 the parish extended a call to Rev. William C. Leverett, the rector of St. John's Church, Carlisle, which was accepted, and he remained in charge until 1895. During his incumbency the parish house was begun, and completed in 1892. It is a handsome stone structure with an auditorium, and choir and guild rooms on the first floor, and a dining hall and kitchen in the basement. It stands on the church grounds and is connected with the church by a stone corridor. The furniture for the auditorium was presented by Mrs. Hester Barton.

In 1891 the uncompleted tower of the church was finished by Col. J. G. Freeze, and a peal of bells was placed therein by Paul E. Wirt, Esq., both as memorials to deceased members of their families, and Mr. and Mrs. John A. Funston presented new stained glass windows for the chancel. A concrete pavement was laid about the church properties, the interior of the church was newly decorated, largely through the efforts of the late George S. Robbins, and a vested choir organized in 1892, by George E. Elwell.

With all these improvements, the parish was ready for the centennial which was held on May 29, 30 and 31, 1893. On these dates sessions of the archdeaconry of Williamsport were held in St. Paul's and Right Rev. N. S. Rulison, assistant bishop of the Diocese, and twenty-three clergymen were present, including two former rectors. Services were held in the church on each evening, and on Tuesday and Wednesday mornings, with addresses at different times by the Bishop, Rev. T. H. Cullen, Rev. H. L. Jones, D. D., Archdeacon Groff, Rev. W. C. Leverett, and others. A luncheon was served in the parish house on Wednesday to the visitors. The close of the first century of St. Paul's Church was marked by a season of delightful exercises.

Owing to physical infirmities, Rev. W. C. Leverett resigned on April 15, 1895, and was succeeded by Rev. D. N. Kirkby, who took charge on June 9th of the same year. In 1898 a new pipe organ was purchased, costing over $3,000, in place of the smaller organ purchased in 1874, the latter being the first one brought to this county. Mr. Kirkby resigned in 1904, and was followed by Rev. R. S. Nichols, who served as rector for two years. Rev. J. W. Diggles was then called, and remained until Aug. 1, 1912, when he resigned.

In October, 1912, the vestry extended a call to Rev. F. O. Musser, curate of St. Stephen's Church, Wilkes-Barre, which was accepted, and Mr. Musser entered upon his duties as rector of St. Paul's on Nov. 1, 1912. In May, 1913, the annual convention of the diocese of Harrisburg was held in this church.

The following is a list of clergymen who have officiated here: Rev. Caleb Hopkins, 1704-1818; Rev. Mr. Snowden, 1823; Rev. William Eldred, 1823-24; Rev. James Depuis, 1828-32; Rev. Benjamin Hutchins, 1832-33; Rev. G. C. Drake, 1833-42; Rev. William H. Bourne, 1842-44; Rev. Samuel T. Lord, 1845-46; Rev. A. A. Marple, 1846-48; Rev. Joel Rudderow, 1848-53; Rev. Henry Tullidge, 1853-57; Rev. A. M. Weilly, 1859-60; Rev. J. A. Russell, 1860-62; Rev. T. H. Cullen, 1863-70; Rev. John Hewitt, 1870-77; Rev. Louis Zahner, 1877-86; Rev. W. C. Leverett, 1886-95; Rev. D. N. Kirkby, 1895-1904; Rev. R. S. Nichols, 1904-06; Rev. J. W. Diggles, 1906-12; Rev. F. O. Musser, 1912 to the present.

In 1906 George E. Elwell resigned the position of choirmaster, after an almost continuous service of thirty-five years, about twenty years of which he was organist. He was instrumental in raising the money for the purchase of both pipe organs, and was a vestryman for thirty-three years.

In 1907 the vestibule at the church entrance was tiled, wainscoted and decorated by the members of St. Margaret's Guild, and in 1909 the aisles were tiled by the same organization, and the chancel was similarly improved by Mrs. George S. Robbins as a memorial to her husband. The beautiful brass lectern in the church was the gift of the children of Mrs.

Mary Drinker as a memorial to her, and a very handsome brass pulpit was presented by Robert C. Neal, Jr., of Harrisburg, as a memorial to his grandmother, Mrs. Martha H. Clark.

The present vestrymen are Paul E. Wirt, A. W. Duy, G. B. Boggs, Uriah Thornton, John Morris, J. L. Woods, James Mills, W. C. Fortune, C. S. Ranck, A. E. Rogers. Col. J. G. Freeze was a vestryman from 1886 to the time of his death, which occurred on July 8, 1913.

Lutherans

During the first fifty years of their history here the Lutherans, organized under the name of St. Paul's congregation, worshipped in a small building at the corner of First and Center streets, built in 1808 in partnership with the Reformed congregation. It was almost square, with galleries on three sides and a wineglass-shaped pulpit on the fourth side. It was of logs and held about five hundred persons. This building was removed in 1861, but the two congregations still own the lot and the burial ground adjoining. The old graveyard is now a serious obstruction to the improvement of that part of town, being overgrown with weeds and poison ivy. The joint ownership has prevented a division and sale of the property. This plot originally was bought from Ludwig Eyer for eight dollars.

Rev. Frederick Plitt was the first regular pastor for the Lutherans, but as early as 1800 Rev. Mr. Frederitze held services in the Episcopal church. The constitution of the church, adopted in 1808, was signed by Mr. Plitt and John Dietterick and Bernard Lilly, elders and trustees, and Bernard Stetler, deacon. The early records were in German, as were also the services until 1835. Thereafter both English and German were used alternately until 1851, when the tongue of the Fatherland was abandoned. The church was incorporated in 1856 as St. Matthew's.

Since Rev. Mr. Plitt the successive pastors have been: Rev. J. Frederick Engel, 1809-16; Rev. Peter Kessler, 1817-29; Rev. Jeremiah Schindel, 1830-37; Rev. William J. Eyer, 1837-45; Rev. Monroe J. Allen, 1845-47; Rev. William J. Eyer, 1847-51; Rev. Philip Weaver, 1851-53; Rev. E. A. Sharretts, 1853-58; Rev. J. R. Dimm, 1850-67; Rev. B. F. Alleman, 1867-72; Rev. J. R. Williams, 1872-75; Rev. J. McCron, 1875-78; Rev. O. D. S. Marclay, 1878-81; Rev. F. P. Manhart, 1881-89; Rev. P. A. Heilman, 1890-96; Rev. M. E. McLinn, 1896-1903; Rev. J. E. Byers, 1903 to the present date.

The church building on Market street now occupied by the Lutherans was erected in 1857, and in the following year was the meeting place of the East Pennsylvania synod. Since that time the building has been remodeled and additions built from time to time to meet the needs of the congregation, but it is still too small for their comfort. A larger and more imposing structure is in prospect and funds are being collected for the work. Several thousand dollars were expended during Mr. Manhart's pastorate upon chancel and pulpit furniture, repairs to property, and a pipe organ costing $900. A new parsonage was completed in 1891, and first occupied by Mr. Heilman, and the same year the lower room of the church was improved.

A few years ago, during Mr. Byers' pastorate, a fine new pipe organ was purchased, Mr. Andrew Carnegie contributing $800, and the congregation the balance, and the church was newly papered and carpeted. In November, 1907, this church observed the fiftieth anniversary of the dedication of its present church building, and the hundredth anniversary of the building of the first Lutheran church in Bloomsburg, by a celebration lasting from the 17th to the 24th, and including varied and very interesting exercises, participated in by a number of former pastors and others. The organizations of the church are: A large Sunday school, Young People's Society, Ladies' Aid Society, Women's Missionary Society, and Men's Brotherhood. A fund has been started for the erection of a new church. The present members of the church council are: Rev. J. E. Byers, pastor and president; F. H. Jenkins, lay president; W. A. Watters, secretary; W. H. Hidlay, treasurer. Elders, J. L. Wolverton, C. H. Albert, J. H. Birch, F. Bomboy, Daniel Creveling. Deacons, C. D. Bankes, W. A. Watters, Edward Roth, Claude Maust.

Reformed Church

Among the German settlers in Bloomsburg this denomination has been well represented. The first pastor to preach to them was Rev. John W. Ingold, the first services being held in the Episcopal church. Being denied the use of this building in 1806 the congregation made use of a schoolhouse on Fishing creek until the building of the co-operative church on the corner of First and Center streets, in 1808.

Rev. John Dietterich Adams succeeded to

the pulpit on the death of Mr. Ingold in 1807, and was followed by Rev. Jacob Dieffenbach in 1815. The latter removed his family to Espy, where a parsonage had been built for him, and entered upon a pastorate that covered but ten years, yet in that time he laid the foundations of most of the Reformed Churches in Columbia county. His field of labor included Bloomsburg, Briarcreek, Mifflinville, Muncy, Nescopeck, Wapwallopen, Shamokin, Catawissa, and several smaller points. His immediate successor was Rev. Mr. Larose, who died in office, of malarial fever. Rev. Richard Fisher of Catawissa preached at intervals until 1828, when Rev. Daniel S. Tobias became the pastor. Following came Revs. Henry Funk, William Goodrich, L. C. Sheip, F. J. Mohr, T. F. Hoffmier, G. D. Gurley, Walter E. Krebs, O. H. Strunck, S. R. Bridenbaugh.

On March 1, 1887, Rev. J. S. Wagner entered upon the duties of the pastorate of the Bloomsburg Reformed Church. Owing to ill health he served only one year. Rev. William T. Auman was pastor from June 1, 1889, to June 13, 1892. He was succeeded by Rev. C. H. Brandt, who served from Feb. 1, 1893, to Oct. 24, 1898. The new parsonage was erected during his pastorate. On Jan. 1, 1899, Rev. John D. Thomas, Ph. D., became the pastor, and continued his labors until May, 1909, when he was called to a charge in Ohio and was succeeded by Rev. W. C. Slough, the latter entering upon his duties Oct. 1, 1909, and serving until 1913. Rev. P. H. Hoover became pastor in the early part of 1914.

During the pastorate of Rev. Dr. Thomas the church celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of its establishment on the present site at the corner of Third and Iron streets, and the one hundredth anniversary of the founding of the Reformed Church in Bloomsburg. This celebration was held from Oct. 25 to 31, 1908, and was a most interesting occasion, not only to the members of the church, but to the entire community. An excellent program was successfully carried out.

Some years ago a vocalion was presented to the church by Mrs. M. E. Ent, and the same generous donor later supplanted the vocalion with a much larger pipe organ, dedicated on Palm Sunday, 1910, as a memorial to her daughter, Mrs. Fred Ikeler, her mother, Mrs. S. A. Petriken, and her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Snyder, Sr.

The church building and parsonage were thoroughly repaired and much improved by desired alterations during the summer of 1909.

The officers of the church in 1913 were the following: Elders, N. U. Funk, O. W. Cherrington, T. L. Smith; deacons, W. C. Mausteller, D. A. Leiby, H. I. Leiby.

Presbyterians

Even before the founding of Bloomsburg by Ludwig Eyer the Presbyterian denomination was active in this section of the county. As early as 1789 Asa Dunham, a native of Middlesex county, N. J., and a Revolutionary soldier, bought a farm on the hillside near the site of Buckhorn, the birthplace later of the Pursel family of Bloomsburg. Mr. Dunham lived there with his wife, mother-in-law and two brothers. While he was away from home one day the house burned and his entire family lost their lives. Some years later he married, the lady being his fifth wife. He preached occasionally at the barn of Elias Furman, between Bloomsburg and Espy, and at the Briarcreek or Hidlay Church.

Before the organization of the Presbyterian congregation in the town of Bloomsburg, in 1817, the people had been dependent on the generosity of the Episcopalians and Lutherans for the use of their houses of worship. After the organization the use of the Episcopal church was obtained for the nominal rental of $7 a year. The first elders elected were James McClure, Paul Leidy and Peter Pursel, and they at once prepared to erect a church building. They bought the lot now occupied by the Manse on Third street and erected a 36 by 40 foot building, with a deep gallery around three sides. Some discussion arose whether the entrance should be from the rear, as was the custom, or from the street. The new method prevailed.

The congregation united with the Briarcreek and Shamokin Churches in extending a call to Rev. Samuel Henderson, his services to be equally divided between the three churches, although the Bloomsburg Church had made preparations to provide the greater part of the support. He came the year of organization and greatly assisted in the building of the church. He continued to serve the church until 1824, when he was succeeded by Rev. John Niblock, from 1824 to 1826; Rev. James Lewers, an Irishman; Rev. Mr. Crosby, an easterner, the founder of the first Sunday school; Revs. Matthew B. Patterson, Robert Bryson, Irvin and Bigman.

Rev. John P. Hudson, a Virginian, served from 1832 to 1838, and was followed in quick succession by Revs. Tobey and Daniel M. Barber. Then in the fall of 1838 a call was

made to Rev. David J. Waller, a licentiate of the Newcastle Presbytery, who had preached in Bloomsburg in the summer of 1837. He accepted the call and was installed in May, 1839, his charge consisting of all of Columbia county. His pastorate continued uninterruptedly for thirty-three years, and his activities were such that not only did his congregation gain thereby, but the whole of the surrounding country formed the scene of his labors, as much in a material as in a spiritual way. Through his unflagging energy a railroad was built, industries established, many families brought to swell the population of Bloomsburg, and there was not a movement for the betterment of the condition of his people in which he did not take a prominent part. His home was the stopping place of all sorts and conditions of people, who were entertained with great hospitality. So many came to his home at one time that when the landlord of a neighboring inn put up a new sign some wag hung the old one over the door of Mr. Waller's house.

Subsequent pastors of this church have been Revs. Stuart Mitchell, D. D., until 1888; I. M. Patterson, until September, 1896; Rev. Dr. G. H. Hemingway, 1897 to 1909; and the present pastor, Rev. S. C. Dickson.

When the county seat came to Bloomsburg the congregation prepared to build anew, and the site on Market street was purchased. Napoleon LeBrun prepared the plans, and the second church was built at a cost of $3,000. The last services in the Third Street church were held in August, 1848, and the new church was dedicated the following Wednesday. Its site was that of the present Yorks home.

The lot formerly occupied by the old church on Third street was also used for cemetery purposes, and had long been sadly neglected. By proceedings in the court the remains were ordered removed, and a fine brick parsonage, known as the Manse, was erected upon this lot in 1880. The subject of building a new church had been under consideration for some time, and a fund started for this purpose. This culminated in the purchase of several lots at the corner of Fourth and Market streets, and the erection of the present handsome edifice, which was completed in 1891. It is of Hummelstown brownstone, and is very complete and beautiful in all its appointments. The officers of the church at the time were: Rev. I. M. Patterson, pastor; trustees, William Neal, H. V. White, C. A. Moyer, S. A. Wilson, L. Runyon; elders, William Neal, C. A. Moyer, Dr. J. Schuyler, C. G. Barkley. The building committee consisted of C. W. Miller and L. E. Waller. The last service was held in the old church on Sunday, June 7, 1891, and on June 11th the new church was dedicated, and without a debt. A large pipe organ was put in at this time.

The old brick church was used successively as a chewing gum factory, a printing office and for other purposes until purchased in 1903 by F. G. Yorks, who tore it down and erected there the stately mansion that is one of the ornaments of Bloomsburg.

At the time of the dedication of the present church the membership was 136, now it is 448, and the Sunday school has an enrollment of 319. The present officers are: C. W. Miller, W. L. White, R. J. Ruhl, W. B. Sutliff, A. N. Yost, elders; W. H. Brower, clerk; Arthur S. Clay, R. J. Ruhl, M. K. Yorks, trustees; M. Milleisen, treasurer; W. H. Eyer, secretary. The superintendent of the Sunday school is Prof. W. B. Sutliff.

On July 13, 1914, Rev. D. J. Waller, Jr., son of the former pastor, and principal of the State Normal School, delivered the dedicatory address at the laying of the cornerstone of the Sunday school building, which will be a model of utility, sanitation, convenience and beauty. It is 40 by 80 feet, connected with the church by a wing 28 by 54 feet, and is constructed of Hummelstown brownstone, to correspond with the church. It is estimated to cost thirty thousand dollars. Composing the building committee are: Arthur S. Clay, John Lewis Moyer, Frank P. Pursel, David J. Waller, Jr., and Hiester V. White. The treasurer of the building fund is Robert J. Ruhl; the architect of the building, George E. Savage, of Philadelphia; the contractor and builder, Aaron C. Jury, Bloomsburg.

Methodists

One of the most imposing edifices in this section of the State is the First Methodist Episcopal church of Bloomsburg, at Market and Third streets. Massive in construction and artistic in design, it is a religious home of which the congregation may well feel proud. The first Methodist service was held in the Episcopal church in Bloomsburg in 1829 by Rev. George Lane of Berwick. Rev. Wesley Howe, stationed at Berwick in 1831, preached occasionally in the churches in Centre township and at Bloomsburg, and in the latter part of that year exchanged with Rev. Alem Brittain, who preached to a large audience in the Bloomsburg schoolhouse. This was the be-

ginning of regular services here, and in the following year a class was formed, which included Dr. Harman Gearhart, William Paul, Jesse Shannon, Delilah Barton and others. Preaching was sometimes held in the schoolhouse, and when the attendance was small in the carpenter shop of William Paul, on Market, between First and Second streets.

In 1835 a frame church was built on Third street, being replaced in 1857 by a brick structure, dedicated by Bishop Levi Scott. The pastor at that time was Rev. George Warren. A list of the pastors of this church will be found in the previous chapter on religious denominations of the county. Most of them up to 1862 were in charge of other churches in addition to that of Bloomsburg. At present it is a charge by itself.

Pastors exclusively in charge of the Bloomsburg Church have been: Revs. D. C. John, R. E. Wilson, J. A. Price, J. A. Melick, B. H. Crever, N. S. Buckingham, J. H. McGarragh, J. S. McMurray, M. L. Smyser, E. H. Yocum, John Donahue, D. S. Monroe, F. B. Riddle, up to 1886. It was during the pastorate of the last named that the present commodious parsonage was purchased—1884. After that date the rapid growth of the congregation made the building of a larger church very necessary, and steps were taken looking towards that end. The lots between the church lot and Market street were purchased, and during the pastorate of Rev. B. C. Conner active measures were adopted and the new church scheme culminated.

Ground was broken in the fall of 1895, and on Sunday, May 2, 1896, the cornerstone was laid. The contract for the stone work had been awarded to Thomas Evans, of Danville. The walls were about completed when, on Aug. 24, 1896, Mr. Evans accidentally fell from the northeast corner to the ground, a distance of about thirty feet, and was killed. A stained glass window, the gift of his workmen, marks the point where he fell.

The new church was dedicated on Sunday, Sept. 19, 1897, with imposing ceremonies. It is built of Elk Run graystone, trimmed with Indiana limestone, and cost $65,000. It is one of the largest and finest church edifices in this section, having a seating capacity of 1,200 in the auditorium, and by opening the glass partition between that and the Sunday school room 800 more can be seated. The large stained glass window at the front, and the fine pipe organ, were the gifts of Mrs. Freas Brown. The other windows were contributed by classes and individuals. The trustees of the church at the time of the building were: G. W. Correll, J. C. Brown, L. N. Moyer, Dr. J. J. Brown, M. P. Lutz, C. C. Peacock, L. E. Whary, W. R. Ringrose, S. C. Creasy. The building committee consisted of Messrs. J. C. Brown, Moyer, Peacock, Correll, W. R. Kocher. The pastor was Rev. B. C. Conner.

The pastors of this church since Rev. F. B. Riddle, 1886, have been: S. M. Frost, 1886-88; S. W. Sears, 1889-91; W. G. Ferguson, 1892-94; B. C. Conner, 1895-99; W. M. Frysinger, 1900-02; W. P. Eveland, 1903-05; P. F. Eyer, 1905; M. L. Ganoe, 1906-07; E. R. Heckman, 1907 to the present.

The officers are as follows: J. C. Brown, president of trustees; W. R. Kocher, secretary; Dr. J. J. Brown, treasurer; C. H. Kline, financial secretary; Fred Holmes, official board treasurer; F. B. Hartman, Sunday school superintendent. The church membership in 1913 is 1,036, and of the Sunday school, 1,465.

Baptist Church

Among the several congregations of town which contemplate new church homes in the near future is the Baptist congregation, whose present edifice is located on Third between Iron and Catherine streets. Established fifty-five years ago at the same location, the church has had a steady, substantial growth, and at different times, to satisfy the growing demands of the congregation, improvements have been made to the church structure, but at the present day it is again inadequate to the needs. The parsonage of the church is located on First street.

The first efforts to establish the Baptist faith in Bloomsburg were made in 1840 by Rev. J. Green Miles, who preached in the Methodist church once and in the union meetinghouse six times. The next minister to come was Rev. William S. Hall, of Berwick, who preached two sermons in 1843 and baptized John Snyder in Fishing creek in January of that year. This was the first immersion in the town. For some years afterward services were held at various places in Bloomsburg by Revs. Joseph B. Morris and A. D. Nichols. In 1858 Rev. J. R. Shanafelts, of Berwick, began to preach once in three weeks in the courthouse, and in less than a year a house of worship was dedicated. This structure, with many alterations, is the one at present in use.

The church was organized with Martin C. Woodward as deacon; John Snyder, clerk; Daniel Breece, treasurer; and with nineteen members on the roll. They were: Martin C.

Woodward, Sarah J. Woodward, Isaac Tyler, Susan Tyler, Harriet Roan, Lena Fidler, Sarah A. Phillips, John Snyder, Richard Edwards, Martha Edwards, Daniel Breece, Robert Roan, Elizabeth Cadman, Maria Logan, Margaret Derr, Mary A. Breece, Lucy Cosper, Mary N. Powell, Mahala Brittain.

Mr. Shanafelts resigned after a three years' ministry and his successors have been: Revs. J. G. Penny, G. W. Scott, J. P. Tustin, C. W. Smith, D. J. R. Strayer, and again, in 1885, Rev. J. P. Tustin. Rev. W. T. Galloway came in 1888 and during his term the church was improved at a cost of $1,100. Subsequent pastors have been: Rev. George Weeks, 1892-95; Rev. William M. Tinker, 1896-97; Rev. J. D. Smith, 1898-1903; Rev. W. M. Tinker, 1903-06; Rev. R. G. Smith, 1906-10; and the present pastor, Rev. T. E. Jepson, who came in 1911. In 1903 further improvements were made to the church, and in 1913 the Sunday school room was enlarged.

Rev. T. E. Jepson, pastor of the church, is one of the youngest veterans of the Civil war in the State, having enlisted as a drummer boy at the age of twelve.

The present officers are: Deacons, C. B. Edwards, T. E. Hyde, M. E. Stackhouse, James Sterner; trustees, Dr. H. Bierman, W. C. Johnston, John Shultz, James Reeser, Franklin Keller; clerk, T. V. Gunter; treasurer, H. R. Kahler.

Roman Catholics

The first religious services held in Bloomsburg agreeably to the ritual of the Roman Catholic Church were in the days of the construction of the Pennsylvania canal, the workmen on which were mostly Irish Catholics. Father Fitzpatrick of Milton officiated at different times during this period. In 1844 Father Fitzsimmons held Mass on several occasions for the workmen who erected the Bloomsburg iron furnaces. These services were held at the home of Michael Casey on Iron street, near the canal, every month, but the floating population departed and the remainder was too small to support a pastor. From then until 1874 a congregation was slowly collected under the ministrations of Fathers Sherdon, Murray, McGinnis, Smith and Noonan, from Sunbury; and Schleuter, from Danville.

Finally the stone church once occupied by the Primitive Methodists, on Third, between Iron and Center streets, was purchased, rebuilt and rededicated under the protection of St. Columba. The pastoral residence adjoining was bought in 1883. Fathers O'Brien, Reilly, Clarke and McCann were successive pastors until 1889. Father J. R. Murphy succeeded Father McCann, and was followed in 1910 by Rev. Father E. A. Burhard, the present incumbent.

The present handsome brick church was erected in 1913, and dedicated on Oct. 12th of that year. The brick residence on the corner of Third and Iron streets was removed seventy feet to the west and on its site the new church was built. The residence is used as a rectory. The new church is 43 by 85 feet, and the total cost of the building and furnishings was over sixteen thousand dollars. Improvements to the rectory, pavements and the grounds totaled a cost of over four thousand more.

Evangelicals

The Central Pennsylvania Conference of the Evangelical Association in March, 1873, decided to occupy Bloomsburg as a mission and place it under the care of Rev. R. C. Bowersox, together with several other points. Services had been held in the "Port Noble" schoolhouse in 1867 by Rev. U. W. Harris, and a class formed with George Rishel as leader. Other members were Joseph Garrison, Henry Garrison, Elijah Strohm and Tobias Henry. Regular services had been held after that, but it was not till 1880 that the congregation worshipped in their own house, built on a lot purchased in 1873. Bishop Thomas Bowman, himself a native of Briarcreek township, dedicated the completed building on Dec. 11th.

Pastors of this church have been: Revs. R. C. Bowersox, 1873-74; J. N. Irvine, 1875-76; A. W. Sheuberger, J. S. Hertz, 1877; G. W. Hunter, 1878-79; L. K. Harris, 1879-80; S. E. Davis, 1880-81; S. P. Rehmer, 1882-84; H. W. Buck, 1885-88; J. F. Shultz, 1888-89; A. W. Swengle, C. W. Hunter, 1889-90; C. L. Sones, 1890-93; J. Womeldorf, 1893-95; G. W. Currin, 1895-99; J. W. Messenger, 1899-1900; J. W. Bentz, 1900-03; J. Shambach, 1903-07; E. B. Bailey, 1907-11; and Rev. S. E. Koontz, the present pastor, who came to the parish in 1911.

During 1894 the congregation became known as the United Evangelical Church, owing to the denominational change of name. In 1898 the present parsonage on Fourth street was erected.

The church has made remarkable strides financially and spiritually, and recently the

mortgage on the parsonage was entirely paid, freeing the church completely of debt.

Church of Christ

Starting out a few years ago with only a few members who held regular meetings in a room over the Hess jewelry store, the congregation of the Church of Christ has grown rapidly until now they own a large corner lot at Fourth and West streets and occupy a handsome frame structure built upon the West street side of the lot. Intervening between these two extremes, however, there were years of struggle and toil, the results of which the congregation is now reaping. After purchasing the present lot they built a small rude structure on Fourth street in which they met until it proved to be inadequate to meet the demands of the congregation, so the present structure was erected.

This church was organized March 10, 1902, the first pastor being Rev. R. H. Sawtelle, of the Stillwater Church. He was succeeded in 1904 by Rev. G. C. Zeigler. Following pastors have been Revs. H. R. Bixell, 1910-12; H. H. Carter, 1912-14; and C. V. Huffer, the present pastor. The present officers of the church are: G. G. Baker, A. M. Stevens, W. Brooking, J. W. Mordan, A. L. Walter, C. D. Follmer, O. W. Ashworth, Charles Munson.

Pentecostal Church

The Eighth Street Mission Church was erected in 1893 by W. B. Cummings, and was first called the Methodist Mission. On July 9, 1908, it was organized as the Pentecostal Church of the Nazarene, with Rev. H. G. Trumbauer as pastor. He served until July, 1912, when he accepted a call elsewhere, and was succeeded by Rev. H. N. Haas, who began his pastorate on April 1, 1913.

A. M. E. Church

The African Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1870. Rev. D. J. Waller, Sr., gave the building site on First street, near Market, and Mrs. Edgar donated the lumber for the building. The first pastor was Rev. John Henson, who had been a slave at one time. His successor was Rev. William West. The present pastor is Rev. W. T. Watson, who also has charge of the Danville Church.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

The Y. M. C. A. of Bloomsburg was organized Nov. 16, 1890, in Hartman's hall, and the first officers elected were: Rev. D. J. Waller, Jr., president; W. H. Brooke, vice president; A. N. Yost, secretary; W. B. Cummings, corresponding secretary; E. B. Tustin, treasurer. Rooms were secured in the second and third floors of the Dentler building, and included a meeting hall, reading and game rooms, which were conveniently fitted up and nicely furnished.

In 1899 the William Neal property was purchased and rearranged for the use of the association. Dr. Waller was president until 1894, and his successors were Dr. J. P. Welsh, S. C. Creasy, F. N. Turner, C. H. Albert and W. L. White. The successive secretaries were B. F. Armstrong, C. E. Kesty, C. D. Lynn, B. F. Armstrong, U. G. Morgain, A. E. Barton and W. H. Walters.

Excellent work was done, but the financial support was not sufficient to warrant a continuance, so in December, 1905, an offer having been made for the purchase of the property, it was sold to Caldwell Consistory for $12,000, and the association suspended April 1, 1906. They then purchased from J. L. Dillon the Phillips lot, on Market street, next to the post office, for $8,000, and in April, 1906, sold 4 feet front and 90 feet depth to the First National Bank for $1,500. The remainder of the lot is still owned by the Association, but is vacant, and there is no immediate prospect of its being utilized for Y. M. C. A. purposes.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

A power for good in the life of Bloomsburg was the Young Women's Christian Association, which, organized several years ago, endeavored and succeeded in doing for the girls of the town what the Young Men's Christian Association did for the men. Not only was the religious part of the girls' lives given careful direction, but classes in practical subjects were conducted, the better preparing them for future careers. Located in the Evans building, the Association succeeded in getting close to a large number of the girls of the community and the work has without doubt left its imprint. Many social affairs given under the direction of the Association aided mightily in maintaining interest. Unfortunately the work lagged for want of financial support, and the organization disbanded. Mrs. George E. Wilbur was the organizer and the leading spirit during its existence.

YOUNG MEN'S CLUB

This club is a development of the Bible class of St. Matthew's Lutheran Church, which started with five members. At a banquet in 1913 the proposition was made to organize a club for young men of the town, regardless of religious affiliation, who were without a proper place for social meetings and amusements. The result was the formation of the Young Men's Club, which has grown in 1914 to a membership of 118, with an average age of twenty-five years, and has become a power for good in the community. In the latter year they rented the old office of Col. John G. Freeze, on Center street, near Third, where they have a library, reading room, game and smoking room. The officers are: D. L. Bomboy, president; S. J. Johnston, vice president; W. E. Shaffer, secretary; Howard Bomboy, treasurer. Any young man is eligible for membership and the monthly dues are very low. It is under the direct care of the Lutheran Brotherhood.

ROSEMONT CEMETERY

The Rosemont Cemetery Company was organized by a number of leading citizens in 1854. Prior to that time there were burial grounds on several of the church properties. The Episcopalians used their grounds up to the time of the erection of the present stone church, its predecessor, the brick church, then standing on the site of the rectory, up to 1868. Where the Presbyterian manse now is their church, a frame building, stood, and the surrounding grounds were used by them as a cemetery. A number of graves were in the Methodist lot, and the Welsh Baptists also buried around their church, which stood on the site of Paul E. Wirt's mansion. The Lutherans and German Reformed congregations owned jointly the lot on First and Center streets where their union church stood. The church was torn down many years ago, but the graves still remain, in a dilapidated condition. When the other grounds named were needed for other purposes the dead were removed to Rosemont.

The first minutes of the meetings of the board of directors of the Rosemont Cemetery Company are dated June 11, 1854, when a meeting was held at the home of Daniel Snyder, Sr., those present being Mr. Snyder, Daniel Melick, Jesse Shannon, Erastus Barton, Rev. William Weaver and Rev. D. J. Waller, Sr. The first board of directors consisted of those gentlemen and Anthony Witman, Bernard Rupert, E. P. Lutz, L. B. Rupert and S. Mendenhall. A committee composed of Messrs. Waller, Witman and B. Rupert was appointed to select a site for the cemetery. They reported, and at a meeting of the stockholders, Nov. 9, 1854, "the hill north of the town, and immediately adjoining it," was selected. D. Snyder was the first president, and E. P. Lutz the first secretary. L. B. Rupert succeeded Snyder, and Mr. Waller was elected president in 1856, and continued to serve until 1893, when Colonel Freeze was chosen and so acted up to the time of his death in 1913, when Frank Ikeler was elected.

The Soldiers' Circle was donated May 2, 1862. In 1888 additional land was purchased from the Bloomsburg Iron Company, and other lands were added at various times. Improvements have been made by the erection of a sexton's lodge and a superintendent's office, at either side of the entrance; by a fountain; and by a brick pavement from the entrance to the top of the hill. In 1895 a large tract of land up the Light Street road was purchased, and named New Rosemont, but very few interments have been made there, probably on account of the location, being up a long hill. In 1914 thirty acres were bought by the company along the road between Bloomsburg and Espy, and a new cemetery has been laid out, which will no doubt be needed in the near future, owing to the crowded condition of Rosemont. The present officers of the company are: Frank Ikeler, president; C. L. Pensyl, secretary; W. H. Hidlay, treasurer; W. R. Ringrose, superintendent; other directors, G. G. Baker, J. W. Harman, W. E. Shaffer, T. L. Smith, J. G. Quick, C. A. Kleim, P. K. Vannatta.

Mr. Ringrose has been superintendent since 1902. He is the first one in that position who has given his entire time to the care of the grounds, and under him they have been greatly improved. When he assumed the office the company had a debt of $5,500. This was paid off, and $5,000 additional has been expended for more land and for betterments, under the direction of the efficient board of directors.

AMUSEMENT HOUSES

The *Bloomsburg Opera House* was built in 1874 by B. H. Vannatta and Edward Rawlings. At that time it was far ahead of any public hall the town had ever had, its predecessors having been merely rooms on the upper floors of store buildings. Snyder's hall, in the building now occupied by the H. B. Sharpless hardware store and the City Cafe, and Hartman's

hall, on the third floor of what is now the Elks' building, were the leading ones. Neither had a stage. The opera house was conducted by the lessees of the owners until 1876, when it passed to the ownership of I. W. McKelvy, whose lessees operated it until 1895. Then P. A. Evans and J. R. Fowler bought it, and the latter managed it until Mr. Evans's death, when his half interest passed to his daughter, the wife of Dr. J. S. John. A few years later Mr. Fowler died, and Dr. John purchased his interest. The auditorium was much improved, the stage was enlarged and a gallery built, and the name changed to the Columbia Theatre. It was run by lessees until September, 1914, when Dr. John assumed the management.

The *New Lyric* is an attractive moving picture house in the L. T. Sharpless building. The first floor was rebuilt for this purpose, and opened in 1911 by L. T. Sharpless and W. W. Fagely, who have made it a popular place of amusement.

The *Arcade* was the next bidder for public favor. It is in what was the furniture store of W. J. Correll & Co., and was opened in 1913 with H. B. Correll as manager. It enjoys a liberal patronage.

The *Victoria*, built by L. J. Chamberlin, of Shamokin, and opened early in 1914, is one of the handsomest picture houses in this section, costing about $25,000, and with a seating capacity of 1,200. It is up to date in every respect. J. W. Larned is the manager.

Three other moving picture rooms have been opened, at various times, but succumbed after a short run.

The *Midway*, owned by Thomas B. Moore and H. J. Achenbach, opened in 1906, is an amusement hall that has met the public wants in various ways. It has been used as a bowling alley, billiard room, dance hall, for poultry exhibitions, industrial fairs and the like. The building is well adapted to its uses, and its motto, "A nice place for nice people," has always been well maintained by the management.

OLD CITIZENS OF BLOOMSBURG

Among those who were prominent and active citizens in the earlier days, and who have gone to the "great beyond," the descendants of many of whom are now among the representative citizens of the town, were Dr. David Scott, Dr. John Ramsay, Daniel Snyder, Sr., William Robison, Philip Chrisman, William McKelvy, Rev. D. J. Waller, Sr., William Hurley, Caleb Barton, Eli Barton, Elisha Barton, William Neal, John R. Moyer, L. B. Rupert, Elias Mendenhall, William Sloan, Joseph W. Hendershott, A. J. Sloan, Robert F. Clark, Philip Unangst, John M. Chamberlin, David Lowenberg, Dr. Jacob Schuyler, John K. Grotz, I. S. Kuhn, J. J. Brower, Issachar Evans, A. J. Evans, Col. Samuel Knorr, M. C. Sloan, John A. Funston, James K. Eyer, Joseph Sharpless, Andrew Rupert, E. P. Lutz, C. F. Knapp, John Wolf, Senator Charles R. Buckalew, Judge William Elwell, Dr. J. B. McKelvy, Isaiah W. McKelvy, Rev. J. P. Tustin, H. J. Clark, E. R. Drinker, Charles G. Barkley, C. B. Brockway, M. S. Appleman, Josiah Furman, G. W. Correll, P. S. Harman, Robert Cathcart, Peter Billmyer, William Snyder, Gen. W. H. Ent, George Hassert, Henry Rosenstock, B. F. Hartman, as well as many others.

BRASS BANDS

For many years Bloomsburg has had at least one brass band. Before the Civil war there were two, and from these one was organized and went to the war with the Iron Guards. In 1865 at a citizens' meeting a subscription was taken up, and W. H. Gilmore was authorized to go to Harrisburg and purchase instruments for a band organized at that time, with John Hower as leader.

In 1871 the Bloomsburg Band was started with T. L. Gunton as president, and A. W. Monroe as leader. In 1884 the band obtained a charter. It has had a number of leaders, among them Davis Brooks, who served faithfully for many years. The most notable one was F. H. Losey, who afterwards attained prominence as a bandmaster and composer. The band has had its ups and downs, but through it all T. L. Gunton, its first and only president and manager, has never wavered, and now has the satisfaction of having a fine band of about thirty members, mostly young men, well equipped, a credit to the town and to themselves, as the result of his persistence. The present leader is Clarence G. Herr.

In 1888 William H. Gilmore organized a band and equipped it with uniforms and instruments. It was known as Gilmore's Band, and Thomas Metherel was the leader. After doing good service for five years the organization was discontinued in 1893, and the town had but one band for the next fourteen years.

The Citizens' Band was organized in April, 1907, with eleven members, who had left the Bloomsburg Band. Charles P. Elwell was the bandmaster, and a few months later E. M. Savidge became manager. Through Professor

Elwell's efforts additional members were secured among the more experienced players, until it numbered nearly thirty men. Rapid progress was made under his direction, and the band established a high reputation as one of the best musical organizations in this section. He retired in 1910, and Frank Hower served as leader for a time, when he was succeeded by L. L. James, the present efficient director.

FERNVILLE

Fernville, although a suburb of Bloomsburg, is in Hemlock township, situated just across Fishing creek at the Hemlock bridge at Railroad street. The land on which it stands formerly belonged to the Bloomsburg Iron Company and later was purchased by E. R. and F. P. Drinker, who laid out the level part of it in town lots about 1890. County Commissioner C. E. Welliver erected the third house that was built there. The village contains about fifty-five houses. The population is about three hundred. Fernville is in the south election district of Hemlock township and has about seventy-five voters. A good schoolhouse furnishes educational quarters for the children in the grades, while some attend the Bloomsburg high school or the normal.

Here are located the dairy farms of J. G. Quick and H. J. Traub, and the greenhouses of George Kressler.

CHAPTER XV

BERWICK AND WEST BERWICK

Nature prepared the site of Berwick and man has established upon the spot an ideal modern industrial community of almost 14,000 souls. The first settlers considered it a logical site, and their wisdom has been proved by the subsequent development of the town. When the borough was laid out the limits were made one mile each way, but this restricted area has been overflown, and the result is the existence of three growing suburbs, which absorb the overflow in part, the borough of Nescopeck, in Luzerne county, caring for the remainder.

With the territorial expansion which followed the industrial development of Berwick, the populated area was extended across the west line of the town, and West Berwick came into being, with a population of 5,512; on the north line grew up the suburb of North Berwick, in Briarcreek township, with a population of 1,430; East Berwick, lying in Salem township, Luzerne county, is actually a part of Berwick and holds a population of 1,350; while Nescopeck, just across the Susquehanna in Luzerne county, could well be termed South Berwick, with a population of 1,578. Add to this the population of Berwick proper, and we have a total of 15,227 persons dependent in a great measure upon the car works, shops and foundries of Greater Berwick.

The expansion of Berwick has but partially met the growing demands of the people, not from failure to realize the necessity, but because of the growth setting the pace for the promoters of improvements and expansion. Within the ten years previous to 1914 fifty-three new streets, totaling a length of twenty-three miles, have been laid out; ten miles have been graded, two miles paved with brick, and sixteen miles of sidewalks laid. Twenty-eight miles of new water mains have been laid, and eleven miles of gas mains.

Upon the public schools the sum of $105,000 has been expended, while over $60,000 has been spent upon modern sewers. Part of this amount has come from the American Car and Foundry Company, a history of which is found further on, the company employing during working seasons at full capacity 6,200 men, to whom is paid out the monthly sum of $260,000 in wages. Besides this, the monthly wage list of the Baer Silk Mills, the smaller factories and shops, and the numerous stores and mercantile establishments, form a total of no mean proportions, unequaled by any other town in Columbia county.

With this fitting introduction to the industrial city we will turn backward to the little village of Berwick, or "Owensville," the nucleus of the present city.

FOUNDING OF THE TOWN

When the land office was opened by the Penns in 1769 for the sale of the estate of Pennsylvania, Evan Owen, a member of the Society of Friends, was one of the first to

take advantage of the opportunity to obtain a home in the new world. He made his first journey of reconnoissance with Benjamin Doan and others in 1772, coming from Harris' Ferry in a "Durham" boat, and stopping at the mouth of Fishing creek, but the troublous times caused him to return to a more civilized locality. In 1780, eight years later, he came back and selected as a permanent residence the point opposite the mouth of Nescopeck creek. He himself did not settle here until a period of six years had intervened. In the meantime John and Robert Brown were induced by Owen to go to his lands and make a home.

The Browns and their families made the journey overland to Catawissa, where the Quakers had already a thriving settlement, in the period between 1780 and 1787. From that village they went in canoes to the falls of Nescopeck, landed on the site of Berwick and located their separate allotments of land. During the first year they fastened treetops together, covering them with bark, and thus made shelters for the period between their arrival and the harvesting of the simple crops of the virgin soil. The following year more substantial homes of logs were erected, as the farming land had proved to be of good quality.

The influx of actual settlers and the admirable site of the settlement induced Owen to lay out a permanent town in 1786. The act was a wise one. The location, two hundred feet above the river, with the opening in the hills southward offering an outlet to the older settlements, and the ample supply of fuel and water, combined with the picturesqueness of the surroundings, offered a site that has demonstrated its suitability through all the following years.

The first settler to erect a dwelling was John Brown, who built on the south side of Front street, near Market, Robert Brown locating on the opposite side. Evan Owen himself built a house on the site of the present "St. Charles Hotel," while Samuel Jackson, a brother-in-law, took the opposite corner. Josiah Jackson, brother of Samuel, opened the first hat shop on Front street, below Market. James Evans, a millwright, John Smith and Henry Traugh complete the list of the first settlers.

Owen made an extended trip through the lower counties of the State, selling lots in the projected town, and was fairly successful. James Stackhouse, a wealthy farmer of Bucks county, came and built a home on Second street. He planted the first orchard, which was vigorous for many years after the incorporation of the town. Others who came were Thomas Cole, James Herrin, Benjamin Doan and Jacob Cooper.

At first the town was laid off into lots and the streets marked by blazing trees. From these arboreal surroundings arose the names of the streets Oak, Vine, Mulberry, Pine, Chestnut and Walnut. At first the residents called the town Owensville, but the Quaker proprietor was modest and the name he gave it was that of his old home in England—Berwick-on-Tweed—with the hyphenated attachment dropped. After the settlement of the conflicting claims of Connecticut and Pennsylvania part of the town plot was taken from Owen and included in Salem township, Luzerne county. This portion is now the site of East Berwick.

In 1800, John Jones opened the first store in the town on what is now the site of T. H. Doan's hardware store. In the course of time travel through the town increased and the necessity of taverns became evident. The first one in the town was opened in 1804, at the corner of Second and Market streets, by John Brown. He gave it the title of the "Golden Lamb." John Jones was the next proprietor, and was succeeded by Abraham Klotz and Frederick Nicely. During the latter's ownership the place was known as the "Cross Keys." Before the bridge was built William Brien established a ferry and kept a tavern at the site of the old bridge. As an adjunct to this hostelry Richard Smith built a log house below Brien's place, where he carried on the vocations of shoemaking and the distilling of a brand of "squirrel" whiskey. Samuel F. Headley later kept a public house at the corner of Front and Mulberry streets, which he called the "Stage Coach Inn."

In 1805 a market house was erected in the center of the street afterwards named from it, between Second and Third. It was supported on large square pillars, the space beneath being adapted to the storage of wagons and the protection of the horses. It was lighted by small green glass "bull's-eyes," which gave but little light and almost completely prevented ventilation. This building was devoted to school purposes, preaching, public assemblies and elections, and most of the denominations of the present day had their birth in this humble and crudely built edifice. At this time the housewives of the village were accustomed to spend "washday" on the banks of the river, and the whole year round they left

their iron kettles hanging along the trees that fringed the shore.

The first children born in Berwick were John and Anne Brown, children of Robert Brown (Anne was the wife of Jesse Bowman, deceased, and the first person married in Berwick). The first church built was the Quaker, a log building, where C. C. Evans' residence now stands. The first lawyer was named Bancroft; first judge, John Cooper; doctors, Mooreland and Beisswick; postmaster, William Brien; schoolmaster, Isaac Holloway; preachers, Carson and Painter.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

As time passed the necessity for adequate roads to attract the patronage of the traveler caused the founders of Berwick to apply to the State for help. In 1787, Evan Owen was appointed to superintend the construction of a State road from Nescopeck falls to the Lehigh. Two years later the work was completed and the Indian trail supplanted by a passable road. On March 19, 1804, the Susquehanna & Lehigh Turnpike & Road Company was incorporated, and in 1805 the old road was made over into a graded turnpike at a great expense, both to the State and to private capitalists. Andrew Shaner, of Berwick, was one of the contractors, and Christian Bowman was the first traveler to make the journey through to Easton. The Susquehanna & Tioga Turnpike Road Company was chartered in 1806 to build a road to the northern line of the State. This road was finally completed to Towanda, Pa., in 1818. Among the projectors and stockholders were Nicholas Seybert, Andrew Shaner, Jesse Bowman, Jacob Mack, McKinney Buckalew and John Bastian.

William Brien's ferry being inadequate for the demands of the public, in 1812 a bridge company was formed, with the following officers: President, Abram Miller, Sr.; treasurer, John Brown; managers, Silas Engle, Thomas Bowman, Elisha Barton, Jr. Theodore Burr received the contract and completed the bridge in 1814. It was 1,260 feet long, with piers of heavy planked timber, and cost $52,435. The bridge formed the connecting link for the highways, and a continuous route was thus established between Towanda and Easton. The position of Berwick at the junction of these two roads was of immense advantage, and she dated her growth and prosperity from the time of their construction. An era of building was inaugurated. Frame and brick houses replaced the simple log structures of the pioneers and the village began to assume the aspect of a town. The first frame dwelling built at this period, by Robert Brown, stood on Front street until 1902, when it was torn down, although still in a fair state of preservation. The first brick house erected in the town, by Honteter Seybert, in 1816, was a tavern, named after himself. It later received the name of "St. Charles." The present hotel of that name is built on the site of the old one.

EARLY INDUSTRIES

The force of the current in the Susquehanna induced Evan Owen to build a gristmill on the banks, in the hope of utilizing the water-power, but the attempt resulted in failure. John Jones was more successful in his establishment of a limekiln on the banks of the river. He obtained his raw material from a ledge on the island that at that time existed in the river near the Berwick side. The site is simply a sandbar now. The forge across the river on Nescopeck creek added to the prosperity of Berwick somewhat during later years, as did the foundry of George Mack, located at Foundryville, about a mile north of town.

The first assessment list gives these names of the founders of the respective industries and vocations in Berwick: John and Peter Sult, coopers; John Brown, carpenter; Aquilla Starr, blacksmith; Benjamin Doan, tailor; Abel Dalby, chairmaker and painter; Jonathan Cooper, mason; —— Bush, dyer; Henry Traugh, tanner; —— Vallershamp, dentist; Herman Inman, tinner; Sleppy & Co., gunsmiths; James Evans, wheelwright; —— Marshall, silversmith; Roxanna Cartwright, milliner; —— Stackhouse, butcher; Polly Mullen, weaver; Samuel Herrin, cabinetmaker; Col. John Snyder, saddle and harness maker; John Jones, lime burner.

Paul Thompson came to Berwick in 1798 and erected the first pottery for the manufacture of crocks, jugs and other coarse utensils, on the spot where the Methodist church now stands. He owned a flatboat and sold his goods along the river. His son Hugh enlarged the pottery and ran it till 1842, when his sons, Joseph D. and Richard, took charge. Together they operated the pottery on an extensive scale until 1853, and then Joseph D. Thompson continued it alone until 1863, when he closed the business, owing to lack of demand for that kind of goods.

Among the names that will be remembered in connection with the history of Berwick are these: Dr. Samuel Headley, Honteter Seybert, Paul Thompson, Richard Smith, Mr. Davenport, Samuel Herrin, Josiah F. Beach, Wm. Kitchen, Dr. A. B. Wilson, Dr. Jackson, Dr. Langdon, Thos. Coles, Sebastian Seybert, A. Miller, Sr., Robert Smith, Charles Snyder, Joseph Stackhouse, Lawrence Ruch, Judge Mack, Andrew Shiner, Jonathan Cooper, Hugh Thompson, Thomas Richardson, William Herrin, J. W. Dietrick, John McAnall, Hudson Owen, Michael Frantz, Frederick Nicely, Jesse Bowman, and Mrs. Eckert, nearly all of whom died at an extremely old age.

Dr. Samuel Headley was one of the largest landowners in Berwick. Where the rolling mill now stands was part of his farm. Mulberry street was once all in his orchard. He also owned the land from Judge Kurtz's residence up to the county line and back as far as Fifth street, as well as the old ferry landing on this side of the river. Christian Kunkle owned the ferry landing on the Nescopeck side.

MAIL SERVICE, ANCIENT AND MODERN

Berwick appears as a post village first in 1797. At that time the postmaster at Wilkes-Barre appointed a post rider and designated certain houses in Nescopeck and Berwick as places for the distribution of the mails. In 1800 Jonathan Handcock carried the mail, and several years later William Brien was appointed the first regular postmaster at Berwick. In 1811 Conrad Teter was awarded a government contract for establishing mail coaches between Sunbury and Painted Post. He transferred that portion of the route between Sunbury and Wilkes-Barre to Miller Horton, who owned the first line of coaches between these points. In 1824 Jesse Miller and Louis Horton assumed control of a mail route from Baltimore to Owego, by way of Harrisburg and Sunbury. A new era was inaugurated. Four-horse coaches, substantial, comfortable and attractive, rolled into Berwick every day. The crack of the driver's whip and the blast of his horn relieved the otherwise monotonous quiet of the village. John Jones, tavern keeper, farmer and lime burner, also became a stage owner, operating a line of coaches to Easton. The journey to that point then required two days. Joshua Dodson drove the first coach from Berwick to Elmira, a week being required for the round trip. Joshua Kindy was toll collector on the Towanda road, beyond Berwick. Philip Abbott and George Root were also long connected with these routes of travel, the latter driving a stage for more than forty years. The first telegraph line was constructed through Berwick in 1850.

The postal service kept progress with the growth of the town. At present there are five rural routes starting from Berwick, and the carrier service covers the city and the surrounding suburbs in a most satisfactory manner.

Following is the list of postmasters at Berwick from the first: William Bryan (Brien), appointed Jan. 1, 1801; John Snyder, Jan. 1, 1815; David E. Owen, Nov. 20, 1820; Thomas C. Foster, June 5, 1821; Robert McCurdy, Jan. 1, 1824; Isaiah Bahl, March 9, 1837; C. B. Bowman, March 9, 1842; Stephen Mansfield, May 16, 1845; M. E. Jackson, June 25, 1846; William B. Gardner, April 9, 1849; Adrian Van Houten, Aug. 13, 1850; Isaiah Bahl, May 26, 1853; John J. McHenry, May 21, 1857; Levi F. Irwin, Oct. 28, 1857; John Ruch, Aug. 17, 1858; E. G. Horn, April 22, 1867; John McAnall, Dec. 14, 1867; J. S. Sanders, Dec. 20, 1867; John Ruch, March 17, 1869; Robert S. Bowman, Feb. 6, 1885; Charles H. Dorr, May 18, 1893; Louis J. Townsend, Oct. 8, 1895; Robert S. Bowman, Dec. 20, 1899; J. U. Kurtz, Feb. 20, 1909; Oscar E. Letteer, 1913.

THE STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION

Perhaps the most extraordinary event of the early history of Berwick was the explosion of the steamboat "Susquehanna" in 1826. The navigation of the Susquehanna had long been an accomplished fact so far as rafting and flatboating were concerned, but no attempt had been made to operate power boats further than the forks of the north and west branches, with the exception of a few experiments in the way of horse-driven "arks." But the discovery of steampower caused attention to be directed to the Susquehanna by parties interested in the then great traffic thereon, and it was deemed feasible to operate steamboats in the trade. The Susquehanna had been declared a navigable highway in 1771, and a sum of money appropriated for its improvement.

The steamboat "Codorus" was built at York Haven in 1825 and launched in October of that year. She was sixty feet long, nine feet wide, had a sheet iron hull, and drew seven inches of water unloaded. The hold was two and a half feet deep, two boilers supplied the

steam for a ten-horsepower engine, and seventy persons could be carried, thirty in the cabin and forty on deck. Under the command of Capt. John Elgar the boat made a successful trip up the Susquehanna from Harrisburg in March and April, 1826, up to Binghamton, New York.

The success of the "Codorus" caused the owners of the "Susquehanna," a larger boat, to attempt the trip. The "Susquehanna," Captain Collins commanding, was built in 1825 at Baltimore, was eighty feet long, fourteen feet wide, drew twenty inches when empty, had an iron wheel, nine feet in diameter, as well as an iron hull, was operated by a ten-horsepower engine, had two boilers, and accommodations for almost two hundred persons. Her speed was ten miles an hour. The first trip was made in 1826, and on the afternoon of May 3d of that year an attempt was made to pass the Nescopeck rapids, where the Berwick bridge now stands. The current being too swift, the captain allowed the boat to drift down until she stranded on the rocks near the shore, about the center of the channel below the present bridge. This caused the stoppage of the wheel, and as one of the crew was holding down the safety valve, the strain became too much for the crude boilers, and one of them exploded. The boat was not seriously injured, but two men were instantly killed and several scalded badly by the escaping steam. Among the passengers who escaped with little injury was Col. Joseph Paxton, of Rupert, who thus described the accident in an article printed in a Danville paper: "With our pitch pine we succeeded in raising a full head of steam, and set off in fine style to ascend the rapids. The strength of the current soon checked our headway, and the boat, flanking towards the right bank of the river, struck a rock. I stood on the forward deck with a long ash pole in my hand, and was in the act of placing it in the water hoping to steady her, when the explosion took place. Two young men standing near were blown high into the air, and I was hurled several yards into the water. I thought a cannon had been fired, and shot my head off." Other fortunate passengers on the ill-fated boat were Christian Brobst of Catawissa, William Woodside, William Colt and Sheriff Underwood of Danville, and John Foster, William G. Hurley and Isaiah Barton of Bloomsburg. The injured were borne to a warehouse near the river bank and tenderly cared for by the people of Berwick, the uninjured went to their homes or continued their journey by other ways, while the dead were laid at rest in the cemetery near the present Berwick Store. Some of the victims of the explosion were taken to the old brick building at the corner of Front and Mulberry streets, which was at that time a public tavern. The ballroom on the second floor was covered with bales of cotton saturated with oil and in this the sufferers were rolled. The stains of the oil are on the floor to this day. The house now owned by Mrs. Anne Jackson was also opened to the injured, who were given every attention by her people. Near the entrance gate of the cemetery are the graves of the two principal victims of the explosion, the tombstones being of sandstone, crudely carved with quaint lettering and ornamentation, the inscriptions being as follows:

CALEB WHITMANS—Aged 24 Yrs.

This dust and ruin that remain
Are presious in his eyes,
These ruins shall be built again
And all that dust shall rise.

JOHN TURK—Aged 23 Yrs.

Farewell to all my dearest friends,
I rest me here from pain
I hope when christ shall call me hence
To see you all again.

The attempt of the "Susquehanna" deterred other boats and the navigation of the river was abandoned for all time. The agitation for the building of the canal was taken up afresh and by 1828 sufficient funds had been accumulated to make the project a success.

NORTH BRANCH CANAL

The first work on the Pennsylvania canal system in the central portion of the State was inaugurated at Berwick by the breaking of ground, July 4, 1828. The occasion was made one of imposing ceremonial. A procession of all the societies and organizations of the town and the local and visiting officials, headed by Col. N. Hurlbut of Wilkes-Barre and William G. Hurley of Bloomsburg, as marshals, paraded the streets towards their destination, the point near the river bank selected for the first operations of digging. First came Dr. Whipple, the chief engineer of the work, with two assistants. Next, Nathan Beach of Beach Grove, holding the handles of a plow, the oxen dragging it being driven by John Lockhart of Salem. Then followed Jesse Bowman of Briarcreek and John L. Butler of Wilkes-Barre, pushing wheelbarrows; Alexander

Jameson of Salem and Arnold Colt of Wilkes-Barre, carrying spades. The Berwick Infantry, under Col. John Snyder, and the Luzerne County Cornet Band, followed.

The first earth was thrown out by Gen. Daniel Montgomery of Danville and Judge Hollenback of Wilkes-Barre. After the ceremonies it was intended to have a dinner on the river bank for all the crowd, but a severe downpour prevented this, so the repast was served in the "Cross Keys Tavern," only part of the assembly being provided for, although the rooms of the tavern were crowded to the utmost.

The building of the canal did much to increase the growth of the town, but it scarcely improved its moral tone, for in 1830, when the first boat passed through, there were fourteen drinking places in the village. After the opening of the canal many of the workmen who had assisted in the construction remained and made their homes in Berwick, thus adding a large Irish strain to the German of the first settlers.

When the canal was finally abandoned the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company in 1904 filled up the bed, covering the old locks of stone completely. It is interesting to conjecture the opinions of the explorers of the next century who may uncover these stone remains and find the old cornerstone at the bottom of a deep excavation.

RAILROADS

So great was the traffic attracted by the canal that in 1858 the Lackawanna & Bloomsburg railroad was built through the county, thus adding to the transportation facilities. In 1882 the North & West Branch railway became a factor of importance in the transportation field. It is located on the opposite side of the river from Berwick, and is now part of the Pennsylvania system. The last steam railroad to enter the town, the Susquehanna, Bloomsburg & Berwick, was built in 1903. Electric roads connect Berwick with Nescopeck, Bloomsburg, Danville, Catawissa, and the smaller towns intervening.

POPULATION

An old history of 1847 states that Berwick then contained about one hundred dwellings, a Methodist church, an academy, several stores and taverns, and had about eight hundred inhabitants.

As an illustration of the growth of Berwick, brought about mainly by her manufactories, it will be noted that the population in 1840 was 452; in 1850, but 486; in 1860, it had only reached 625; in 1870 the growth of the Jackson & Woodin Company had caused it to increase to 923, and by 1880, so rapid had been the growth of the plant, the town's population was 2,094. In 1890 the population was 2,701; in 1900 it was 3,916; and in 1910, 5,357.

STORES AND BUILDINGS

As the population gradually increased their wants were correspondingly catered to by storekeepers and mechanics. John Jones opened the first store about 1800, and was soon followed by William Brien, at his hotel. George Payne and Thomas Richardson came from Boston in 1807 and opened mercantile establishments, the former at the corner of Market and Second streets, and the latter on the west side of Second street, between Market and Mulberry.

Others who had business establishments in the period between 1830 and 1886 were: Matthew McDowell, J. & A. Miller, Wright & Slocum, Robert McCurdy, J. & E. Leidy, Stowers & Ellis, J. & J. Bowman, Clark, John Deily, Samuel Scoville, Rittenhouse & Shuman, Headley, McNair & Co., and George Lane.

BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENTS

The list of firms doing business in Berwick in 1914 is as follows:

Department Stores—Berwick Store Company, Philadelphia Bargain House, Joseph M. Schain.

General Merchandise—A. H. Baer, H. B. Dodson, Garrison Bros., Harter & Son, Harter & White, M. C. Hetler, F. A. Hippensteel, James Lee, J. A. Rhodes, J. M. Schain, S. L. Seesoltz, Shiner Bros., J. C. Stone, Williams Bros., C. B. Wilson.

Grocers—S. Aimetti, Charles Battista, C. A. Benscoter, Vitale Bevilacqua, John Cordora, Thomas Cretella, Daroczi & Kish, Bruce H. Hartman, E. H. Harvey, M. W. Hicks, W. C. Keller, A. Kromo, Alfonso Marsicano, I. Mittleman, John C. Oberdorf, J. W. Roberts, Cosimo Sacco, F. M. Smith, M. G. Smith, S. S. Smith, John Timbrell.

Hardware—R. E. Benscoter, A. E. Brenner, Harvey T. Doan.

Cigars and Tobacco—C. W. Bower, Eli Bull & Co., George A. Confair, Diamond Cigar

Store, W. F. McMichael, Oscar Thornton, United Cigar Stores Co.

Druggists—Clewell & Currin, Gould's Drug Store, N. B. Shales, C. T. Steck, Edward A. Steck, H. T. Waldner.

Confectioners—Boston Candy Kitchen, H. H. Brown, George Confair, B. D. Fenstermacher, John R. Gould, L. J. Manning, H. T. Waldner.

Bakeries—Berwick Bakery, H. M. Fetterolf, W. C. Heckman, W. I. Herbine, Jantzen's Bakery.

Barbers—E. Bickel, H. H. Brown, James Canouse, D. E. Lewis, J. M. Pollock, W. I. Shrader.

Blacksmiths—Louis Dauber, C. E. Trescott, Joseph E. Moore.

Restaurants—H. W. Prutzman, Hicks' Restaurant, Frank L. Wright, William F. Boyer, George E. Clemens, S. K. Heller, Edward Schenke, H. S. Williams.

Five and Ten Cent Stores—Robert W. Harman, Sterling Store, F. W. Woolworth.

Florists—W. C. Brittain, D. W. Davis, Dixon's Greenhouse, John A. Smethers & Son.

Flour and Feed—T. M. Bomboy, John C. Crisman & Son, H. L. Harrison & Bro., T. J. Garrison, Howard Greenly.

Furniture—F. L. Distlehurst, Wilson Harter, James Tierson.

Jewelers—S. E. Fenstermacher, W. D. Hons, M. Sherman.

Ladies' Furnishings—Philadelphia Bargain House, Bon Ton Bargain Store.

Liverymen—Ralph Edwards, D. W. Mitchell & Son, H. O. Ruch, W. A. Sutliff, W. B. Wright.

Lumber and Builders' Supplies—Berwick Lumber & Supply Co., Harry Fahringer, William Krug, W. J. Mansfield, J. W. Sitler.

Meat Markets—C. H. Belles, E. A. Hartman, A. Kromo, S. L. Seesoltz, C. B. Wilson.

Men's Furnishings—Housenick & Co., Marx Levy & Son, A. A. Lerch, Moss Clothing Company.

Tailors—B. & B. Tailoring Co., Mike Brothler, Bogard's Tailor Shop.

Millinery—Mrs. L. W. Hart, Mrs. G. P. Wakefield, Bon Ton Bargain Store, Miss E. B. De Voe.

Photographers—William J. Hertz, J. E. Fenstemacher.

Plumbers—J. J. Clark, B. L. Eshleman & Son, W. G. Fowler, O. W. George, Kirkendall & Brownson, Charles H. Smith.

Printers—Berwick *Enterprise*, B. F. Schollenberger, Learn's Printing House, C. A. Raseley.

Real Estate—S. W. Dickson, J. W. Evans, S. T. Styer.

Shoe Dealers—Martin Basch, S. Bruan, Joseph Badolato, L. Hoffman, L. J. Manning, A. B. Messersmith, R. O. Bower, H. H. Merrion & Co., The $1.98 Shoe Store.

Undertakers—G. G. Baker, I. J. Hess & Son, Kelchner, H. E. Walton.

Contractors—D. B. Beck, John Heavener, William Krug, W. J. Mansfield, H. E. Shotwell, C. E. Sitler, J. W. Sitler, Zeiser Bros., Zimmerman & Kendig.

HOTELS

One of the handsomest hotels in central Pennsylvania is the Hotel Morton, Berwick, of which George H. Morton is the proprietor. The substantial brick building, with seventy rooms, is located on the corner of Front and Market streets, the site of the old Cross Keys tavern built in early times by John Jones.

The St. Charles Hotel, built on the site of the original home of Evan Owen, the founder of Berwick, is now operated by John P. Brenner, and is one of the best in the county.

Other hotels are the Aimetti, Algatt, Berwick, Central, Columbia, Exchange, Fedora, Bishop, Fairman, Friedman, Hanover, Reiter, Linden, Kupsky, Marko, Morton, Rome, Schangler, Sponenberg, Weiss, Susquehanna.

PROFESSIONAL

The resident physicians in Berwick are Drs. E. A. Alleman, J. H. Bowman, F. R. Clark, Joseph Cohen, E. L. Davis, R. O. Davis, J. B. Follmer, M. J. Freas, E. A. Glenn, W. H. Hensyl, P. H. Jamison, A. B. MacCrea, J. P. Pfahler, C. T. Steck, R. E. Warntz.

The attorneys resident in Berwick are: R. O. Brockway, Conway W. Dickson, S. W. Dickson, W. E. Elmes, James L. Evans, A. C. Jackson, J. G. Jayne, W. S. Sharpless.

Dentists: Drs. Paul W. Eves, B. G. Kleintob, H. H. Long, C. E. Schweppenheiser.

BANKS

First National Bank

ORGANIZATION.—During the summer of 1864 several informal meetings of the business men of Berwick, Pa., were held with the object of taking advantage of the National

Bank Act passed by Congress Feb. 25, 1863, and to give Berwick banking facilities which it had lacked up to that time. After the preliminaries had been complied with, the articles of association were drawn and signed by the following gentlemen: M. W. Jackson, P. M. Traugh, Jesse Bowman, M. M. Cooper, Francis Evans, F. Niceley, S. B. Bowman, A. Miller, W. H. Woodin, M. E. Jackson, William Lamon, H. Lamon.

The request of the association to enter the National Banking System by virtue of the charter was granted by the comptroller of the currency under the title of the First National Bank of Berwick, Pa., No. 568, Sept. 21, 1864, for a term of twenty years.

The first meeting of the stockholders was held Sept. 21, 1864, and organized by electing Jesse Bowman president of the meeting, and A. Miller, secretary. The stockholders at this meeting elected the following gentlemen to serve as directors: M. W. Jackson, Jesse Bowman, P. M. Traugh, A. Miller, W. H. Woodin, Francis Evans, S. B. Bowman.

The board of directors elected by the stockholders held their first meeting the same day (Sept. 21, 1864) and organized by the election of M. W. Jackson to the office of president and M. E. Jackson to the office of cashier.

The bank commenced business with a capital stock of $50,000, which was later increased to $75,000, at which figure it has remained.

At the first annual meeting of the stockholders, which was held in the banking rooms, the first board of directors and officers were reelected. At this time the bank showed the following condition:

Resources

U. S. Bonds	$50,000.00
Revenue Stamps	150.00
Treasury Notes	5,000.00
Due from Banks	41.61
Loans and Investments	12,891.09
Cash and Reserve	43,747.25
	$111,829.95

Liabilities

Capital	$50,000.00
Circulation	40,000.00
Due to Banks	382.56
Deposits	21,447.39
	$111,829.95

At the annual meeting of the bank held Jan. 9, 1866, M. E. Jackson resigned as cashier. His resignation was accepted with regret by the board. At this meeting M. W. Jackson was reelected president and Mr. B. R. Davis was elected cashier. Mr. Davis served as cashier of the bank until Jan. 12, 1869. At this meeting S. C. Jayne was elected cashier, which position he still holds. Mr. Jayne has the distinction of serving as cashier of a national bank for a greater length of time than probably any other cashier in the State of Pennsylvania.

On May 12, 1869, John W. Evans was elected teller, resigning Nov. 30, 1875, to take effect Jan. 1, 1876.

At the annual meeting held in January, 1876, M. W. Jackson was elected president; S. C. Jayne, cashier; and B. F. Crispin, teller. The death of M. E. Jackson, attorney for the bank and a member of the board, was officially announced.

On May 3, 1880, B. F. Crispin was unanimously elected a director to fill a vacancy on the board caused by the death of Clarence G. Jackson, who died May 3, 1880; and on March 25, 1881, F. R. Jackson was elected a director to fill a vacancy which then existed on the board, while S. C. Jayne was elected to the board Jan. 8, 1884.

Extended Corporate Existence.—At a regular meeting of the board held May 27, 1884, on motion it was resolved to extend the corporate existence of the association for twenty years, or until 1904. The articles of association at this time were signed by the following stockholders: M. W. Jackson, S. B. Bowman, C. B. Jackson, Francis Evans, F. R. Jackson, B. F. Crispin, S. C. Jayne, Anne Y. Glenn, Mary B. Glenn, Freas Fowler, Eudora W. Hanley, Elizabeth F. Woodin, J. W. Bowman.

At this meeting of the stockholders, Benjamin Evans was elected a director and served as such during the balance of his life.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders held in January, 1885, the following statement was presented to the stockholders, showing the condition at the close of business Jan. 3, 1885:

Resources

U. S. Bonds	$ 53,526.25
U. S. Treasury	1,350.00
Furniture and Fixtures	1,500.00
Due from Banks	5,952.21
Loans and Investments	156,709.50
Cash and Reserve	38,624.53
	$257,662.49

Liabilities

Capital	$ 75,000.00
Surplus	40,000.00
Circulation	27,000.00
Undivided Profits	1,919.59
Due to Banks	4,584.18
Deposits	109,158.72
	$257,662.49

M. W. Jackson, who had served as president of the bank for thirty years, died July 18, 1894. The board at its meeting held Aug. 11, 1894, elected B. F. Crispin, president, and C. B. Jackson, vice president. Mr. Jackson served as vice president until his death Nov. 5, 1900, and he had been connected with the bank officially as director, attorney and vice president for a period of twenty years. B. F. Crispin served as president until his death in 1903.

On Aug. 3, 1903, Messrs. H. P. Field, C. G. Crispin and M. Jackson Crispin were elected members of the board to fill vacancies then existing, and at the same meeting F. R. Jackson was elected president.

The necessity of additional help was felt during the year 1903, owing to the increased business of the bank, and the board elected W. J. Hehl assistant cashier Oct. 5, 1903.

The bank had now been opened for business for almost forty years, and at a regular meeting of the board held Aug. 1, 1904, on motion, an application was made for a new charter, which was granted by the comptroller, and the corporate existence was extended for a period of twenty years from Sept. 21, 1904.

The statement presented to the stockholders at the annual meeting held in January, 1905, was as follows:

Resources	
U. S. Bonds	$ 25,000.00
U. S. Treasury	1,250.00
Furniture and Fixtures	25,000.00
Due from Banks	252.51
Bonds and Investments	431,521.13
Cash and Reserve	76,448.33
	$559,471.97
Liabilities	
Capital	$ 75,000.00
Surplus	50,000.00
Circulation	25,000.00
Undivided Profits	30,282.56
Due to Banks	7,597.18
Deposits	371,592.23
	$559,471.97

F. R. Jackson, president of the bank, died June 22, 1909, after a service of twenty-seven years as director and six years as president. The board at a meeting held July 22, 1909, elected as president M. Jackson Crispin, and Messrs. Francis Evans and C. G. Crispin as vice presidents, Mr. Evans it might be noted being the only living director of the original board. At this meeting F. E. Brockway was elected director to fill a vacancy on the board.

Three Generations Presidents. — M. Jackson Crispin, the present president, is a son of the late B. F. Crispin, and a grandson of M. W. Jackson. Thus it will be seen that three generations of the same family have served as president of the institution.

It might be well to note that during the fifty years the First National Bank of Berwick has been open for business it has passed through periods of panics and depression unscathed. The deposits have increased consistently and remarkably, indicating the confidence manifested by the public. A glance at the statements incorporated herewith will show that the resources have doubled in each period of twenty years. This is a record of which the stockholders may well be proud.

STATEMENT MARCH 4, 1914

Resources	
U. S. Bonds	$ 25,000.00
U. S. Treasury	1,250.00
Real Estate, F. & F.	25,000.00
Other Real Estate	1,500.00
Overdrafts	896.44
Due from Banks	5,212.69
Loans and Bonds	1,020,411.25
Cash and Reserve	154,425.17
	$1,233,695.55
Liabilities	
Capital	$ 75,000.00
Surplus	100,000.00
Circulation	25,000.00
Undivided Profits (net)	32,309.66
Unearned Interest	28,970.14
Due to Banks	3,270.68
Deposits	969,145.07
	$1,233,695.55

The bank began to pay dividends June 1, 1865, and has continued to pay dividends with regularity.

The First National Bank of Berwick, Pa., was the first bank in Columbia county to pay interest on time deposits. On Feb. 2, 1903, the board resolved to pay 3 per cent. per annum on time deposits. This was an important factor in stimulating the savings habit in the community and resulted in greatly increased deposits.

The success of the bank has been due to the fact that it has been conducted along the most conservative lines and with one object in view—the mutual benefit of the stockholders and the public.

A strong financial institution is the *Berwick National Bank,* organized April 3, 1902, with a capital stock of $50,000 and a surplus of $12,500. The first officers were: C. C. Evans, president; S. W. Dickson, vice president; B. D. Freas, cashier. This bank is located in the Dickson building, one half of the first floor having been specially constructed for it,

handsomely fitted up, and admirably adapted to the needs of the business.

The *Berwick Savings & Trust Company* was founded to fill the want of a savings bank for the workers of Berwick, and it has grown into strong popular favor. Business was begun in 1903 with a capital stock of $125,000, paid in, and the following were the first officers: S. W. Dickson, president; O. F. Ferris, Isaiah Beaver, vice presidents; B. D. Freas, treasurer; C. C. Evans, solicitor. Directors: H. F. Glenn, H. R. Bower, J. M. Schain, J. U. Kurtz, W. W. Hanly, F. A. Witman, M. M. Harter, C. C. Evans, Duval Dickson, B. H. Dodson, W. F. Lowry, J. J. Myers, R. H. Davenport, O. F. Ferris, C. D. Eaton, Isaiah Bower, F. Carkins, F. E. Brockway, J. E. Smith, J. L. Evans, S. W. Dickson.

The bank is located in the Dickson building, and conducts a general banking business, while the trust department acts as executor, administrator, guardian and trustee, and in all other fiduciary capacities.

The Berwick Building and Loan Association was organized in 1894 and has done a good work in enabling persons of small means to acquire homes. In 1914 the association had $65,625 outstanding on mortgages; $6,185 on association stock; a net profit of $4,019 for the year, and 967 shares outstanding. The net profits from the time of organization were $28,782. The capital authorized by the charter is $500,000. The officers for 1914 are: A. D. Seely, president; James E. Smith, vice president; John W. Evans, treasurer; John H. Smethers, secretary; James L. Evans, solicitor. Directors: B. D. Freas, Frank Shive, James L. Evans, C. C. Lockhart, A. D. Seely, John A. Kepner, P. C. Currin, Charles F. Hartman, James E. Smith.

OFFICIALS OF BERWICK

Berwick was incorporated as a borough Jan. 29, 1818, but the names of the first officers have become buried in the archives of the past, too deep for the writer to unearth.

The officials in 1914 are: F. R. Kitchen, burgess; C. E. Sitler, C. E. Ross, W. T. Stout, Thomas Morton, William Raup, E. A. Glenn, Elliott Adams, councilmen. The city hall is located on Second street.

WEST BERWICK

A petition presented Sept. 2, 1901, was approved on Sept. 5th, and on Dec. 9th the final decree was made declaring West Berwick a borough. There were then seventy-five freeholders within the limits of the town. An election was ordered held in February, 1902, but on the 3d of that month the court annulled the decree on the ground that all the requirements of the law had not been complied with. A new petition was filed, and on May 10, 1902, the borough was declared to be legally established, the election day being fixed as June 24th. The election resulted as follows: Eli Sherwood, burgess; J. M. Fairchild, John Dodson, Walter Hughes, J. C. Sponenberg, Clark Heller, William Zerinden, councilmen; Jacob Smith, Samuel Hess, O. F. Ferris, George E. Laub, R. Funk, C. G. Crisman, school directors; Wilson Bond, Chester Marr, overseers of the poor. On Sept. 7, 1905, the borough was divided into two wards.

The officials for 1914 are: Chief burgess, C. W. Freas; members of council, D. R. Farrell, George Knecht, Harry Rasley, Wesley Fairchild, C. W. Helt, James Levan; poor overseers, Frank Creasy, Chester Marr; justices of the peace, Frank Fenstermacher, Samuel Crouse.

The West Berwick city hall is a frame building, erected in 1903. The upper part is used for council meetings and the lower floor for the fire department.

BERWICK WATER COMPANY

The Berwick Water Company, one of the oldest incorporated companies doing a public service business in the eastern part of Pennsylvania, dates its beginning as a chartered service company with the founding of the borough of Berwick, within the territory of which it has carried on its operations—a contemporary indeed of the borough; for the town of Berwick settled in 1786 was incorporated as a borough by act of Assembly Jan. 29, 1818, while the Berwick Water Company was incorporated Jan. 27, 1818.

Following the passage of the act providing for the incorporation of the company the promoters of the enterprise began to secure subscriptions to its capital. "A suitable book," as directed in the act, was provided and is still in existence among the archives of the company, in which the subscriptions of some sixty persons are recorded in the original handwriting. Among the names appears those of many of the progenitors of the citizens of this vicinity, for example: John Brown, Samuel Headley, Thomas, Jesse and Christopher Bowman, Samuel Jackson, Robert McCurdy, Thomas C. Foster, Amassa Burlingame, John Cooper, Hugh Thompson, Evan Owen, George Mack, Samuel Herrin.

The incorporators early set about putting

in operation their corporate privilege, namely: that of "introducing water into the borough by means of pipes, trunks or acqueducts." A water main constructed of good-sized logs, bored with a four-inch diameter opening, fitted and coupled with iron bands, was laid from the town out Market street along the road to a stream near the little village of Foundryville, the water from this stream entering Briar creek, impounded and tapped and thus conveyed into the town. For several years this system of supply was kept in operation, but as the population increased it eventually proved inadequate, for according to the testimony of older citizens who recall this pipe line the logs would become clogged or obstructed. The pipe itself became rotten, the different kinds of logs used at times making repairs difficult and unsatisfactory. This condition probably contributed to the need for securing water elsewhere, for it is also a matter of history that children of that day were frequently sent to the springs in the river below the old dug road and carried the water therefrom to supply the family needs. The quality and quantity of water in these springs being of the best, the use evidently was very early suggested to the citizens of that time, and they early became the property of the Berwick Water Company. The water was pumped into the mains by means of waterpower at the waste-weir at the locks at Berwick. "The Works" were thus established prior to the year 1848.

In 1852 the Legislature extended to the Berwick Water Company the right previously granted the Hydraulic Company of the borough of Berwick to use the waterpower at this waste-weir. This old method of pumping water by means of an old-type turbine or water-wheel was continued with more or less change and improvement until the late seventies; for "water wheel and pumping machinery" appears in the balance sheets of that day as one of the valued assets of the company.

Some time prior to the Civil war, on land still owned by the company on Second and Chestnut streets, a reservoir was constructed for storage. In 1883 a seven and a half foot standpipe was added to this reservoir, and its use was continued until about 1890, when the reservoir at Glen Brook was completed. Following the era in which log pipe was used the company constructed other conduits or pipe lines of cement, and in late years these old log and cement pipes have been at times excavated by the company's workmen. It is interesting to know the manner of construction of this old cement pipe: A 2-inch wrought pipe was covered with a layer of cement of the thickness of two or more inches, and over this cement covering a layer of sheet iron was placed and secured by bands of iron. When this cement had hardened sufficiently the 2-inch pipe was withdrawn and the cement construction was in condition for laying.

Cast iron pipe in varying sizes, 2, 3, 4 and 6-inch, succeeded this old log and cement pipe. In 1883, when the late George Depew became superintendent of the company, an inventory submitted by him to the board of managers established the fact that the company had four and three quarters miles of pipe lines, all sizes.

The car and manufacturing business located in the borough developed with great strides after the Civil war and with this growth in business the demands upon the water company's capacity to supply water became acute, and in turn the company was put to the necessity of meeting the increased demands for water. Some time in 1884 and 1885 a standpipe was erected at Market and Third streets, primarily to accommodate the Jackson & Woodin Company. In 1899 and 1900 a reservoir was constructed on property located in Briarcreek and Salem townships, at the junction of the Wolfinger and Cope creeks, which gave capacity for the storage of 15,000,000 gallons of water. This is now known as the Glen Brook reservoir. The reservoirs at Glen Brook were known as No. 1 and No. 2. This in turn was followed by the construction of another reservoir in Salem township, on the Varner creek, in 1895, known as the Salem reservoir, No. 3, having a capacity of some 3,000,000 gallons.

The pumping equipment had always been kept in proper condition to operate in conjunction with the storage supply at Glen Brook and Salem reservoirs, and for a period of approximately fifteen years had met the demands of a growing population.

In 1899, the large manufacturing interests of the town having been incorporated in the American Car and Foundry Company and a boom in general business following, Berwick experienced a great increase in population. The new steel car plant, new foundries, machine shops and mills provided work for from five thousand to six thousand men, with a dependent population of twenty thousand to twenty-five thousand people in the boroughs of Berwick, West Berwick and Nescopeck. In 1908 and 1909 a very large addition to the storage capacity at Glen Brook was construct-

ed, the old reservoirs excavated and enlarged, and a new reservoir built to impound a quantity of 75,000,000 to 80,000,000 gallons. In 1906 a 20-inch main was laid from the reservoirs some three miles, connecting with mains at the north end of Market street and Freas avenue. This provided the requisite pressure for fire protection and distribution of the increased supply. Upon the building of the steel plant at the west end of the borough limits, and extending into Briarcreek township, the new borough of West Berwick came into corporate existence. In 1892, prior to the beginning of the new borough, the West Berwick Water Supply Company was incorporated and pipe lines laid throughout the town of West Berwick. Increase of population to the east and north of the old borough limits of Berwick made further demands upon the company's water supply, and at that time the supply companies were organized: West Salem Water Supply Company and Briar Creek Water Supply Company were incorporated in 1903 and 1904, respectively. The Nescopeck Water Supply Company was incorporated to supply water to the inhabitants of Nescopeck in March, 1894, the water mains from Berwick being connected by a line through the Susquehanna river, approximately 1,300 feet in length. These supply companies are controlled and operated by the Berwick Water Company.

The erection of a new filter plant on the property of the company alongside of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company's tracks at the foot of Market street was begun in 1913 and at this date (1914) is in operation and is furnishing filtered water for the boroughs. The pumping equipment is undergoing changes, the pumping capacity is more than doubled, and is to be operated by electricity. The company has its own laboratory, and frequent examinations of water in compliance with the present day demands are made.

The company has always been well financed. From the earliest to the present dividends have been paid with regularity upon the capital invested, while the fixed interest charge on the bonded indebtedness of the Berwick and West Berwick companies has always been paid with punctuality. The tangible assets of the company are easily twice the amount of the indebtedness. From the report made to the Water Commission of Pennsylvania the pipe mileage exceeds thirty-two miles. Water pressure is from eighty-five to ninety pounds, and affords ample fire protection.

Prominent citizens of this section have in the past been identified with the upbuilding of the property, and we find mention in the old records of: Morrison E. Jackson, Jesse Bowman, Mordecai W. Jackson, Seth B. Bowman, F. Nicely, William H. Woodin, Sr., H. C. Freas, John W. Evans, G. L. Reagan, C. H. Zehnder, S. P. Hanly, S. C. Jayne, Frederick H. Eaton, Wm. H. Hager, W. H. Woodin, Jr., C. D. Eaton, W. W. Hanly, Capt. F. E. Brockway.

The present board of managers consists of: Clarence G. Crispin, vice president of the First National Bank of Berwick; Hon. Chas. C. Evans, president judge of the Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Judicial district; W. S. Johnson, general superintendent of the American Car and Foundry Company at Berwick; Howard C. Wick, and M. J. Crispin.

The officers of the company are: C. G. Crispin, president; C. C. Evans, vice president; F. A. Witman, secretary and treasurer.

J. S. Hicks, who succeeded George Depew, referred to elsewhere in this article, is the very efficient superintendent of the company's operations.

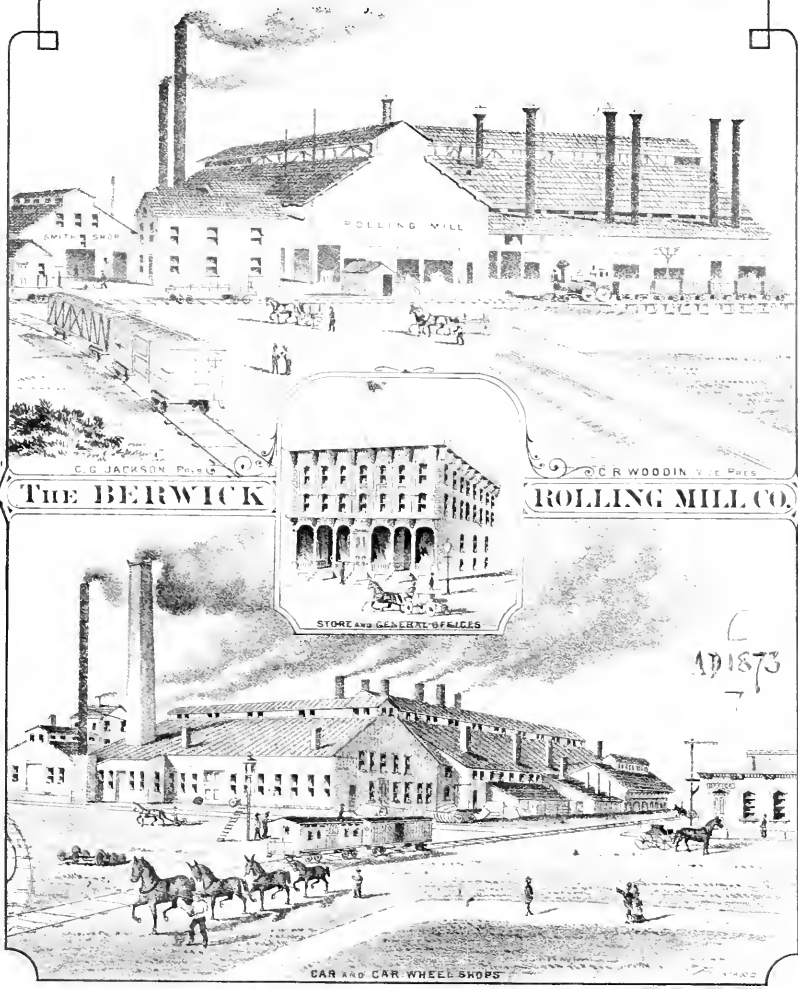
From log and cement pipes to 24-inch cast iron mains and laterals extending over thirty-two to thirty-five miles of territory and equipped with controlling valves; from the old-style turbine water-wheel to electrically driven centrifugal pumps; from simple diversion of a stream into a log pipe line to the modern reservoirs constructed to impound upwards of a hundred million gallons, as well as other conditions that might be contrasted, measures the activities of a company whose history lacks only three years of reaching the century mark.

FIRE PROTECTION

The first fire company of Berwick was the Fearless, organized May 20, 1880, as a volunteer company. They purchased a hand engine, two hose carriages and 350 feet of hose. The officers were: R. W. Oswald, president; S. W. Dickson, treasurer; J. W. Fry, secretary; W. M. Boyles, foreman. This company was disbanded in a few years, the Rangers inheriting the fire apparatus. In 1914 there are three fire companies in the borough.

The Rangers have a handsome club house on East Front street, and use the old frame Lutheran church as an engine house. Their improvements upon the property have increased its valuation to over $9,000.

The Reliance Fire Company has a fine brick building on South Mulberry street, erected in 1903.


SMITH'S SHOP
ROLLING MILL
C.G. JACKSON Pres.
C.R. WOODIN Vice Pres.
THE BERWICK
ROLLING MILL CO.
STORE and GENERAL OFFICES
CAR and CAR WHEEL SHOPS
THE JACKSON & WOODIN MANUFACTURING CO.
C.R. WOODIN Pres.
BERWICK PENNA
C.G. JACKSON Vice Pres

AD 1873

The Defender Hose Company has a brick building of its own on Sixth street.

West Berwick Hose Company has a frame home on West Front street. All of these fire companies use the water from the mains for fire purposes, as it has ample pressure for the purpose.

LIFE STORY OF A GREAT INDUSTRY

The growth of the town of Berwick and the prosperity and happiness of its people are so closely associated with the great car works there, which grew from a small foundry, owned by two men, into the present gigantic establishment, employing thousands, that the story of one is the history of the other. Without this industrial development, brought about by the energy and farsightedness of these two men and their successors, Berwick might yet be a village of but a few hundred inhabitants.

The foundations of the present immense plant were laid in 1840, when Mordecai W. Jackson and George Mack erected on the corner of Third and Market streets a foundry, 25 by 40 feet, with a small shed in the rear, for the manufacture of agricultural implements. The firm remained Jackson & Mack until 1843, when Mr. Jackson purchased Mack's interest and took into partnership Robert McCurdy, adding to the manufacture of agricultural implements that of hollowware. About fifteen men were then employed, four horses furnishing the power for running the blower and lathe, the only machinery then in use. Col. Clarence G. Jackson, afterwards president of the company, was then a boy of seven, and drove the horses that supplied the power.

In 1846 the firm of Jackson & McCurdy was dissolved and M. W. Jackson continued the business alone, adding to the foundry a blacksmith shop, under the charge of Louis Enke, and commencing the building of heavy wagons.

In 1849 William Hartman Woodin, who had established a furnace and foundry at Foundryville in 1847 for the manufacture of stoves and plows, united with Mr. Jackson, and thus the famous firm of Jackson & Woodin was born. Mr. Jackson was an expert mechanic and a fine manager of men, while Mr. Woodin was a broad-gauge man, possessing farsightedness and selling ability that soon made the firm prominent in the local field and in time placed them foremost in their line among the manufacturers of the State. A small machine shop was added to the plant, the horses supplanted by an upright steam engine, and the manufacture of the "Robb" stove, with open grate; a round stove, with a bake oven on top, and the old-time "Bull" plow, were undertaken. Tinware and spouting were also made. The force was increased to twenty-five men, and in 1850 the contract was taken to cast the pipes for the Berwick waterworks, between five hundred and one thousand pounds of iron being melted in a day.

Rapid expansion followed, and in 1855 the firm was making castings for the Lackawanna & Bloomsburg Railroad Company, of which Mr. Jackson was then a director and superintendent. Mill gearing and stationary engines were also made, and in 1858, a contract being taken to furnish the bridge castings for the Philadelphia & Erie railroad, an addition was built to the foundry, about a ton of iron melted in a day, and fifty men were given employment.

In the fall of 1861 an order was received for the building of twenty cars of four wheels each, for the use of G. W. Creveling in his limestone quarry at Espy, Columbia county. To prepare for this (then) large order a shed about nine feet high, in which the plows were formerly painted, was boarded up, and from this primitive car shop the first cars were turned out. Two men were employed on this branch of the work, and they succeeded in producing but one car a week. The material was mortised, planed and framed by hand, holes being cut in the roof to permit the insertion of the iron rods into the frames. During the following summer small lots of cars were built, sometimes two a week, the wheels being pressed onto the axles by means of a hand press.

In 1862 some machinery was advertised for sale at the car works at Taylorville, Luzerne county, and Mr. Woodin attended the sale, there buying a crosscut saw, a fifteen-foot one-side bed planer, a tenoning machine, a hydraulic wheel press, and other pieces. These he stored in a barn until needed. The purchase proved extremely fortunate, for in a short time a contract came in for the construction of one hundred cars for H. S. Mercur & Co., Pittston. Anxious to complete the order in the time set, the saw was brought from the barn and attached to an inch-and-a-half line-shaft. This was a wise move, and proved such an advantage that in a short time the planer and wheel press were also set up and attached to the line-shaft. Thus was the first machinery solely for the manufacture of cars in Berwick set in motion. The tenoning machine was next set up, and the work proceeded so rapidly that five four-wheel cars

were completed in one week. Finally one car a day became the capacity of the plant, Mr. Woodin remarking that they "didn't want to build more than one car a day." But so well did matters progress that additions were made to the machine shop, foundry, car and blacksmith shops, a planer double the size of the old one purchased, wooden tracks for handling the cars laid around the works, and two four-wheel cars were turned out in a day.

By this time the firm of Jackson & Woodin had acquired extensive repute as car builders, and soon increased contracts called for expansion. Another car shop, 24 by 80 feet, was erected alongside the railroad "under the hill," a forty-horsepower engine installed, and two box cars were made there each day, the repairing of old cars being done at the old works. In 1863 another addition was made to the car shop, increasing its capacity to six four-wheel cars and two box cars per day. Thus step by step the plant grew, until in the winter of 1865-66 five or six eight-wheel coal cars for the Philadelphia & Erie railroad were being built every day, and about 150 men employed.

A critical period in the history of the town as well as the plant occurred when, on the morning of March 17, 1866, the works were totally destroyed by fire. A consultation was held at the bank the following day, at which many of the employees were present, and after a thorough discussion of the matter the anxiously awaited decision was announced—that the plant would be rebuilt. Plans for the new buildings were at once prepared, machinery purchased, and out of the ashes arose a better and more modern manufacturing establishment. So rapidly did the works grow after this date that the necessary additions soon encroached on the farm lands of M. W. Jackson, in the rear of the plant, and in 1869 the firm was employing 550 men.

In March, 1872, the Jackson & Woodin Manufacturing Company was organized, with C. R. Woodin, president; C. G. Jackson, vice president; Garrick Mallery, treasurer; M. W. Jackson and W. H. Woodin, executive committee. The senior members of the firm then retired from active management of the affairs of the company to enjoy a well-earned period of rest, leaving their sons to continue the work of developing the plant. The first move of expansion then made was the building of the "long switch," to connect the works with the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad. This was completed in 1872, and ran from the main line up a ninety-foot embankment, with a grade of 150 feet to the mile, to the rolling mill (then in process of construction), thence into the works. Previous to the building of this switch the finished cars were drawn by horses through Market street to Canal, down Canal, with a grade of 400 feet, to the railroad; a heavy toothed drag and a brake being used to prevent the cars sliding down the hill.

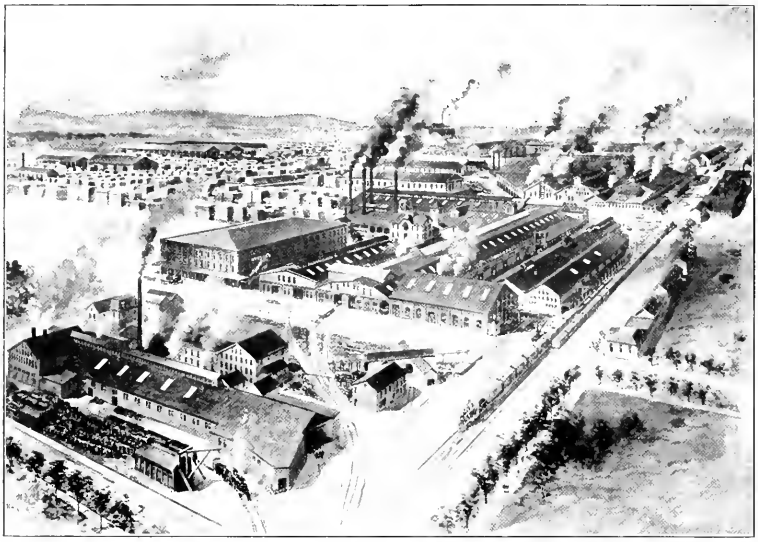
In the latter part of 1872 the rolling mill was completed, thus enabling the firm to make and shape their own iron work, which had previously been done outside, and fill orders for the general market. From year to year thereafter other additions were made, notable among them being the pipe works, for the casting of gas and water pipe.

C. R. Woodin retiring from the presidency in 1892, C. H. Zehnder was made president and general manager. Under his direction the company prospered greatly. In 1896 he tendered his resignation and Frederick H. Eaton was elected to succeed him.

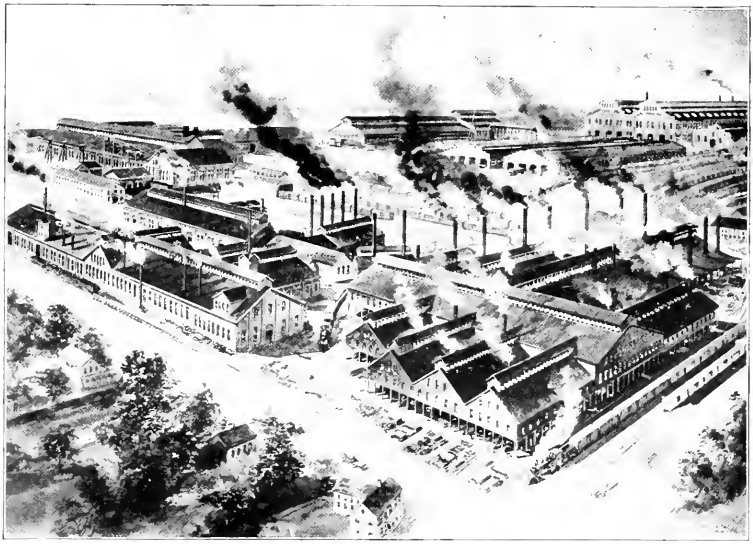
Upon the organization in 1899 of the American Car and Foundry Company Mr. Eaton was made first vice president of the corporation, and W. H. Woodin, son of C. R. Woodin, was appointed district manager of the Berwick plant. On June 27, 1901, the newly elected board of directors met in New York and elected Mr. Eaton to the presidency of the corporation, and W. H. Woodin as his assistant. William F. Lowry, who had been with the Jackson & Woodin Company for many years, was made district manager, in charge of the plants in Berwick and Bloomsburg.

Many interesting stories are told of the energy and versatility of the founders of the works. At one time a Root blower was broken, and the shipment of the part to the West for repair would have incurred expensive delay, owing to slow freight methods, as the entire works depended on the operation of the blower. So Mr. Woodin took the broken part to the factory himself, had it repaired, and learned there how to keep it in repair afterward.

The old upright engine that supplanted the horses for power in the first car works was used for a time to run a chop mill near Espy; then E. A. Sneidman used it to run his machinery in a blacksmith shop at Almedia. Next the engine served as power on a coal dredge for Hoffman & Custer, until 1912. They then sold it to a junk dealer at Bloomsburg.



American Car and Foundry Company, Berwick, Pa.—Upper Works
Soft Foundry, Wood Car Erecting Shops, Wood Machine Shops, Pipe Foundry, Lumber Yards. General Offices and Berwick Store Co. to Left. 1905



American Car and Foundry Company, Berwick, Pa.—Lower Works
Rolling Mill, Smith Shop, Wheel Foundry, Truck Shop and Paint Shops. Steel Car Department in the Background. 1907

The Modern Car Works

When the business of the Jackson & Woodin Manufacturing Company at Berwick was taken over by the American Car and Foundry Company in 1899, the Berwick plant was the largest car building concern in the eastern part of the United States, and was serving the principal railroads of New England and the tier of States along the Atlantic seaboard. There were then employed from two thousand to two thousand five hundred workmen in the upper and lower works. The upper works included the car shops proper, equipped for preparation of lumber and the building of freight cars of wood construction, of every variety then current upon modern railroads, an extensive lumber yard, a foundry for the manufacture of grey iron castings and a foundry for the production of water and gas pipes for city and town service. As an adjunct to these an iron machine shop, fully equipped with lathes, planers, drill presses and kindred machinery, occupied the brick building on the northeast corner of Third and Market streets, now (in 1914) used as a storehouse for car materials.

The lower works in 1899 were made up of the rolling mill, forge shop and wheel foundry, producing materials used in wood car building and supplying outside trade.

In 1902-03 the "Big Boom" came to Berwick. The railroads of the country began to call for a freight car of all-steel construction for the transportation of coal. The American Car and Foundry Company gave a quick response to that call and erected shops at St. Louis, Detroit and Berwick, fitting them out with the most up-to-date machinery and facilities for this new line of car building. This meant a tremendous addition to the already large Berwick plant. About three millions of dollars were spent in the purchase of additional land, erection of buildings and installation of machinery. A central powerhouse, equipped to furnish hydraulic, pneumatic and electric power, was erected for the new steel plant. Preparation, construction and erection buildings of steel, brick and glass, of most modern plans, were erected. These were 730 feet in length, with three aisles of 100 feet width, or 300 feet. In these were set up hydraulic presses exerting a power of one thousand tons pressure per square inch, great shears capable of cutting steel plates one inch in thickness by ten feet in length, power punches planned to punch seventy-two holes at one stroke, together with innumerable other and smaller presses, shears, punches, drills, riveters and what not going to make up an up-to-date factory. Over these aisles travel by electric power seven cranes of ten tons' capacity lift.

At the north end of the plant is situated the storage yard for steel plates and shapes arriving from manufacturing mills. This yard, 200 by 300 feet, has two overhead traveling electric cranes, ninety-foot span and ten-ton lift. Thousands of tons of plates and shapes are lifted from incoming trains of cars, piled in the yards, and later transferred to the shops adjacent, where the processes of shearing, punching, pressing, riveting and erection are carried on until from the other end of the vast shop rolls a finished all-steel car with a capacity for carrying a load of 100,000 to 150,000 pounds.

Supplementing the shops just mentioned, other shops were erected at the "lower works" —shops of steel and brick, 400 by 80 feet, heated by steam, in which cars are painted and lettered; a shop 350 by 100 feet in which wheels and axles are machined and mounted and the completed trucks built to receive the car bodies; storehouses, offices for superintendents and engineers, and many other buildings made necessary by the great operations.

Vast as the preparation was, the demand for steel freight cars soon outstripped the capacity, so that 200 feet were added to the length of the steel freight car shops, bringing their length to 930 feet. With this increase more machinery was added to powerhouse and shop equipment.

The erection of the "steel plant" demanded greater railroad facilities than those supplied by the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western alone, especially as that road had to be reached over a switch two miles long down a steep grade. The demand was met by the building of the Susquehanna, Bloomsburg & Berwick railroad, which runs between departments of the plant of the American Car and Foundry Company, reducing the private switching of cars to a minimum.

The railroads, having seen how good is a steel freight car, must have also an all steel passenger car. Again the Berwick plant of the American Car and Foundry Company answered the cry of its customers. The subways of New York contain the earliest product along this line, delivered in 1904, while in 1905 the first all steel passenger car ever produced for standard railroad service was turned out of these shops. Many orders from the leading Eastern railroads were booked and passenger car shops of Berwick plant standards, steel, brick, glass, cement floored and

steam-heated, were erected alongside the freight car shops. The passenger car finishing, equipment, painting and varnishing shops, in part two stories, are 1,010 by 130 feet.

The several departments of the works are connected by standard railroad tracks, which with tracks for storage measure more than thirty miles, on which are operated four locomotives, two locomotive cranes and two hundred railroad cars owned by the plant for the inter-transfer of materials. Up-to-date storage battery electric engines are also in service at special points about the works.

In 1907, when railroad buying in the United States reached its maximum, the Berwick plant was employing 5,500 men and produced its greatest output. In November of that year, with twenty-five working days, a total of 2,550 cars was built, an average of 102 for each working day, made up of all steel passenger cars, all steel freight cars and steel underframes with wood superstructures. This is equivalent to four average freight trains per day.

During the process of continued development to this writing in 1914 many changes have occurred in the plants. When a fire destroyed the grey iron foundry at the upper works a new and modern foundry took its place, located at the extreme north of the lower works. An iron machine shop 300 by 90 feet was erected and in it grouped machinery before scattered throughout other buildings. A nut factory fully equipped with novel machinery, operated electrically, was erected for the production of nuts used in the many plants of the company, east and west, supplying also outside trade.

The plant of to-day covers eighty-two acres of land, has modern shops, equipped with machinery of highest efficiency, is the largest single plant of the fourteen owned by the American Car and Foundry Company, the only one producing both passenger and freight cars, and embraces within itself more varied departments than any other. It has a capacity of two finished passenger cars daily; sixty all steel coal cars of fifty tons' load, or their equivalent in the varied cars of other designs; 600 wheels for freight cars; 300 wheels for mine cars; 200 tons of bar iron; 50 tons of flanged pipe; 100 tons of grey iron castings, forgings, nuts and kindred products. The plant has never known an absolute shut down, the diversity of products, in the dullest times, keeping a comfortable percentage of workmen employed.

"Safety First" is to-day a watchword on the lips of all superintendents and foremen. Fifty thousands of dollars have been expended in the last two years to safeguard machinery and prevent accidents to workmen, and the end of the expenditure is not yet. The management hopes to attain the high point where the works are "fool proof" in their operation, so that even the careless may not be in danger.

Temperance in Columbia county has its strongest advocate and support in these works. Men given to the drink habit are excluded and the so-called moderate drinker finds he must change his plan of life or look elsewhere for employment.

Among the employees are many "Old Timers"—the list is too long to be given in detail in this article.

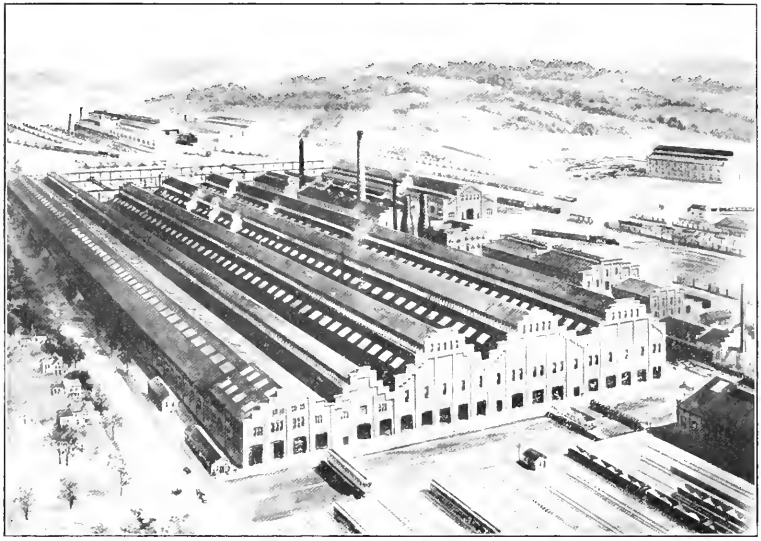
The local management and shop organization is made up of young men, comparatively speaking, and a very unusual fact is that the leaders are either native Berwickians or have been connected with the plant all of their business careers. A few of the names, with the positions into which they have grown through the years, are appended:

William F. Lowry, district manager; C. G. Crispin, assistant district manager; William S. Johnson, general superintendent; Frank Faust, superintendent car department; J. H. Catterall, superintendent rolling mills; John A. Kepner, superintendent wood shops; L. E. Hess, superintendent steel car department; J. Frank Long, local auditor; W. J. Harris, supply agent.

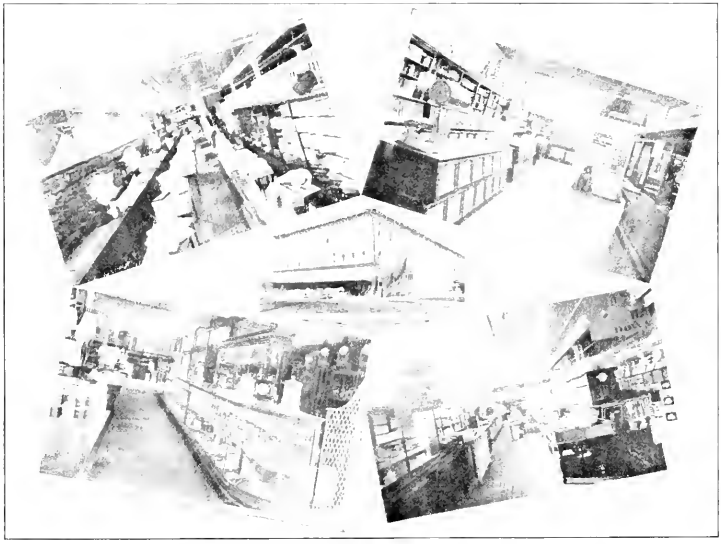
The American Car and Foundry Company

The American Car and Foundry Company was incorporated Feb. 20, 1899, in New Jersey, for the purpose of manufacturing railway cars and supplies, pipe and lumber. The company manufactures cars of all types, classes and construction; also cast iron water pipe, car wheels, merchant bar iron, pig iron, castings, forgings, interior woodwork, car floats, repair parts and various other articles and supplies of a miscellaneous character. The following plants have been acquired from time to time, those marked with an asterisk being acquired at the time of incorporation:

Bloomsburg Car Mfg. Co...Bloomsburg, Pa.
*Buffalo Car Mfg. Co.....Buffalo, N. Y.
Common Sense Bolster Co.....Chicago, Ill.
*Ensign Mfg. Co.....Huntington, W. Va.
Indianapolis Car Co.....Indianapolis, Ind.
Jackson & Sharpe Co.....Wilmington, Del.
*Jackson & Woodin Mfg. Co....Berwick, Pa.
*Michigan-Peninsular Co.....Detroit, Mich.
*Missouri Car & Foundry Co...St. Louis, Mo.
*Murray, Dougal & Co.....Milton, Pa.



American Car and Foundry Company, Berwick, Pa.
Steel Car Department—Freight and Passenger. Iron Machine Shop, Nut Factory and Soft Foundry in the Background. 1913



Berwick Store Company's Department Store, Berwick, Pa.

*Niagara Car Wheel Co.....Buffalo, N. Y.
*Ohio Falls Car Mfg. Co...Jeffersonville, Ind.
*Pennock Bros. (dismantled).Minerva, Ohio
*St. Charles Car Co.....St. Charles, Mo.
Southern Car & Foundry Co.Memphis, Tenn.
*Terre Haute Car & Mfg. Co.....
.....Terre Haute, Ind.
*The Wells & French Co.....Chicago, Ill.
*Union Car Co.....Depew, N. Y.

The manufacturing plants owned and operated consist of the following: Four passenger car plants; sixteen freight car plants; eleven wheel foundries; twelve grey iron foundries; two water and gas pipe foundries; one malleable iron foundry; one brass foundry; two sawmills; three rolling mills and forges; an architectural wood-working mill, and a plant for building and repairing car floats and light capacity vessels. The works and store yards cover over 530 acres of ground.

When running to capacity the company employs over 25,000 men and its annual sales are approximately $100,000,000. The company has purchased a large tract of land at Gary, Ind., adjacent to the new works of the United States Steel Corporation, with the view of constructing there a plant with a daily capacity of about one hundred steel cars.

The annual capacity of the plants is 125,000 freight cars; 1,500 passenger cars; 350,000 tons of wheels; 300,000 tons of forgings; 150,000 tons of castings; 300,000 tons of bar iron; 30,000 tons of cast iron pipe; 75,000 tons of bolts and nuts; and 30,000,000 feet of lumber.

The American Car and Foundry Company, combining as it did eighteen matured car-building plants, had in it the germs of a most successful business proposition, but the problem of consolidating and amalgamating the diverse methods in vogue so that the maximum economies would result called for marked executive ability. The company was fortunate in having at its command talent of the highest order, and under the tutelage of W. K. Bixby, of St. Louis, who was its president from 1899 to 1901, and of Frederick H. Eaton, of New York, Mr. Bixby's successor and its present president, it has realized fully its destiny. The company stands today the premier institution of its kind. With its product known in every civilized country, it is the greatest manufacturer of cars in the world.

During the life of the American Car and Foundry Company railroad carriers have been revolutionized. When it came into existence 60,000-pound capacity wooden cars, with their limited life and high repair costs, and wooden passenger coaches with their limited protection to passengers, were standard everywhere. The company has matured and commercialized the high-capacity steel freight car —an economic advance of inestimable value to the railroads. It has originated and developed the non-flammable steel passenger coach, the greatest guarantee of safety the traveling public has known.

Concurrent with the technical development of its art has taken place an equally satisfactory development of the financial strength of the company. New plants have been built, old plants modernized and the entire property built up and maintained at a high pitch of efficiency. The varying nature of the demand for its product necessitates a large working capital, which is being successfully met by accretions from earnings from time to time—over $13,000,000 having been added in this way since the formation of the company. Satisfactory dividends have at the same time been distributed to the stockholders of the company. Aggressiveness has been tempered with conservatism, resulting in an institution which is held throughout the world of commerce to be a model industrial creation.

The capital of the American Car and Foundry Company is fixed at $60,000,000 and the number of plants in the consolidation is eighteen, of which the Berwick plant is the third largest. The general offices are in New York City and the present officials are: Frederick H. Eaton, president; William H. Woodin, assistant to the president; J. M. Buick, W. C. Dickerman and Clarence Price, vice presidents; William M. Hager, secretary; S. S. Delano, treasurer; N. A. Doyle, auditor; Charles J. Hardy, general counsel.

The executive committee is composed of Frederick H. Eaton, C. R. Woodin and H. R. Duval. The directors are: Frederick H. Eaton, Berwick; W. G. Oakman, New York; S. S. Delano, New York; Thomas H. West, St. Louis; J. M. Buick, St. Louis; A. P. Hepburn, New York; E. F. Carry, Chicago; H. R. Duval, New York; C. R. Woodin, Berwick; Gerald Hoyt, New York; George H. Russell, Detroit; William H. Woodin, New York; William M. Hager, Roselle, N. J.; W. N. MacMillan, London, England.

BERWICK STORE COMPANY

Closely identified with the history of Berwick, and therefore of Columbia county, is

that of the Berwick Store Company, which, founded in a small partnership, though large for the period, has kept pace with every stage of the town's growth. Its business has developed into a store of some thirty departments, with a floor space equalling if not exceeding any modern establishment in the other towns and cities within a radius of fifty miles. The extent of this store's merchandise distribution may be understood when it is stated that it will sell a customer any and everything needed for personal and household requirements.

Some time prior to the building of the Lackawanna & Bloomsburg railroad, when the merchant of that day traveled by packet to the city to "lay in his stock of goods," and before the Civil war, the predecessor of the Berwick Store Company, the "old grocery at the canal," had its beginning. Located alongside of the canal, in those days the "main artery of travel," the old building and its wharf occupied an ideal situation. The old store was built primarily to cater to the canal trade, but the disposition of the owners to enlarge their activities soon made it a center for a wider trade. The foundryman of that day found it necessary in "the course of trade" to finance his business by the exchange of groceries and dry goods for labor and the products of the foundry; for not until the Civil war period of the sixties did the banking system of the country assume any kind of connected existence. The old State banking system with its uncertain currency and scarcity of ready money made it necessary for every man doing business to resort to the old method of barter and trade, and such were the conditions that made it necessary for M. W. Jackson and W. H. Woodin, who composed the firm of Jackson & Woodin, to establish a store which in the process of time was destined to a development characteristic of many of the great business places of the country at large.

The recollection of the little old two-story building, across the Lackawanna & Bloomsburg railroad tracks, near the foot of the "old dug road," with its associations, lives in the memory of many of the present generation.

Of the employees of the old store, there remains in the employ of the present store Mr. John H. Taylor. With George B. Thompson, of Pittston, Pa., Joshua F. Opdyke, of Easton, Pa., Garrick Mallery, of Philadelphia, Pa., the late S. P. Hanly and R. G. Crispin, he was early associated with the original Jackson & Woodin store.

Among the hardships and inconveniences which attended the business of keeping store in that period, aside from the scarcity of ready money, it is recalled that many a time, and particularly during the "high water of 1865," the cellar of the old building was flooded; that the mackerel and mess pork floated freely and unopposed in the depths until the "pumps were manned" and the place drained; also, that the hams and shoulders stored in the dark room on the second floor were periodically removed, inspected, and freed from the onslaught of the germs of that day, afterwards carefully replaced, and sold—no pure food inspector under high government commission being in reach to decree otherwise; that the clerks with congenial associates roomed and slept peacefully on the second floor next to the old meat room, disturbed perchance only by the ripple of the "Falls of the Susquehanna" near by.

Sometime in 1872 or 1873 the canal store was abandoned and its stock of merchandise transferred to more commodious quarters in the new building of the Jackson & Woodin Manufacturing Company on Market street, next to the homestead of the late Hon. M. W. Jackson. The store occupied the first floor of the new building, while the Jackson & Woodin Manufacturing Company's general offices occupied the second floor, together with the banking firm of Jackson, Woodin & Jackson. Later the Young Men's Christian Association opened rooms on the second and third floors of this building and here first conducted its work for young men and boys in especially equipped reading rooms and library, the latter for that time comprising a very well selected collection of books in charge of Mr. Albert G. Kimberley, whose early training in the libraries of Birmingham, England, well equipped him for the position of librarian. Here began the annual courses of lectures and entertainments which from the beginning to the present have been continued over a period embracing some thirty-five years.

In this new environment the store business rapidly grew and became the leading trading place for Berwick and the surrounding country, under the superintendence of J. F. Opdyke and R. G. Crispin, and, for some twenty odd years, Mr. C. C. Long; under Mr. Long's supervision two additions were made to the building, enlarging the facilities for handling feed, grain and surplus stocks of merchandise.

On Aug. 1, 1891, the old store's interest was sold, together with the store building, to a new partnership formed under an act

of Assembly, and continued its progress for a brief period under the name of the Berwick Store Association, Limited, its original incorporators being W. F. Lowry, C. H. Zehnder, F. H. Eaton, W. H. Woodin, S. P. Hanly, S. H. Watts.

In December, 1892, this association liquidated its affairs and in its place a new partnership, the Berwick Store Company, Limited, came into existence.

In 1896, Mr. Long having resigned, he was succeeded by R. H. Davenport, who had had several years of association with the business. A decided enlargement of the company's operations took place at this time, it being a period of rapid growth of the boroughs of Berwick and West Berwick, as well as the neighboring borough of Nescopeck across the river. The transfer by purchase and sale of Berwick's foundries and general car manufacturing business having taken place in 1899, the boom in business and in consequence the rapid growth in all phases of the community's life made opportunity for the further enlargement of the store company's establishment. A new addition to the present store building in the rear, making a total depth of approximately 150 feet and a new office and store room alongside of the original building, more than doubled the original capacity and enabled the company to add many new departments.

Mr. Davenport having resigned to enter other business, the management passed in May, 1905, to W. C. Garrison, who having had large experience in department store practice in the West brought to the expanding business ripe experience and ability, and as a result the resystematizing of the business was put into effect with marked expedition and success. In addition, a readjustment of the accounting system and the rearranging of the store's departments, with further enlargement and modifications of the buildings, was accomplished in 1905, greatly enhancing the value of the floor space and otherwise making for economical operation.

The stables and warehouse of the company, situated on Bowman and Third streets within easy access of the main store building, and occupying approximately two acres of ground, were erected under the present management in 1907, and comprise a very necessary adjunct in the storage of merchandise; in the selling of horses, of which seventy head can be housed at one time; and for the storage of all classes of vehicles, including automobiles, a large and increasing volume of business being done in the handling of automobiles.

The meat department does probably the largest single business of its kind in this part of the State. The thoroughly equipped modern abattoir, near Oak and Ninth streets, along the tracks of the Susquehanna, Bloomsburg & Berwick Railroad Company, erected in 1907, also forms a part of the company's plant. Mr. T. B. Brobst, the manager of this department, buys a carload of cattle every two weeks, and in season a carload of hogs a week. Forty steers can be dressed at one time and refrigerated.

The main store rooms have a frontage of 100 feet, large plate glass windows admit the display of a great variety of attractive merchandise, and the interior as well as the window displays are marked features of the store's publicity policy, in charge of C. J. Gilds, the decorator.

The spacious floors encompass the activities of twenty-six departments, and the departmental arrangement includes the following classification of merchandise: Dress goods and silks, domestics, wash goods, notions, fancy goods, ladies' hosiery, corsets and underwear, men's furnishings, infants' wear, jewelry, stationery, drugs, groceries, hardware, house furnishings, furniture, wall paper, tobacco and cigars, candy, meats, flour and feed, green groceries, wagons, horses, automobiles, coal.

A complete elevator service and a well arranged delivery system augment the conveniences in all the departments. Eight delivery wagons, five meat wagons, ten coal wagons, and six auto trucks are used in the transfer of goods from counter to customer. The use of the telephone in the attention given to the Store Company's large trade is a feature that the Store Company very early began to adopt, and "order by telephone" has grown to be a settled method through which the store gives special accommodation to its customers.

Frequent renewals and repairs to the Store Company's buildings and equipment operate to keep the properties in a well maintained condition, for the convenience of customers and the anticipation of their requirements.

The refrigerator plant in the main building, with five or six large refrigerators for the storage of meats, fruits and vegetables, is kept continuously in operation. For the upkeep of the property, the refrigerating machinery, light and heating, etc., an engineer and carpenters are constantly employed.

The volume of business done enables the company to buy in large quantities at first

hand, and thus always insures to the customers the freshest, newest and best goods at the lowest available prices; for instance, sugar is bought in carload lots; canned goods are contracted for before the vegetables are actually planted, and large shipments are received and find their way to the company's warehouse. This can be said also about flour and feed and other merchandise largely consumed.

The above narrates in a historical way the beginning, changes and growth of a business the exact counterpart of which it would be difficult to find; the early situation as to the manner of conducting trade that surrounded the efforts of the founders of Berwick's large business enterprises and the logic in holding on and developing a well earned and established place.

The purpose and policy of the Berwick Store Company as announced in its advertisement, namely, to furnish "everything to everybody," states its principle to present its merchandise to everyone in clean and attractive condition and in courteous and expeditious manner; customers have always been given full value at right prices. Fresh goods are always kept on hand, and the store stands ready to return cheerfully the money paid for goods which for any reason have not proved satisfactory.

The popularity of the store is attested by the attendance on the special sale occasions by residents from surrounding towns and the large territory contributing to the town's general business.

The oldest employee in the service of the company is Mr. John H. Taylor, who has been connected with the business, as previously stated, since the early days at the foot of the "old dug road" on Canal street. Others who have seen many years of service in the company's employ are Messrs. Oscar E. McBride and Harry M. Evans.

In November, 1911, the limited partnership under the title of the Berwick Store Company, Limited, passed out of existence by sale to the newly incorporated company, the present Berwick Store Company, the personnel of this concern being: W. C. Garrison, president and manager; F. A. Witman, treasurer and secretary; R. L. Kline, credit manager; C. E. Ferris, assistant manager; C. J. Gilds, artist and decorator; T. B. Brobst, manager meat and automobile departments.

The United States Lumber & Supply Company, a Virginia corporation, which has a branch office in Berwick, has here a fine four-story planing mill and lumber yard, to supply the local trade in building materials. A two-story novelty plant is attached, in which many articles used by builders are made. The yards and buildings are on Second street.

The Standard Shirt Factory in the north end of Berwick, owned by I. B. Abrams, is two stories in height, electrically operated, employs seventy-five people and produces five hundred dozen fine shirts weekly. The factory was established here in 1902 by Mr. Abrams, in a small building, but in three years had outgrown its quarters to enter the present fine building.

The Berwick Silk Throwing Mill of the Universal Industrial Association, a New York concern, is located in West Berwick. It was formerly the Baer Silk Mill, until 1914. About sixty employees are engaged in the manufacture of silk yarn. The building is of brick, three stories in height, and is one of the principal industrial establishments of the borough. Edward J. Hartman, son of the founder of the mills at Danville, is the present manager of the Berwick mill.

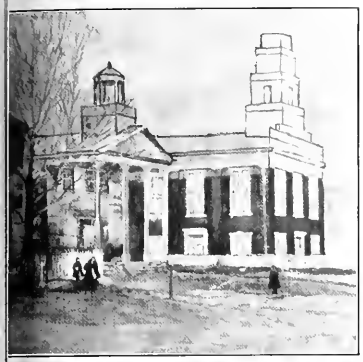
The Berwick Granite and Marble Works were established in the town in 1870 by Levi Kurtz, and are now in the control of his son, J. U. Kurtz. Mr. Kurtz is an exceptionally artistic carver and designer, and his work is to be found all over this section of the State. He erected the soldiers' and sailors' monument at Bloomsburg.

SCHOOLS

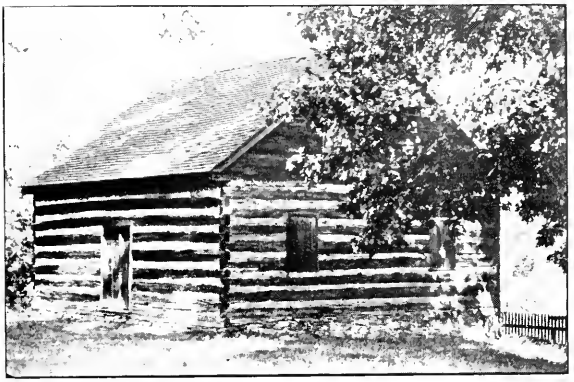
The early history of the Berwick schools will probably never be told, for time has erased all evidences of the old buildings, and those whose memories bore records of the old-time teachers and their pupils have also passed away.

The first recorded school in Berwick was opened by Isaac Holoway in the brick Quaker meeting house. From that time until 1837 this and the market house were the only buildings used for purposes of education. Prominent among the teachers of the period prior to 1818 were David E. Owen, son of the founder of Berwick. Drs. Dutlon and Roe, David Jones and James Dilvan. Between 1818 and 1837 the teachers were Rev. Mr. Crosby, Simon Haik and Messrs. Comstock, Hoyt and Richards.

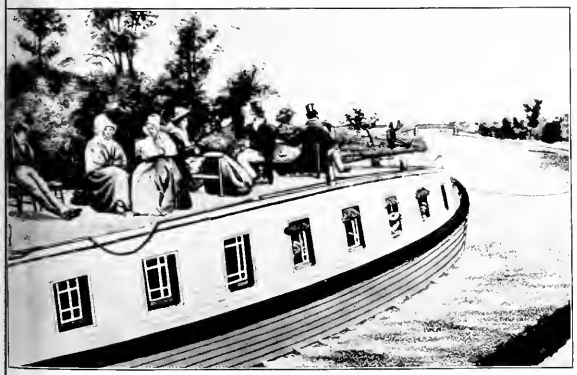
Berwick Academy, "for the education of youth in the English and other languages, and in the useful arts and sciences and literature," was incorporated June 25, 1839, the trustees being Marmaduke Pearce, John Bowman, Thomas McNair, A. B. Wilson, George Mack and A. B. Shuman. Rev. John R. Rittenhouse



Old Methodist Church and Academy, Berwick, Pa., in 1840



Friends' Meeting House, Catawissa, Pa., Erected in 1775



Passenger Boat on the Pennsylvania Canal in 1868

First Jackson & Woodin Store on the River and Canal—Taken in 1865, During High Water

and Miss Jones, of Troy, N. Y., were the first teachers. George Waller and Joel E. Bradley were also among the instructors connected with this institution during its thirty-three years of existence. A frame building for the academy was erected in 1839 by Thomas Connelly on the site of the old market house, but was removed in 1873 and the proceeds applied to school purposes. The languages, sciences, higher mathematics, music, drawing and painting were taught, and the academy ranked as a very fine educational institution.

The Market street school building was erected in 1870. In 1875 the Sixth street addition was built, and in 1893 the Fifth street end was added. The directors under whose care the present handsome edifice was completed were: J. U. Kurtz, C. C. Evans, Dr. A. B. MacCrea, W. F. Rough, John W. Evans, C. C. Fenstermacher.

The Berwick Academy was abandoned in 1870 and the classes were removed to the Market street schoolhouse. This school graduated its first classes in 1871. In January, 1887, the high and grammar grade pupils entered the (then) new high school building on Third street. The school at Foundryville which had supplanted the one taught previously in the old Quaker church was installed in the Market street building, which accommodated all grades up to the sixth, inclusive.

The Market street schoolhouse accommodated all the grades and the high school until 1886. In that year C. R. Woodin donated the lots on Third street upon which the present high school stands, and the main portion of the building was then erected. The classes were moved from the Market street school in the fall of 1886, and in June, 1887, the first class was graduated, under the principalship of Professor Clark.

The addition to the high school was made in 1901. The school directors of that time were: Dr. F. P. Hill, Thomas Sherwood, S. W. Dickson, H. E. Walton, J. E. Smith, W. S. Johnson.

From 1887 to 1890 the principal of all the schools had personal supervision over the Market street school. Since the removal of the high school in 1890 the principals of the Market street school have been as follows: Lloyd Bullard, 1890-93; Orval H. Yetter, 1893-94; A. U. Lesher, 1894-1912; Eckley Hoyt, 1912 to the present time.

The Chestnut street schoolhouse was erected in 1911. The school directors of that date were: Henry Traugh, W. S. Johnson, B. H. Bower, J. E. Smith, Walter Sult, H. P. Field, Jr., L. E. Hess, Dr. F. P. Hill, Harvey Doan. The principals of this school have been: John Hause, Atlee Cryder and Howard F. Fenstermacher.

On April 16, 1913, a bronze tablet at the entrance of the Market street school in honor of Professor Lesher, who died the summer previous, was unveiled by Helen Lesher, the Professor's daughter. The tablet bears the following inscription:

In Memory of
Prof. Albert Ulysses Lesher,
Teacher—Scholar—Poet—Patriot
Principal of the
Market Street School
From Sept., 1894, to June, 1912,
This tablet is placed by the teachers,
pupils, directors and friends of
the Berwick public schools.

Songs composed by Professor Lesher were sung by children and addresses made by Prof. R. M. Ebert, Rev. E. A. Loux, J. U. Kurtz, William F. Lowry, Rev. B. S. Botsford, Rev. E. A. Long and Rev. J. K. Adams.

The principals of the high school have been: Timothy Mahoney, 1858; Michael Whitmire, 1859; Joseph Yocum, 1860; Henry Keim, 1861; J. G. Cleveland, 1862; Samuel E. Furst, 1863; Reece W. Dodson, 1864; William Patterson, 1865; J. H. Hurst, 1866; S. C. Jayne, 1867; H. M. Spaulding, 1868; H. D. Albright, until 1872; J. G. Williams, 1873; H. D. Albright, 1874; C. F. Diffenderfer, 1875; A. H. Stees, 1876; W. E. Smith, 1877-81; J. T. Bevan, 1882; L. T. Conrad, 1883; Amelia Armstrong, 1884-85; Henry G. Clark, 1886-88 (resigned); Andrew Freas, April, 1888, to June, 1889; Charles Dechant, 1889-91; E. K. Richardson, 1891-97; Elmer E. Garr, 1897-99; Charles H. Winder, 1899-1902; John W. Snyder, 1902-06 (resigned); James S. Sigman, 1907-13 (resigned); E. R. Ebert, January to June, 1913; S. Irvine Shortess, September, 1913, to present time. J. Y. Shambach was elected supervisory principal of the schools in 1913 for three years.

The principal departments of the schools which have been added since their establishment are: The English department, added in 1900, with Miss Marie Kschinkia in charge, to the high school; the primary department, added in 1901 as a special branch, Miss Sarah M. Hagenbuch being given the position of supervisor, which she has held ever since; drawing, introduced in 1902 in all grades, with Miss Grace Conner as instructor; the commercial course, established the same year in

the high school, under the charge of Miss Emma S. Liggett; music, which became a part of the course in all the grades in 1906, Miss Bertha A. Bartley presiding; manual training and penmanship, introduced in 1913, under the direction of Frank Titman.

Having given the lot for the Y. M. C. A. extension in 1894, Mr. C. R. Woodin desired to do something for the girls of Berwick also. He therefore offered to bear half the expense of the course if cooking was introduced in the schools as a regular part of the work of the girls. This offer was accepted and in September, 1894, the course was started. But at the end of three years the sentiment of the people was so antagonistic to the course that it was abandoned. Mrs. Fred Richardson was the instructor at this time. In 1913 a reversion of feeling brought the cooking course into favor again, and it was reintroduced in connection with sewing, under the charge of Miss Robertson. Mr. Woodin, however, did not renew his offer, so the course is not as complete or as thorough as at the first introduction of the work.

Miss Emma S. Liggett, the former instructor of the commercial course in the high school, is now with her sister, Isabella, in the Ching Hua College, Pekin, China, having accepted a second term of five years, the first term being for three years.

Previous to the Boxer uprising in China the government had sent many boys to American colleges to gain a knowledge of occidental manners and language. After the suppression of the rebellion the property of the principal Boxer chief was confiscated and on the site a college was erected for adult scholars, the money coming from America, which had returned the indemnity given by China for the damages to American missions and citizens. As a measure of gratitude for this fairness the Chinese government selected all of the eighteen teachers from America, Miss Emma S. Liggett and Miss Isabella Liggett being two of the number.

Most of the scholars are married men and form the leading class of reformers of modern China. The old Chinese school calendar has just been superseded by the Western one in 1913. Letters from the school come by way of Siberia and Europe and take twenty-seven days for the trip.

The school directors of Berwick are: Henry F. Traugh, B. H. Bower, L. E. Hess, J. B. Fulmer, N. G. Baker, James E. Smith, W. S. Johnson.

WEST BERWICK SCHOOLS

The Ferris Heights school was built in 1908, and the West Berwick high school in 1913, on the same hill. Prof. Harlan R. Snyder is principal of the high and grammar schools, the Ferris Heights school being on the same lot with the high school, and under the principal of the latter. William C. Delong is principal of the Fairview school.

The school directors of West Berwick borough are: Frank Wenner, Harry Fahringer, Walter Hughes, Thomas Hutchings, N. D. Peters, William Fairchilds, E. M. Ritter.

RELIGIOUS

The church growth of Berwick has been marvelous, and no city in this section of the State possesses more active ministers or more loyal congregations. Thirteen denominations are represented, there are eighteen resident ministers, and twenty churches, including three missions.

The religious growth has kept pace with the growth of population. Ministers of Berwick foresaw the expansion into outlying districts, and in many instances lots were purchased before a house was built where now the church building is the center of a built-up community. Since Berwick's last boom there have been eleven new congregations organized, ten of which have erected churches, and four parsonages. There have also been three new churches erected by congregations which outgrew old quarters, and one church built by a congregation which had been for some time organized, but not strong enough to undertake the construction of a home.

That Berwick is a church-going community is shown by the size of the congregations and the expansion of the pastorates. Revival services have also reaped large results, an example being the Stough campaign of 1913, in which the Bower Memorial Evangelicals gained 125 converts; the Methodists, 210; and the West Berwick Evangelical Church, 100 also.

Quakers

The first to erect a house of worship in Berwick was the Society of Friends, who purchased on Oct. 21, 1799, the ground on which in 1801 they built a small brick meetinghouse. On Nov. 11, 1800, a request was laid before the Catawissa monthly meeting for permission to hold services in Berwick on the first day of each week, signed by Aquilla Starr. On April

25, 1801, the request was granted. The first attendants were Evan Owen, Joseph Stackhouse, Andrew Shaner, William Rittenhouse, Joseph Pilkington and Joseph Eck. The old meetinghouse was used for a few years and then abandoned. In 1837 or 1840 it was torn down, the site now being occupied by the residence of C. C. Evans.

First Methodist Church

To a narrative prepared for and published by Rev. Martin L. Smyser, then pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Berwick, in "The Berwick Methodist," under date of March 18, 1882, the writer of this sketch is indebted for the facts relating to the history of the local church from the beginning to the year 1882.

ORIGIN.—Methodism entered Berwick amid the fervor of a religious revival in Briarcreek valley, about four miles distant from Berwick, where resided Rev. Thomas Bowman, an ordained local preacher of the Methodist Episcopal Church, a man of zeal and eloquence, who, with his brother, Rev. Christian Bowman, sowed pure Methodist seed in all this region of country. In order that his neighbors might have the regular ministrations of the gospel he fitted up the third story of his dwelling, a stone house (still standing together with the original stone church near Fowlerville in Briarcreek township), as a place of worship, and invited the Methodist itinerants to hold services therein. Here in the year 1805, under the ministry of Rev. James Paynter and Rev. Joseph Carson, occurred a revival of great power and widespread influence. As an immediate result of this religious awakening a Methodist class was organized in Berwick, then a small settlement on the frontier of civilization. This class consisted of the following members: William Stahl, leader; Jane Herin, Rachel Traugh, Hugh Thompson, Nancy Thompson, Robert Brown, Samuel Steele, James Herin, William Sisty, Mary Sisty, Andrew Pettit and Benjamin Doan. Previous to this, however, occasional visits were made by Revs. William Colvert, James Paynter, Morris Howe and Robert Burch, who, if they attempted to organize a class, did not receive the encouragement necessary to success. Following the organization of this class Berwick became a regular appointment on the Wyoming Circuit, which then extended from "near Northumberland in the State to Tioga Point in the State of New York." This circuit was traveled by Revs. James Paynter and Joseph Carson, who made its extensive rounds once in every four weeks. Rev. Anning Owen, a converted blacksmith of Kingston, Pa., and a zealous evangelist of Wyoming valley, was presiding elder, and was untiring in labor to plant Methodism along the Susquehanna river and its tributaries.

NORTHUMBERLAND CIRCUIT.—In 1806 Berwick was attached to what was known as the Northumberland Circuit, with which it stood connected until 1831, and was served by the following regularly appointed ministers: 1806, Robert Burch, John Swartzwelder; 1807, Nicholas Willis, Joel Smith; 1808, Thomas Curren, John Rhodes; 1809, Timothy Lee, Loring Grant; 1810, Abraham Dawson, Isaac Puffer; 1811, B. G. Paddock, J. H. Baker, R. Lanning; 1812, George Thomas, Ebenezer Doolittle; 1813, Joseph Kinkead, I. Chamberlain; 1814, John Hazzard, Abraham Dawson; 1815, R. N. Everts, I. Cook; 1816, John Thomas, Alpheus Davis; 1817, Benjamin Bidlack, Peter Baker; 1818, Gideon Lanning, Abraham Dawson; 1819, John Rhodes, Darius Williams; 1820, John Rhodes, Israel Cook; 1821, Marmaduke Pearce, J. Thomas; 1822, John Thomas, Mordecai Barry; 1823, J. R. Shepherd, M. Barry; 1824, R. Cadden, F. Macartney, R. Bond; 1825, Robert Cadden, R. Bond; 1826, John Thomas, George Hildt; 1827, John Thomas, David Shaver; 1828, Charles Kalbfus, William James; 1829, James W. Donahay, Josiah Forrest; 1830, James W. Donahay, A. A. Eskridge.

BERWICK CIRCUIT.—Owing to the enlargement of the work, incident to the opening up of the country, advancing population, multiplied congregations, and increasing demands for ministerial service, in 1831 Berwick Circuit was formed, embracing twenty-eight preaching places in Columbia and Luzerne counties north of the river and including the following pastoral charges: Bloomsburg, Buckhorn, Jerseytown, Benton, Orangeville, Espy, Light Street, Mifflinville, Beach Haven, Bloomingdale, Muhlenburg and Berwick, all within the bounds of the Baltimore Conference. The following pastors served this circuit: 1831, William Prettyman, Wesley Howe; 1832, William Prettyman, Oliver Ege; 1833, Marmaduke Pearce, Alem Brittain; 1834-35, J. Rhodes, J. H. Young; 1836, J. Sanks, J. Hall; 1837, J. Sanks, George Guyer; 1838, Charles Kalbfus, J. Hall; 1839, Charles Kalbfus, Penfield Doll; 1840, James Ewing, William R. Mills; 1841, James Ewing, W. T. D. Clemm; 1842, Thomas Tanneyhill, Joseph

A. Ross; 1843, Thomas Tanneyhill, Thomas Bowman; 1844, Francis N. Mills, W. L. Spottswood; 1845, John Bowen, W. F. Pentz, T. Bowman; 1846, John Bowen, J. W. Bull, T. Bowman; 1847, A. Brittain, J. S. McMurray, T. Bowman; 1848, A. Brittain, N. S. Buckingham; 1849, Philip B. Reese; 1850, P. B. Reese, B. B. Hamlin; 1851, H. G. Dill, Justice A. Melick; 1852, H. G. Dill, James Curns; 1853, John Moorhead, J. Curns; 1854, John Moorhead, Thomas Sherlock; 1855, Thomas Barnhart, Samuel Barnes; 1856, Thomas Barnhart, M. L. Drum; 1857, H. G. Dill, Thomas Sherlock; 1858, H. G. Dill, John Guss; 1859, A. W. Gibson, C. H. Savidge; 1860, A. W. Gibson, S. L. Bowman; 1861, S. L. Bowman, J. F. Porter; 1862, A. M. Barnitz, W. C. Hesser; 1863, A. M. Barnitz, F. E. Church; 1864-65, M. P. Crosthwaite, S. C. Swallow; 1866, John A. Gere, W. H. Norcross.

Berwick Station.—Berwick having grown in size and importance, and the church requiring the entire time and service of a pastor, the members petitioned the presiding bishop of the East Baltimore Conference (Bishop Kingsley) in 1867 to set aside Berwick as a separate charge. Accordingly, Berwick Station was duly established, with Rev. John A. Gere, D. D., as pastor. Under his wise administration and superior management the station, with a membership of about 140, was thoroughly organized and equipped for the work before it. The official board of the new charge embraced the following well-known persons: Jesse Bowman, William H. Woodin, Morrison E. Jackson, Mordecai W. Jackson, Clemuel R. Woodin, Henry C. Freas, Paul Fortner, William J. Knorr, E. B. Hull, J. W. Bowman, James Jacoby. William H. Woodin was elected recording steward and Sunday school superintendent and in both capacities he served the church with marked fidelity and success. The ministers from this period forward have been as follows: 1867-68, John A. Gere; 1869-70, Finley B. Riddle; 1871-73, William W. Evans; 1874-75, Samuel Creighton; 1876-78, James H. McGarrah; 1879-82, Martin L. Smyser; 1882-84, William W. Evans; 1885-87, Ezra H. Yocum; 1888-90, Benjamin H. Mosser; 1891-93, Richard Hinkle; 1894-96, T. L. Tomkinson; 1897-99, Alexander R. Miller; 1900-06, Richard H. Gilbert; 1906-10, Orlando G. Heck; 1910-15, J. Howard Ake.

Connectional System and the Itinerancy.—The Methodist Church of Berwick in 1867 was connected with a large district with many appointments and in extent embraced a territory equaling a quarter of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, while at an earlier period the circuit formed part of a district which extended from Montreal in Canada to Berwick and Clearfield in Pennsylvania. The Berwick Methodist Church has been connected with three Annual Conferences, the Baltimore, the East Baltimore and the Central Pennsylvania. The itinerant ministry has given Berwick a large number of ministers of diversified talents, some of whom were giants in their day and prominent in the councils of the church. One of her ministers, born in Briarcreek, near Berwick, Rev. Thomas Bowman, who was attached to the Berwick appointment in early manhood, became president of Dickinson Seminary, at Williamsport, Pa., and later the president of DePauw University, at Greencastle, Ind., and subsequently, in 1872, was elected a bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His death at the advanced age of ninety-six years occurred in 1914. Another, Rev. Jesse B. Young, D. D., soldier, preacher, author and editor, was born in Berwick and entered the ministry from the local church, filling many appointments, was elected editor of the "Central Christian Advocate" of St. Louis, and in quite recent years published a history of the battle of Gettysburg, pronounced by critics a most accurate and comprehensive account of this great battle.

Property.—For a few years the Methodists occupied as a preaching place the second story of the old Market house (also used for school purposes), which stood in the center of Market street immediately opposite the site of the present church building. Afterwards an old log building, originally erected as a dwelling, later arranged as a storeroom, became the sanctuary of these devout people. In 1811, on the completion of his new dwelling on Second street, Hugh Thompson tendered to the growing society the use of his "best room" for divine service, and, being accepted, the "old log building" was vacated. On special occasions of extraordinary interest, the house not affording sufficient accommodation, the congregation worshipped in the barn. Encouraged by the increase in membership means were taken towards the erection of a church. A lot on the corner of Mulberry and Third streets was secured and in 1817 a brick edifice was raised thereon and dedicated. This building still stands, now occupied as a dwelling. The increasing congregations and growth necessitated a more commodious and better arranged edifice. The lots on the corner of Market and Second streets, then valued at $400, were do-

nated by Robert McCurdy and a two-story brick church was erected having a seating capacity of 350, the entire cost of the structure, then the finest church of the denomination in the county, aggregating $5,000. It was dedicated in the year 1845, under the pastorate of Revs. John Bowen, William F. Pentz and T. Bowman. In 1870, under the pastorate of Rev. Finley B. Riddle, this church gave place to another, of symmetrical elegance, dedicated Sabbath, Feb. 19, 1871, by Revs. Thomas Bowman, D. D., and Robert L. Dashiel, D. D. The whole cost was $26,000. In subsequent years this building was improved and enlarged and a pipe organ, the gift of Mrs. Elizabeth S. Jackson (wife of Col. C. G. Jackson), was installed. In the spring of 1902, under the pastorate of Rev. Richard H. Gilbert, D. D., the third church building to occupy the present site, the fourth to be owned by the denomination in Berwick, was begun. It is a beautiful and commodious stone edifice, and was dedicated in May, 1903, with appropriate services lasting over a week, the late Bishop (Chaplain) Charles C. McCabe conducting the services of dedication. The finances were directed by John W. Powell, of Buffalo, N. Y. The cost of this structure was $50,000. The present parsonage on Market street was erected under the pastorate of Rev. W. W. Evans, D. D., in 1883.

Organizations.—The first Sunday school was organized about 1825 and was held in the Methodist Church at the corner of Mulberry and Third streets. Daniel Bowen, a Presbyterian, was superintendent. Shortly after its organization, about 1828, the Presbyterians withdrew and the school became a Methodist school, though the superintendent, Daniel Bowen, continued in his relation as superintendent. The Epworth League was organized about 1894. The school and league have been and are great factors in the life of the church. The growth of the school has been commensurate with the growth of the community and under the energetic pastorate of Rev. J. Howard Ake ranks numerically the second in the county, having an enrollment of over 1,400 persons in all grades. The Sunday school can soon celebrate its centennial.

Much attention has been given the musical features of the church services. The several choirs through the years past, as at the present, have proved greatly attractive to the citizens of the community.

Space prevents more elaborate mention of many individual men and women, as well as its present day officials, ministers excepted, who have been and are identified in lay capacity with her activities. The membership of the church has included many of the most progressive business men of the region. The policy of the church in spiritual and temporal matters was molded by these men. To their example the church owes its spirit of benevolence. In a very liberal way she has supported the benevolent enterprises of the church. Some of her members have been prominent in the affairs of the State. Several of her laymen have represented the Annual Conference at the General Conference, together with several of her ministers. One of her pastors, Rev. Richard H. Gilbert, D. D., whose service in the inception and consummation of the plan leading to the present church building, deserves acknowledgment, was a delegate to the Ecumenical Conference of Methodism in London, England, in 1901. The church to-day is thoroughly representative, well organized, well appointed, centrally located, evangelical in spirit, and seeks the best interest of the Greater Berwick in which it serves. The membership is 1,100.

St. John's Lutheran Church

In the year 1794 Evan Owen, the founder of Berwick, donated a lot about in the center of the town to Jacob Kisner, William Martz and Sebastian Seybert, in trust, for the German Lutheran Church of Berwick. This lot was subsequently exchanged for another, on Market street, in 1873.

There was no substantial organization of this church before 1892, although several pastors had preached in the town hall and the Y. M. C. A. building before that date. Among these pastors were Revs. Bahl, Fox, Henry, Steck and German.

In 1892 Rev. Mr. Stupp became pastor of this parish and moved into the parsonage, now the club room of the Rangers, on East Front street. He soon took in the situation and began to canvass the town for Lutheran people. His energies proved fruitful, and on the evening of Nov. 30, 1892, an Evangelical Lutheran congregation was organized, with twenty members. The first services were held in the parlor of the parsonage, but later the Y. M. C. A. hall was secured for regular services. On Feb. 13, 1893, the court granted the petition for incorporation. Arrangements were made on April 9, 1893, to build a chapel on the ground next to the parsonage, and the completed building, a frame, was dedicated Dec. 10, 1893.

In 1894 Rev. Mr. Stupp accepted a call to another congregation, and Rev. G. G. Kunkle was called to the parish, where he labored for two years. In April, 1897, Rev. N. Scheffer was called, serving faithfully for seven years. He was succeeded in August, 1904, by Rev. J. A. Schofer, who worked in this field for three years. Near the close of his pastorate the charge of five congregations was divided, and the old chapel and parsonage sold to the Rangers Fire Company.

The three congregations of St. John's Berwick, St. Paul's, Salem township, Luzerne County, and St. Peter's, Briarcreek township, Columbia county, formed the new Berwick charge in 1906. Soon afterwards the formation of a Lutheran congregation in Nescopeck, across the river from Berwick, so depleted the membership of St. John's that it was taken over by the Mission board, and has since continued a mission.

In 1907 the three congregations built a parsonage on East Eleventh street, and St. John's laid the foundations for a new church building at the corner of Eleventh and Pine streets.

On July 19, 1908, Rev. W. H. Berk was called to the pastorate. For ten months services were held in the new parsonage, there being thirty members in good standing in attendance during that time. In May, 1909, the new church building, which cost $5,500, was dedicated and occupied thereafter. The present church membership is 101, that of the Sunday school, 95.

Protestant Episcopal

Although the Episcopalians were in Berwick in sufficient numbers to have had an organization of some kind sufficient to own property in 1804, there is no record of services here before that date, nor until 1870. On Dec. 26, 1804, Evan Owen deeded two lots to the "Society of the Episcopal Church of England," represented by Robert Brown, John Brown and William Cox, for use in erecting a church and schoolhouse, and for a burying ground. Nothing was heard further regarding this donation until 1873, when Col. John G. Freeze investigated and found that both lots had been appropriated by Jesse Bowman and the Berwick Cemetery Association.

After a friendly suit Mr. Bowman transferred to the church the lot on the corner of Market and Jackson streets, in return for the lot he had taken. The lot in the cemetery was allowed to remain in its use as a burying ground by the Cemetery Association, having been partially used for interments.

Services were held in Berwick intermittently until March 31, 1902, when St. Mary's mission was organized, and thereafter regular services were held by Rev. Frederick Wenham in the Y. M. C. A. building. In the spring of 1903 the present frame church was built at a cost of $2,100, the first services being held April 22d. When dedicated the church was given the name of Christ. At that time there were 117 baptized persons and 45 communicants in the church.

During 1905, under the rectorate of Rev. M. A. Shipley, Jr., the church was renovated and repaired. In 1906 the final payments on the building were made and the church was admitted to the convention. The parish house was built in 1914 at a cost of $2,000.

Rev. C. C. Kelsey, a native of England, took the charge on Nov. 1, 1912, and during his incumbency the debt of the church has been materially reduced. The communicants now number 101 and the Sunday school is growing rapidly. The frequent promotion of heads of departments of the American Car and Foundry Company, many of whom are members, and their consequent removal from town, has kept this church from growing as fast as others in Berwick.

Besides those named, Revs. J. W. Diggles and C. R. Fessenden have served as rectors of this parish.

Berwick Presbyterian Church

The first organization of the Presbyterians of this town was made at a meeting held in the Brick Meeting House on Nov. 24, 1827, by Rev. Joseph M. Ogden. The members of this first congregational meeting were: William and Sarah Wilson, Daniel Bowen, Isaac and Abigail Hart, Mary and Eliza Pollock, Thomas and Eleanor Lockart, Emanuel Kirkendall, Rachel wife of Nathan Beach, Klonah wife of Christian Kunkel, Frances wife of H. B. Wilson, A. B. and Mary E. Shuman, Thurma and Nancy McMaer, Benjamin F. Rittenhouse, John H. Rittenhouse, Hannah H. Rittenhouse, Rachel Perkins, Sarah Sink, Rachel Traugh, Elizabeth Palmer, Sarah Ann Solt, Margaretta Traugh, Eliza and Nancy Adams, Anna, Mary McNair, John Drake, Hamett Drake, Thomas Edunder, William Edunder, Mrs. David Walker, Isaiah Styles, William Reed, James Evans, Andrew Seely, William Sink, Samuel Pollock and wife, Matthias Harns, Sr., Mrs. Jane Edwards, Mrs. William

Edwards, Mrs. David Sink, Mrs. E. Harris, Miss Susanna Klinetob, Miss M. Remaley, Miss Hannah Shinly, Miss Melinda Dennis, Miss Harriet Pollock, Miss Eleanor Klinetob, James Lamon, William Adams, Evan Adams, Mrs. Hannah Lamon, Mrs. J. Moyer, Mrs. Solomon Bower, Mrs. Andrew Seely, Mrs. Anton Bowman, Hudson Onin, Clinton Trowbridge, A. B. Shuman, Alfred Longshin, James Solt, Robert F. Russel, Mrs. Samuel Kelchner, Mrs. Catherine Adams, Mrs. Sidney Pollock, Mrs. Clement Jones, Mrs. Kiziah Brundage, Miss Martha C. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. William Lindsley Walker, Christian Kunkle, Mr. and Mrs. William Pollock, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Deprey, Nathaniel L. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. James Campbell, Sr., Mrs. Silas Jacobs, Hannah Bonhams, Mrs. David Hart, Mrs. Alexander Heltezton, Mrs. John Pollock, Mrs. Elizabeth Freeman, Mrs. Jane Gilman, Mrs. Lyden Reder, Mrs. Hannah Baird, Mrs. Hannah Klinetob, Mrs. Sarah Freas, Mrs. Lydia Freas, Mrs. Ephmain Evans, Mrs. Mary Thompson, Mrs. Massy Evans, Mrs. Elizabeth Nihart, Miss Rebecca Adams, Jacob Cope, Frances Evans, John McAnall, Stephen H. Miller, Leonard Kirkendall and wife, Samuel J. Seely, Cornelius Kirkendall, Miss Mary Kirkendall, Miss Elizabeth Grover, Miss Sarah Beck, Sarah A. Deprey Rober, Mrs. Mary F. Pollock, Samuel Pollock, Mrs. Paul Kirkendall, Mrs. Anna Charity Evans, Mrs. Margaret Adams, Mrs. Leah Bredbender, Miss Celinda Deprey, Miss Mary E. Patterson, Miss Nancy J. Cortright, Miss Sarah L. Patterson, John Pollock, Mrs. Dekonah Doak, Mrs. Jacob Cope, Mrs. Andrew Seely, Mrs. Mamina Walton, Jacob Pollock, Albert Klinetob, Mrs. Sarah Adams, Miss Elizabeth Seybert, Miss Susan Ranbach, John Schleppy, Mrs. Sarah Counos.

On the following Sabbath Daniel Bowen, Isaac Hart and Thomas Lockart were installed as ruling elders.

On July 30, 1839, Rev. David J. Waller preached in Berwick and entered on the minutes of this congregation that the church had for a long time been without a pastor; "and though their number was small, they with great liberality, resolved: That they would unite with Bloomsburg and Briarcreek in the support of a minister. Mr. D. J. Waller, a licentiate of New Castle Presbytery, was invited to take charge of these congregations and was ordained by the Presbytery of Northumberland and installed Pastor of the church in Bloomsburg, with one-half of his time at his discretion." Rev. D. J. Waller served the Berwick Church in this way until relieved by Rev. A. H. Hand in 1842.

At his own request Rev. A. H. Hand took this congregation into his extensive charge, entered upon his duties July 17, 1842, and at once took steps to revive the church; also ministering to Briarcreek and Salem churches. He succeeded so well that in the following year a completed brick church with basement was dedicated by the Rev. George W. Yeomans, President of Lafayette College. In 1881 this building was improved by the addition of a tower and was remodeled.

Rev. A. H. Hand resigned on account of ill health and Aug. 1, 1845, Rev. Alexander Heberton became pastor. He was followed by Rev. James F. Kennedy, who served from Jan. 23, 1848, to April 27, 1850. In turn he was followed by Rev. T. K. Newton, who served from August 18, 1853, to Sept. 29, 1855. Rev. P. W. Mellick was pastor from October, 1863, to 1865. The preaching appointments were at this time Berwick, Briarcreek, Stone Church, Moore's Schoolhouse and Lockport (now Beach Haven). The next minutes were entered on Oct. 24, 1868, by Rev. James Dickson, who served until Nov. 2, 1879. Following pastors were: Rev. L. M. Kumler, 1880-88; Rev. George H. Stephens, 1890-98; Rev. Joseph Hunter, 1899-1905; and Rev. Edward A. Loux, 1905-14. At different periods Rev. A. M. Morgan, Rev. J. F. Kennedy, Rev. Joseph Marr, Rev. Edward Kennedy, Rev. James M. Salmon and Rev. James R. Gibson have sustained pastoral relations with this church. Rev. Edward Franklin Reimer, A. M., B. D., a graduate of Lafayette College and Princeton Seminary, who also spent a year in post-graduate study in Princeton University and Princeton Seminary, receiving then his divinity degree, was installed pastor Oct. 31, 1914. He is a native of Easton, Pa., and has had extensive experience in evangelistic, missionary and literary work.

The congregation has grown greatly in modern years, and at present numbers over 500 persons, with a Sunday school of 350 attendants. The cornerstone of the present handsome brick building was laid in 1895, and the completed building was dedicated the following year, during the pastorate of Rev. George H. Stephens. It is an attractive edifice, of modern design and fittings, and is exceedingly commodious and artistic.

The church officials in 1914 are: Elders—Francis Evans, William F. Lowry, O. F. Ferris, Horace Breece, James E. Smith. Trustees—T. Harvey Doan, Fred W. Bush, Thomas

Morton, Willard Smith, George Henkleman, C. E. Ferris, W. S. Johnson, John H. Smethers, Charles C. Evans.

Baptists

Preaching was held in Berwick in 1841 by Rev. J. S. Morris for the Baptists of the growing town, but it was not till the coming of Rev. William S. Hall in 1842 that a regular organization was effected. The sermons of Mr. Morris were delivered in the Methodist church, but Mr. Hall held a series of meetings continuously in the storeroom of Samuel F. Headley, corner of Second and Mulberry streets, the result being forty-two conversions. On Sept. 25, 1842, the congregation was organized in Williams Grove, Nescopeck, with thirteen members, as follows: J. T. Davis, B. S. Brockway, J. S. Havner, Levi L. Tate, Abram Miller, J. B. Dodson, Casper Reed, Joel E. Bradley, Jacob Rider, Perry Gilmore, Thomas P. Coles, Thomas Wilford and John Whitman. The first deacons were Messrs. Davis, Miller and Tate.

As the Baptist cause prospered, need of a permanent place of meeting became imperative. A charter for the new church was secured, and a site for the new building, located on the south side of West Front street, between Mulberry and Vine streets, was donated by Sister Ann P. Evans; and a frame structure, with a seating capacity of about two hundred, was erected, dedicated July 4, 1843.

At a time when the church had just finished paying off a debt of $1,400 for repairs, at an early hour, on Wednesday morning, Aug. 14, 1878, the building was burned to the ground. It was decided to rebuild at once; funds were solicited, and the cornerstone of the new structure was laid on Sept. 27th of the same year.

The cornerstone of the present church building was laid on Thursday, June 6, 1894, the sermon being preached by Rev. Dr. Woods, of Williamsport. This was made necessary by reason of the fact that the old building had been found to be unsafe

Within the last five years extensive improvements have been made to the church; a slate roof put on, a steam heating plant installed, the Sunday school room and auditorium frescoed, the church recarpeted, the basement remodeled, and other lesser improvements made. The present pastor, Rev. Charles E. Miller, came to Berwick in 1909.

Pastors of the church since organization have been: William S. Hall, 1842; Roswell R. Prentiss, 1845; Levi Hamlin, 1849; John S. Miller, 1850; John H. Worrell, 1852; E. M. Alden, 1854; John R. Shanafelt, 1858; William W. Case, 1863; William Leacock, 1865; George J. Brensinger, 1866; O. S. Rhoads, 1868; Walter Cattell, 1870; R. C. H. Catterall, 1880; William T. Galloway, 1884; P. S. Brewster, 1889; Albert Hatcher Smith, 1894; N. C. Naylor, 1901; W. Gordon Jones, 1906; Horace C. Broughton, 1907; Charles E. Miller, 1909.

The officials for the year 1914 are: Deacons—Hiram Eveland, E. M. Kocher, Harry Fahringer, W. J. Harris, J. F. Birth. Trustees—J. H. Catterall, president; O. K. McHenry, secretary; W. J. Harris, E. M. Kocher, Joseph Kirkendall, J. F. Birth, Stephen Knelly, J. G. Welch, Walter Swank.

Bower Memorial Church

Bower Memorial United Evangelical Church was established in March, 1871, with Rev. P. H. Rishel in charge. At that time a class, composed of Isaiah Bower, Hannah Bower, Henry J. Clewell, Susan Clewell, Elizabeth Clewell and Fannie Kirkendall, met in the town hall and held services there weekly until 1874. In March, 1871, Rev. W. H. Buck was placed in charge, remaining until 1872. Rev. E. Swengle followed him. In 1873 Rev. W. H. Buck returned, and the congregation having increased greatly it was decided to build. During that year the first church, of brick, was begun, and in January, 1874, was finally dedicated by Rev. H. B. Hartzler (now Bishop), Revs. M. J. Carothers, George Hunter, S. T. Buck and H. W. Buck assisting. That building cost $5,750, and was located on Second, between Pine and Chestnut streets.

The congregation has been served by the following pastors since its foundation: H. W. Buck, 1871-73; S. P. Reemer, 1874; W. M. Croman, 1875-76; J. A. Irvine, 1877-78; J. M. Ettinger, 1879-81; H. W. Buck, 1882-84; J. J. Lohr, 1885-87; E. Crumbling, 1888-90; G. E. Zehner, 1891-92; A. Stapleton, 1893-94; J. C. Reeser, 1895-98; J. J. Lohr, 1899-1901; H. W. Buck, 1902-04; J. W. Thompson, 1905-08; I. E. Spangler, 1908-12; W. B. Cox, 1912-14.

During the pastorate of Rev. J. W. Thompson it was decided to replace the old building with one of larger size and modern construction, and this resulted in the dedication of the present beautiful church on Sept. 23, 1906. The congregation unanimously decided to

change the name to Bower Memorial Church, in honor of Rev. Isaiah Bower and his wife Hannah, who had contributed not only their services to the upbuilding of the church, but given the sum of $10,000 towards the construction of the new home. The total cost of the completed edifice was $48,000. The building is located on the corner of Pine and East Second streets and is of orange terra cotta brick, trimmed with Hummelstown brownstone. The brick were especially burned for the work at Green Grove Furnace, Adams county. A $2,000 pipe organ supplies the musical requirements of the congregation, and the interior is finished in a most artistic and utilitarian manner.

On May 4, 1913, the last dollar due upon the building was paid, although the congregation has no wealthy members and has a clause in its constitution forbidding such expedients as raffles, lawn parties, suppers or entertainments at which admission is charged. The following Monday after the payment of the last note the church decided to build a parsonage, with the result that the present orange shale brick dwelling was erected on the corner of Pine and East Front streets at a cost of $10,000, including the lot.

This congregation has enjoyed a number of extensive revivals. The first meeting held in the town hall resulted in the conversion of 100 persons; under the ministrations of Rev. Mr. Reeser there were 200 conversions; Rev. Mr. Spangler obtained 140 converts during his ministry; and in 1913 there were 148 conversions under the ministrations of Rev. Mr. Cox. During the latter's pastorate there have been 393 accessions to the church in two years, 181 of these being partly through the union revival campaign of Rev. W. H. Stough. At present there are 765 members in the church, and 800 in the Sunday school. This is the largest congregation in the Central Pennsylvania Conference of the United Evangelical Church. Since the founding of this church in Berwick eight young men have been given to the ministry from the congregation.

North Berwick United Evangelical Church

During the pastorate of Rev. E. E. Shaffer on the Columbia circuit the congregation was organized in North Berwick, being made an appointment in April, 1901. In December of that year the cornerstone of the present frame building was laid, the completed edifice being dedicated July 6, 1902. The cost of the building was $3,500. In 1904 a parsonage was built at a cost of $2,500.

The church was constituted a mission, in connection with the West Berwick Church, in March, 1903, but in March, 1904, it was detached. In March, 1914, it was changed from a mission to a station and made self-supporting.

Rev. E. E. Shaffer (now deceased) continued pastor until March, 1907, when he was succeeded by Rev. Noah Young, the present pastor. During the summer of 1913 the church was enlarged and much improved, at a cost of $3,000. The remaining debt in 1914 is $1,100. The present valuation of the church is $8,000, and of the parsonage, $2,000. The membership of the church is 360, and 425 children are attendants of the Sunday school.

Holy Trinity Lutheran Church

Holy Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church was organized Jan. 15, 1893, in the Y. M. C. A. building, by Rev. C. M. Aurand and wife, Gertrude Aurand, P. E. Bergeman, Simon Berry, Mrs. Simon Berry, Sarah Berry, John Berry, Charles Berry, B. F. Driesbach, Mrs. B. F. Driesbach, Mrs. Ira Hampton, A. T. Ibach, Mrs. Daniel Loudenslager, A. F. Martz, Mrs. A. F. Martz, Maggie Martz, Mrs. John H. Martz, Mrs. A. T. Ibach, Mrs. C. E. Miller.

The present church building was dedicated Dec. 16, 1894. It is of brick, of commodious size and artistic design, and together with the lot cost $10,000. The present membership is as follows: Communicants, 200; confirmed, 290; baptized, 412. The Sunday school enrollment, including officers, teachers and scholars, is 462.

The successive pastors have been Revs. C. M. Aurand, 1893-98; M. M. Allbeck, 1899-1904; W. Morgan Gross, 1904-05; J. B. Focht, supply in January and March of 1906; and the present pastor, Rev. C. R. Botsford, who came in 1906.

First Christian Church

This church was organized May 17, 1903, in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association of Berwick, by Rev. L. O. Knipp, late of Plymouth, Pa., the movement having its culmination through the efforts of Mrs. Jennie Whitesell and Mrs. C. E. Trescott. The first members were A. P. Girton, G. C. B. Whitesell, Mrs. Jennie Whitesell, Mrs. Ada Boyd, A. W. McHenry, Mrs. Alice McHenry,

A. W. Harvey, William Berkey, Mrs. Jennie Berkey, Miss Blanche Berkey, Miss Maine Berkey, Mrs. O. M. Hess, Miss Ida Berkey, Albert C. Young, Mrs. Jessie Young, Harry O. McHenry, Mrs. W. F. McEwen, Mrs. Jennie Mann, Mrs. Lizzie Hartman, Mrs. Elnora L. Trescott.

The present church, a neat frame, seating about 225 persons, was erected in 1905 and dedicated July 29, 1906. Its total cost was $7,000. The congregation is about 200, and the Sunday school, 150.

The pastors have been: Rev. L. O. Knipp, who preached for a time as supply; Rev. H. J. Dudley, the first settled pastor; Rev. George C. Zeigler; Rev. Theodore B. Shaffer, who was accidentally killed while assisting at the construction of a tabernacle in 1913 for the Stough evangelistic campaign; and Rev. C. M. Iams, who came in March, 1914, and is still occupying the pulpit.

The elders of this church in 1914 are: K. P. McHenry, S. S. Michael, A. C. Young, O. M. Hess; deacons: Milton Sitler, Levi Blank, Luther Coates, Charles Zimmerman, Charles Woolley, Charles McHenry, John Hartman, John Kyttle, John Wilson, Charles Chamberlain.

Zwingli Reformed Church

was established in 1903 and the same year the frame building on Vine street was built. The congregation numbers about ninety, and the present pastor is Rev. D. J. Ely.

Roman Catholics

St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church was established in 1902, and the present handsome frame church on Mulberry and Cemetery streets was built in 1903. Some services were held in Berwick during the building of the canal, but the departure of the workmen who had formed the congregation caused the services to be abandoned for a time.

Father J. R. Murphy, pastor of the Bloomsburg Church, organized a mission in Berwick in 1902, and in the following year succeeded in getting together funds for the erection of the present church. He continued to serve the Berwick Church until his departure for Hanover, Pa., where he is now in charge of St. Vincent's Church.

Father Joseph Petrovits was the next pastor, serving until the beginning of the great European war, when he volunteered for service in the Austrian army. His successor was Father John N. Danneker, of Lock Haven, Pa., who took charge in 1914. Father Petrovits spoke and read nine languages; Father Danneker speaks only three. These requirements are necessitated by the many nationalities represented in the congregation.

Salvation Army

The Salvation Army has been established in Berwick for ten years and has done excellent work among the poor and needy. The local corps is under the charge of Captain Henderson.

WEST BERWICK CHURCHES

With a large foreign population, speaking ten or more different languages or dialects, West Berwick is provided with many small churches, most of them missions, and all built since the growth of the population of Berwick forced the laying out of this separate borough beside the older one.

Grace Lutheran Church

Rev. M. M. Allbeck, the pastor of Holy Trinity Lutheran Church of Berwick, made a canvass of the territory now known as West Berwick and, as a result of his labors, organized a Sunday school May 26, 1901. The first session was held in the old "White schoolhouse" in the afternoon with fifty-three persons in attendance. Rev. Mr. Allbeck first acted as superintendent, until the election of Rufus Funk to fill the position. The other officers were as follows: Adam Smith, assistant superintendent; A. G. Birt, secretary; W. C. Bond, treasurer; Miss Emma Pullen, organist.

After the session of Sunday school on May 4, 1902, Rev. Mr. Allbeck issued the call for the organization of a congregation. A constitution and by-laws were at once adopted. The following persons were elected and installed as the first church officers: Deacons—Dean Funk, F. W. Hildebrand, William Pullen. Elders—Charles Pullen, George H. Myers, Samuel Michael.

The charter members of the congregation were: Dean Funk, George H. Myers, Mrs. George Myers, Samuel Michael, Mrs. Samuel Michael, Willard Michael, William Pullen, Mrs. William Pullen, Charles Pullen, Emma Pullen, Z. T. Beagle, F. W. Hildebrand.

The meetings still continued to be held in the schoolhouse until the church building was erected on the corner of Arch and Fairview avenues, and was formally dedicated to the service and glory of God on Dec. 28, 1902.

The work growing too large for Rev. Mr. Allbeck to take care of the field along with his own pastorate, it was decided to call a regular pastor. Rev. H. E. Harman was called and took charge on April 15, 1903.

The Sunday school outgrew its quarters, and Sept. 18, 1904, ground was broken for the annex to the church building. The dedicatory service was held Jan. 24, 1905. The basement was also fitted up for church use. The parsonage was commenced July 3, 1905, and was occupied by the pastor and his family on Feb. 1, 1906.

Since its founding the church has had the following pastors: M. M. Allbeck, 1901 until April 12, 1903; H. E. Harman, April 15, 1903, until Feb. 1, 1912; Clarence E. Arnold, April 10, 1912, to the present time.

The membership of the church is 250, and of the Sunday school, 325. The present officers are as follows: Elders—D. B. Beck, N. H. Ney, T. C. Kocher, William Pullen. Deacons—I. H. Shellhammer, Charles Hock, Roy Beagle, Andrew Beck.

Other Churches

St. Paul's Evangelical Church of West Berwick was organized in 1903, and the frame church erected in that year at a cost of $5,500. There are 302 members in attendance, and the number of scholars in the Sunday school is 450. The present pastor is Rev. W. C. Hoch.

The *Methodist Protestant Church* in West Berwick was built in 1903 on Park avenue and Front street. There was no regular pastor, the congregation having slowly reduced in numbers, and the services here were abandoned in 1911.

Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church of West Berwick has a frame building, erected in 1904 and remodeled in 1907. The church property is valued at $7,200, the parsonage at $3,000. It is a mission church and is under the charge of Rev. John E. Beard. The membership is 148.

The *Chiesa Evangelica Presbyteriana*, or Italian Presbyterian mission of West Berwick, is under the charge of Rev. Arture D'Albergo, who serves a large congregation. The frame church was built in 1907.

St. Peter's Staviansky Methodist Mission is under the charge of Rev. George Olejar and is attended by many different branches of the Slavonic race. The frame church was built in 1909.

The *Ruthenian Greek Catholic Church* in West Berwick is dedicated to Saints Cyril and Methodius, and is under the control of the Roman Holy See. The services are held here regularly by priests from Wilkes-Barre. The congregation numbers over 300 and is composed of many nationalities. The frame church was built in 1907 and has been greatly enlarged in 1914. The total cost will be $8,000.

The orthodox *Russian Greek Catholic Church of the Annunciation*, West Berwick, was organized in 1909, under the charge of Rev. A. Boguslavsky. The congregation is composed mostly of Russian Slavs from Austro-Hungary and numbers about six hundred persons, speaking many different dialects. The church is a fine frame, the interior being decorated with excellent oil paintings of Byzantine character, on sacred subjects. There are no pews in the church, a few seats being placed around the sides for the old people, but the main body of the congregation stand all during the long services. The cost of the church was $10,000 and it was erected in 1910. A school is conducted on Saturdays in the building. The successive pastors have been: Revs. Peter Shiskin, N. Borisoff, J. Stephano, John Dzvonchik, Paul Bezkishkin, and the present pastor, a native of Wilkes-Barre and of Russian descent, Rev. Andrew Vanyush.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

The Young Men's Christian Association of Berwick was organized June 9, 1878, in the basement of the Methodist Episcopal Church, by C. H. Zehnder, of Danville, secretary of what was known at that time as the Seventh Pennsylvania District, assisted by George S. Rippard and George S. Bennett, of Wilkes-Barre, all of whom were connected with the Y. M. C. A. movement at that period. The meeting was public and was attended by the representative men of the town. An organization was effected by the election of Col. Clarence G. Jackson, of the Jackson & Woodin Manufacturing Company, as president and Isaiah Bower, as vice president.

The third floor of the Jackson & Woodin Manufacturing Company's office building was fitted up and placed at the disposal of the Association free of charge, and here the first Young Men's Christian Association rooms were opened, with the beginning of a library

that has now grown to some five thousand volumes. There was donated by the Jackson & Woodin Manufacturing Company a very choice selection of over one thousand books, considered by good authority to be one of the most complete in the possession of any of the smaller libraries of the country, and chosen largely through the advice and supervision of Albert G. Kimberley, who had been connected with the public library of the city of Birmingham, England, and who at that time had taken up his residence in Berwick. This was about 1880.

In 1879 Mr. C. H. Zehnder was elected secretary of the Association and served for some considerable time, until the Association got well started in its work. The Association thus very early became fixed on a firm foundation.

The question of a building for Association purposes was agitated about 1883. The Association was incorporated in that year, the board of trustees being: W. H. Woodin, M. W. Jackson, C. R. Woodin, B. F. Crispin, F. R. Jackson, S. P. Hanly, L. F. Bower, S. C. Jayne, C. H. Zehnder. The following year, 1884, C. R. Woodin deeded to the trustees three lots on the corner of Market and Second streets, part of the homestead of the late Jesse Bowman, and also gave the sum of $11,000. Mrs. Elizabeth S. Jackson, whose husband, the late Col. C. G. Jackson, was the first president of the Association, donated a dwelling house on Market street, and also made cash subscriptions of over $2,000. Steps were at once taken to utilize these donations, and the State secretary, Samuel W. Taggart, came to Berwick and solicited subscriptions for this purpose. So well did the public respond that in the spring of 1885 a new building was completed and the association took up its quarters therein. This building was dedicated April 7, 1885.

From this period the Association grew steadily in numbers and power for good in the community. The library was a special feature, while baths and reading rooms, together with the hall on the third floor, were all agencies used to make pleasant and useful quarters for the Association work.

For a number of years Rev. Henry S. Mendenhall was the employed librarian and did much to direct the reading of the youth of the town who patronized the library.

The following persons have filled the office of president: C. H. Zehnder, 1885; S. W. Dickson, 1886-87; James E. Smith, 1888-90; S. W. Dickson, 1890-93; J. S. Hicks, 1893-95; John A. Kepner, 1895-98; S. W. Dickson, 1898-1900; John A. Kepner, 1900-05; S. W. Dickson, 1905-11; W. S. Johnson, 1911-13; Leslie E. Hess, 1913-14.

The employed secretaries: S. T. Dimmick, 1884-86; W. N. Multer, 1886-89; H. A. Lord, 1889-93; Horace Breece, 1894-1903; John R. Riebe, 1903-06; E. A. Jesson, 1906-07; R. E. Bomboy, 1907-13; W. B. VanScoter, 1913-14.

From the opening of the building in 1886 to 1907 the Association performed a very excellent work for young men and boys. The increase in the population of Berwick by reason of the chief industry of the town having made large additions to its mills and car shops, made it very apparent that the Association needed increased facilities and larger quarters for the carrying on of its work, and in the period between 1907-14 the Association therefore has received its greatest impetus. The membership was increased to over one thousand and subsequently the building was remodeled and refurnished, a third story added, and an addition of 50 by 86 feet built in the rear, together with a gymnasium 47 by 69 feet, equipped with modern apparatus. The third story is furnished with dormitories, while a swimming pool and bowling alleys complete the equipment in the basement. The Association has other property from which a small revenue is derived.

Besides the Library features, that is, the library and reading rooms, the Association has from the beginning—extending now over a period of thirty-five years—conducted a series of lectures given by the best talent on the American lecture platform, every winter, and their courses are looked forward to by the public and patronized very substantially and liberally.

The Association maintains classes in commercial and technical work for boys and men who are employed during the day. Free lectures are also given, and in numerous other ways it seeks to exercise a leading part in the community in the moral and spiritual uplift of its members.

In 1911 there was a reorganization of the board of managers with the following result: W. S. Johnson, president; J. H. Smethers, treasurer; G. B. Vance, recording secretary; directors, S. W. Dickson, J. A. Kepner, J. S. Hicks, E. M. Kocher, L. E. Hess, F. W. Bush, W. C. Garrison, J. H. Catterall, R. L. Kline, C. E. Ferris, E. A. Glenn, M. D., J. W. Sheffer, J. B. Landis.

The demands of the Association were such that this board was selected with more than

usual care to handle to the best advantage new and growing conditions in the Association work.

The report of the secretary, W. B. VanScoter, for the year 1913-14 shows a total of 972 members, of whom 786 were men and 186 boys. The average daily attendance at the building was 350, and thirty men were residents of the dormitories. Free tuition in the different classes was given to members, and 312 students were enrolled in these different classes, to the number of sixteen. The subjects taught include arithmetic, shorthand, bookkeeping, typewriting, mechanical drawing, freehand drawing, shop mathematics, electricity and common school branches for foreigners; there is also a day class for men who are employed during the night. The Association also provided rooms for a kindergarten which was conducted by Miss Grace Hill from 9 to 12 A. M. Thirty-one practical talks were given to men and boys besides the lecture course herein referred to. One book per day during the year was the number donated by friends of the library, and 1,825 books were drawn out by the readers.

Among the many organizations that used the building as a meeting place were the Women's Christian Temperance Union, the Twentieth Century Club, Sunday School League, Ministerium, Patriotic Order Sons of America, Retail Clerks' Association, Personal Workers' League, Daughters of the American Revolution, Civic League, King's Daughters, and the Anti-Saloon League. The Ladies' Auxiliary of the Young Men's Christian Association, which has been in existence as a separate organization since the time that the first building was opened, and which has always rendered effective help in the management of the Association, has frequently used the rooms to give delightful entertainments and furnish refreshments during the year.

The religious work also has been a great benefit to those who participated. Fourteen different Bible classes were held, with an attendance of 530 men and boys and a force of sixteen teachers and assistants. Twenty-four Sunday meetings were held, with an attendance of 3,945 young men and boys. Shop meetings are a feature and are largely attended, while two shop Bible classes were continuously conducted.

The work for the boys was both educational and religious, and an important addition to the equipment was donated by Mrs. Jane Jackson-Gearhart, in honor of her mother, the late Mrs. Elizabeth S. Jackson, consisting of a moving picture projector and optical lantern. By means of this outfit many interesting lectures were given.

Besides the regular physical classes there was formed a Boy Scout Troop, which has helped in the work of developing the boys into men of credit to the community. In the gymnasium the attendance for the year was 7,281 men and boys.

In 1913 the entire basement was remodeled and two new bowling alleys added, also a men's game room. The total expenditures for the year were $9,691, the receipts being slightly less. The Association, however, is self-supporting, the small difference being caused by the expense of numerous improvements and additions. Such is a brief statement taken from the last annual report, 1913, and indicating in a general way the activities of this modern Association.

The officers and board of managers for the present are: Leslie E. Hess, president; John H. Smethers, treasurer; Bernard G. Vance, secretary; J. B. Landis, E. A. Glenn, M. D., John Sheffer, C. E. Ferris, R. L. Kline, E. M. Kocher, J. S. Hicks, W. E. Elmes, John A. Kepner, Frederick Bush, W. S. Johnson, W. C. Garrison. W. B. VanScoter is the general secretary of the Association and with him is associated B. T. Pond, the physical director.

In addition to the board of managers, the property of the Association is vested in the following trustees: C. R. Woodin, Frederick H. Eaton, S. W. Dickson, W. H. Woodin, R. L. Kline, Francis Evans, W. C. Garrison, C. G. Crispin, F. A. Witman.

The money invested in the property, that is, the lots, the buildings, its library and furnishings, represented originally the sum of $30,000. With the addition in 1907-08; with new furnishings and bowling alleys in 1913, there is now invested a sum equaling in round figures $100,000. For all this the Association has been indebted through the years to the enterprise of the citizens of greater Berwick and its neighborhoods, but more largely indebted to the members of the trustees board in control of the large car and foundry manufacturing business located in the town for most liberal financial contributions to the investment and the maintenance of the Association's work, without whose support it would not be possible to maintain the standard set up nor to make good the title, the Industrial Young Men's Christian Association of Greater Berwick.

TWENTIETH CENTURY CLUB

The first step towards the organization of women for the undertaking of club work was taken under the leadership of Mrs. S. P. Hanly. Ten women met at the Y. M. C. A. Oct. 20, 1898, for the purpose of establishing systematic readings and discussions. A Current Events Club was the result, the following officers being elected: Mrs. S. P. Hanly, president; Mrs. H. F. Glenn, vice president; Mrs. S. C. Jayne, secretary, and Mrs. W. H. Woodin, treasurer. Looking over the outline of work, the first three years' study consisted of discussions of inventions, politics, music, art, stage, educational interests and religious interests. Certain periods were also spent in reading portions from standard works of literature, principally those of Shakespeare, Dickens and Longfellow. During the third year programs were arranged and printed, a plan which has been followed each succeeding year.

In 1901 the club joined the Federation of Clubs of Pennsylvania Women as the Twentieth Century Club of Berwick, Pa. The members comprising the club are: Mrs. E. Adams, Mrs. F. K. Crisman, Mrs. F. R. Clark, Mrs. C. G. Crispin, Mrs. A. L. Canavan, Mrs. Distelhurst, Mrs. T. H. Doan, Mrs. C. C. Evans, Mrs. J. W. Evans, Mrs. B. F. Evans, Mrs. J. L. Evans, Mrs. F. Faust, Mrs. W. C. Garrison, Mrs. Eudera Hanly, Mrs. L. E. Hess, Mrs. A. C. Jackson, Mrs. Anna Kirkendall, Mrs. E. A. Loux, Mrs. William McKinney, Mrs. W. F. Lowry, Mrs. J. H. Taylor; associate members: Mrs. Theodore Berger, Mrs. S. W. Dickson, Miss Dodson, Miss Elizabeth Glenn, Miss Dickson, Mrs. Elizabeth Jackson, Miss Jameson, Miss Anna Oswald, Mrs. H. F. Glenn, Mrs. Elizabeth Oswald; non-resident members, Mrs. M. M. Allbeck, Monongahela, Pa.; Mrs. M. J. Crispin, New York City; Mrs. F. H. Eaton, New York City; Mrs. W. M. Hager, Roselle, N. J.; Mrs. Emma Jackson, Tiffin, Ohio; Mrs. T. S. Lewis, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mrs. R. H. Davenport, Kansas City; Mrs. C. D. Eaton, Plainfield, N. J.; Mrs. N. C. Naylor, Shenandoah, Pa.; Mrs. Elizabeth Reber, Bloomsburg, Pa.; Mrs. C. L. Rodgers, Sligo, Mo.; Mrs. N. Scheffer, Meadville, Pa.; Mrs. A. H. Smith, California; Mrs. P. Sturdevant, Passaic, N. J.; Mrs. C. R. Woodin, New York City; Mrs. W. H. Woodin, New York City. Mrs. F. Faust is the president in 1914.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Moses Van Campen Chapter, D. A. R., was organized in Berwick Feb. 19, 1912. The name was adopted for the reason that Moses Van Campen was a resident for many years of the section immediately west of Berwick and his achievements were part of the history of this section of the State. Van Campen was born Jan. 21, 1757, and died Oct. 15, 1849. Some account of his life and acts will be found in the earlier chapters of this work.

This branch of the D. A. R. meets the first Friday of each month, from October to May, at Berwick, and at these meetings addresses are made and papers read on matters pertaining to the history of America, the United States and the section of the State now included in the counties of Columbia, Montour and Luzerne.

The first officers elected by this chapter were: Mrs. Clarence G. Crispin, regent; Mrs. C. E. Ferris, recording secretary; Miss Sarah M. Hagenbuch, corresponding secretary; Miss Harriet J. Alexander, registrar; Mrs. A. C. Jackson, historian; Miss Doretta Distelhurst, treasurer; Mrs. E. A. Loux, chaplain. The only change made since organization has been the election of Mrs. A. T. Lowry as registrar in place of Miss Harriet J. Alexander, who became vice regent.

The charter members of the chapter were: Harriet Jenkins Alexander, Bessie Belle Bishop, Elma Caroline Bishop, Mae L. Crispin, Louise W. Crisman, Grace E. Distelhurst, Doretta Chandlee Distelhurst, Gertrude May Follmer, Carrie K. Ferris, Harriet Arabella Ferris, Adelaide Lepha Ferris, Martha Jeane Freas, Sarah Margaret Hagenbuch, Edna K. Jackson, Anna C. Loux, Caroline H. Sponsler, Helen Emily Trescott, Martha W. Williams.

BERWICK ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

The purposes of this organization, as stated in the charter of April 15, 1910, are the purchase and maintenance of a private park and facilities for baseball and other innocent athletic sports, including clubs for that purpose. The yearly income of the association is restricted to $20,000 from other sources than real estate.

The number of directors is fixed at nine, the first board being J. U. Kurtz, M. C. Hetler, Freas Fowler, George Confair, J. N. Harry, William Linden, John C. Crisman, J. W. Evans, Charles C. Lockhart. The capital stock was fixed at $5,000 and divided into 200 shares of $25 each. At present there are about eighty-five stockholders.

The first officers were: J. N. Harry, presi-

dent; John H. Smethers, secretary; Mahlon C. Hetler, treasurer and business manager. The present officers are: John C. Crisman, president; George Linville, secretary; George Confair, treasurer; M. C. Hetler, manager.

In the spring of 1910 the association leased for five years a plot of ground in West Berwick from Freas Fowler, calling it Fowler Field. This property is valued at $9,000, and the association has an option on it and has made $6,000 worth of improvements, including a grandstand. Here are held bicycle and athletic meets, which attract crowds averaging 2,500 persons, several times a year.

When the Susquehanna Baseball League of six clubs was formed the association supported the home team. The league first consisted of the Nescopeck, Shickshinny, Nanticoke, Bloomsburg, Berwick and Danville clubs, for one year. The next year the Nescopeck, Shickshinny and Nanticoke clubs dropped out, and the Sunbury club was added. Many of the former members of the league later played in the big national baseball leagues.

THE BERWICK MARATHON ASSOCIATION

The Berwick Marathon Association has held meets for seven consecutive years, at which only the highest grade athletes have been seen, in many contests for prizes, consisting mainly of diamonds. The principal event is the ten-mile foot race, in which the fastest records in the Union have been made. The first meet took place in 1908 on Thanksgiving Day, which has been the day set for all the meets which have taken place since. The officers of the association are: A. E. Domrelle, Detroit, president; Prof. James Y. Sigman, Ph. G., Berwick, vice president; C. N. MacCrea, Berwick, secretary-treasurer.

THE GRINDERS' CLUB

This unique organization combines fraternal and social objects with literary and athletic aspirations of varied character. Originally organized by a few young men in West Berwick in December, 1911, as a debating society, it has since expanded its arms to include members from Berwick and Nescopeck. The charter contains a clause prohibiting the sale by the club of intoxicants and the by-laws provide that gambling and the bringing of intoxicants into the clubrooms will be the cause for expulsion of members. Card and game playing on the Sabbath are also prohibited.

In the summer of 1912 members of the Grinders' Club won the pennant in the Pennsylvania League of baseball clubs. In the same year they pulled down the team prize in the Berwick Athletic Association, also winning the shield for the relay race, running against a formidable field in both events.

In 1913 the club won the first prize in the New Year's celebration by parading a complete "Uncle Tom's Cabin" troupe, sixty strong, including the bloodhounds, as well as Eva and Topsy. The Grinders, Jr., a branch, won the boys' prize in the parade with a complete Zouave company.

In the following year the club was winner in the New Year's parade with a company of Jackson's soldiers of the war of 1812, completely uniformed, even to the buttons. The "Grenadiers," an offshoot of the Grinders, Jr., of the previous year, won the boys' prize over all competitors.

In the summer of 1914, after a bad start, the Grinders' team won both series of the City League, after a grueling finish. Their manager was Ed. Tustin. The club also won a number of debates that year and were successful in the checkers and pinochle tournaments.

In the season of 1913-14 the members won the bowling championship of the City League, under the management of V. R. Cousins.

Each year a banquet to the members and their lady friends is given at the "St. Charles Hotel." The club has presented flags to all the public schools of both boroughs; initiated the custom of celebrating Surrender Day by a reception in the town hall to the surviving veterans of the Civil war; and made a national reputation by establishing a camp at the historic battleground on the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the battle of Gettysburg. The club has always been ready to respond to appeals for help from the two boroughs and has also furnished a room in the new Berwick hospital at an expense of several hundred dollars.

The first president of the club was P. B. Lowry and the second Clyde Croft. William Sherman was the first secretary-treasurer. The present officers are: John A. Beeber, past president; Edward Foster, president; W. B. Croft, vice president; Frank M. Carey, financial secretary; Clyde K. Croft, recording secretary; J. J. Kallbach, treasurer.

The club is located in commodious quarters on Front and Orange streets, but a program of larger scope is being prepared for the coming year, which will necessitate the building of a home of its own.

THE BERWICK CLUB

With handsomely furnished and equipped rooms, the Berwick Club plays an important part in the life of Berwick. The club was organized in May, 1894, and its popularity among the membership, which comprises many of Berwick's most representative citizens, has been constantly increasing. Reading room, card room, pool room and grill room comprise the suite on the second floor of the Evans building which has been occupied by the club since its organization. Among the members are some of the best pool shots in this section, and pool tournaments are always a feature during the winter.

MILITARY MATTERS

"Training Day," coming in the latter part of May, was one of the important periods of the year when the memory of the Revolutionary and border wars was fresh in the minds of the people. A motley crowd of men and boys would gather in the streets and march around to the tune of the fife and the roll of the drum. An ancient cannon was generally procurable, and this was cleaned, loaded, primed and fired amid the delighted shouts of the small boys and the shrill screams of the ladies. Among the leaders of the past on these occasions are recalled the names of Capt. Matthew McDowell, the organizer of the first military company; James Pratt, the drillmaster; John M. Snyder and John Bittenbender, colonels; and George Kelchner and Christopher Bowman, majors.

Berwick furnished a full quota of soldiers in the Civil war, a company of thirteen enlisting in May, 1861, and twenty-three a short time afterwards, while many others joined the armies during the progress of that great struggle. A number of soldiers repose in the cemetery at Berwick, two of the number, Moses Davis and James Pratt, being veterans of the Revolution; three of the war of 1812, and two of the Mexican war.

A number of military organizations existed in the town in the past. The Jackson Guards, organized in 1871, disbanded in 1880. The Berwick Guards, organized by Julius Hoft, a student of the Prussian military academy, in 1886, with C. G. Jackson as captain, was chiefly a juvenile company and had a short life.

Capt. Clarence G. Jackson Post, No. 759, Grand Army of the Republic, was chartered Jan. 26, 1886, with the following members: George A. Buckingham, J. T. Chamberlain, Samuel Simpson, D. W. Holley, Abner Welsh, Reuben Moyer, George Keener, W. H. Morton, John Withers, R. H. Little, W. C. Barnard, Minor Hartman, Martin McAllister, Leroy T. Thompson, Tighlman Moharter, S. C. Jayne, A. D. Seely, W. J. Scott, Michael Thornton, John Wooley, E. D. Lipkicher. This post is the successor of the one formerly known as W. W. Ricketts Post.

John H. Styer Camp, No. 25, Sons of Veterans, was instituted May 29, 1862, with D. C. Smith, captain; E. P. Wolfe, first lieutenant; Harry Lowe, second lieutenant; David Thomas, chaplain; Augustus Lowe, surgeon; George Hoppes, orderly sergeant; Harry Barnato, sergeant of the guard; David Thomas, quartermaster; Jerome Pifer, color sergeant; Albert Lowe, corporal.

BERWICK CORNET BAND

Charles H. Stoes, the famous bandmaster of Danville, came to Berwick about 1857 and gave private lessons to a number of musically inclined young men of the town. He also organized a band and purchased a number of instruments. For a time the band participated in many of the events of the day, but the interest finally lagged and disbandment followed. The instruments were stored away until 1868, when interest was revived, and the permission of the surviving members of the old band being obtained, the instruments were given to the new organization.

The Berwick Cornet Band was organized in April, 1868, with the following members: E. M. Klinger, Capt. A. H. Rush, William Ruch, Isaiah Bower, Dr. R. H. Little, Joseph Faust, Col. A. D. Seely, Hiram A. Bower, Riter Keck, Daniel Reedy, Isidore Chamberlain, Lyman Fowler, Alem Connelly, Theodore Weingarten, Charles Becker, J. R. McAnall, J. F. Opdyke, Theodore Fowler, Fred Spiker, Mordecai Bropst, Joseph E. Fry.

Under Harry Grozier, as leader, the band made its first public appearance on Decoration Day, May 30, 1870. They marched proudly to the top of the hill, and the signal being given, began to play. But scarce had the first note been blown when Col. Frank Sult, who had planted his fieldpiece at the left of the hilltop, pulled the lanyard, and a tremendous explosion shook the earth, stopped the band music and split the lips of most of the players. Thereafter the music was of a very poor quality and volume.

Mr. Grozier resigned after a few years and

George Rupert was elected to the position of leader. He was followed by Richard Stout and Prof. Adam Schalles, of Stockton, Pa. During the latter's term (in 1888) the band was incorporated, owing to the necessity of protecting its property from loss and damage.

The next leader was Prof. J. O. Boyles, who has been connected with the band since he was a small boy, and under him the band has reached its present high position in the musical world. The band has received prizes at six county firemen's conventions, at Bloomsburg, Scranton, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Danville and Milton; first prizes at the Red Men's conventions at Williamsport and Shamokin; first prizes at the Elks' conventions at Mahanoy City and Milton, and prizes at the P. O. S. of A. convention at Scranton.

The first quarters of the band were in a room over the wagon shop of Jeremiah Seesholtz, where the Fenstermacher photograph studio is now located. Next they located over Wilson's drug store, now the Levy building, and were then successively on the third floor of the original Jackson & Woodin building, over the stable of the "Warnett Hotel" (later the "Fairman Hotel"), in the Thiel Pottery building on Sixth street, in the Adams building, now occupied by Smith Brothers; in the J. C. Furman blacksmith shop, over Joseph Faust's carpenter shop, on the third floor of the "Morton House," in the Town Hall, on Second street; and lastly in the brick building belonging to the American Car and Foundry Company, on Market street, which they now use free of rent.

The Berwick Band, as it is now called, has a membership of fifty-five musicians, and an equipment of the latest make of instruments. They wear blue fatigue uniforms and scarlet and white parade dress, and the entire equipment is valued at $8,000. The present officers are: J. O. Boyles, director and manager; Christopher Tubbs, president; W. E. Adams, secretary; J. E. Fry, assistant secretary; Harry Hayman, treasurer.

SECRET SOCIETIES

Berwick has more secret and ritualistic societies than any other town in Columbia or Montour counties. These societies include within their circles the most substantial members of society in the town and exert a tremendous influence for good throughout the community. The oldest of the organizations and one of the strongest is the local lodge of Odd Fellows.

Berwick Lodge, No. 246, I. O. O. F., was instituted Jan. 23, 1847, the first members being: Isaiah Bahl, O. H. P. Kitchen, Aaron Dietterich, James S. Campbell, Stewart Pearce, G. W. Nicely, William Brewer, B. S. Gilmour. A hall was built by the lodge in 1868 at a cost of $12,000.

Washington Camp, No. 105, P. O. S. of A., was established in 1869, but disbanded in 1878. On Feb. 27, 1880, it was reorganized with the following members: S. W. Dickson, W. A. Ross, C. A. Croop, S. C. Marteeny, F. R. Kitchen, C. E. Ross, H. C. Learn, F. S. Hartman, Anselm Loeb, Will H. Owen, W. M. Hampshire, Conway Dickson, J. U. Kurtz, J. S. Hicks, Charles W. Freas, F. P. Hill, George B. Kester, J. C. Dietterick, John W. Morehead, J. C. Reedy, J. M. Witman, M. E. Rittenhouse, William F. Rough, A. J. Learn, F. G. Hull, J. E. Fry, A. Z. Hempfield. In April, 1886, the fine hall now used by the camp was first occupied. It was built by the Odd Fellows in 1868 and purchased by the P. O. S. of A. soon after the fire which partially destroyed it in 1880. The building was rebuilt and is now used for meeting purposes and as a location for a motion picture theatre.

In 1914 the lodge reached the even figure of 700 in membership, and was in exceptionally fine financial condition. The officers for that year were: J. W. McElwee, president; Gaylord Spangler, vice president; Arthur Bechtel, master of forms; Walter Miller, conductor; Samuel Garrison, inspector; Adam Miller, guard; Cyrus Smith, trustee; Irvin Spangler, secretary. The board of directors were: C. E. Ross, J. O. Edwards, F. R. Kitchen, A. N. Sheerer, H. E. Rabert, C. J. Cortright, S. L. Hess, Guy Henrie, H. H. Pursel.

Berwick Lodge of Elks

Berwick's new lodge of Elks has handsomely furnished club rooms on West Second street. The large John W. Evans dwelling house has been converted into a home that makes the club particularly popular. There is a large game room, reading room with papers, and a pool room. The lodge room and the ladies' parlor are on the second floor. The building throughout is finely fitted with mission furniture and the appointments of the meeting room are particularly fine, being of hardwood. The lodge has been rapidly growing in membership and with excellent quarters, a fine location and the high personnel of its membership promises to be an ever-increasing factor in the life of the community.

Masonic

Knapp Lodge, No. 462, Free and Accepted Masons, of Berwick, was constituted March 2, 1870, with the following officers and members: John W. Taylor, worshipful master; Frank E. Brockway, senior warden; George B. Thompson, junior warden. Charter members: John H. Taylor, Frank E. Brockway, George B. Thompson, Clarence G. Jackson, A. B. MacCrea, Henry C. Freas, Clemuel R. Woodin, Samuel Hetler, Hudson Owen, Daniel Reedy, William H. Woodin, Adrian Vanhouten, R. H. Little, J. W. Dreisbach, Nicholas Seybert, George W. Fisher, Joshua F. Opdyke, Joseph H. Hicks, Seth B. Bowman, N. W. Stecker, Benjamin Evans, William Ross.

Meetings are held on the first Friday of each month in the Evans building. The 1914 officers were: Worshipful master, Roland O. Brockway; senior warden, Ernest H. Stiner; junior warden, Herman T. Waldner; treasurer, John W. Evans, P.M.; secretary, James E. Smith, P. M.; trustees, Charles T. Steck, P. M., Stephen C. Seiple, P. M., Miles S. Bredbenner, P. M.; representative in grand lodge, John C. Crisman, P. M. Past masters by service: John H. Taylor, Frank E. Brockway, John F. Woodin, J. F. Hicks, J. F. Bittenbender, David H. Thornton, William A. Baucher, W. S. Heller, Henry C. Angstadt, John W. Everard, Benjamin F. Crispin, Jr., Robert G. Crispin, William E. Smith, Julius Hoft, John W. Evans, J. Simpson Kline, Elias P. Rohbach, John A. Kepner, William T. Emery, James E. Smith, Charles T. Steck, G. Fred Miller, Elmer E. Garr, Jennings U. Kurtz, William L. Houck, Barton D. Freas, William D. Kline, Jesse Y. Glenn, Charles H. Dorr, Henry P. Field, Jr., William E. Elmes, Frank E. Patten, Nelson W. Bloss, Stephen C. Seiple, Horton J. Kirkendall, Miles S. Bredbenner, Dayton L. Ranck, John C. Crisman. Non-affiliated past master, Olaf F. Ferris.

Knights of Malta

Susquehanna Commandery, No. 18, Ancient and Illustrious Knights of Malta, was instituted at Berwick Aug. 25, 1887, with A. E. Shuman as commander. Starting with a membership of seventy-two, it has grown steadily and substantially until in 1914 it numbers 230 members. Being a religious, beneficial and fraternal organization, it has drawn to its roster many of the best and most influential men of the community. Three of the members of this commandery were also members of the Supreme Commandery of the Continent of America, A. E. Shuman, John R. McAnall and George W. Sult (deceased). The grand commandery of Pennsylvania held the annual session in Berwick in 1893, with W. J. Rough, grand commander. The commandery now meets every Thursday evening in the Odd Fellows' hall. Reagan B. Johnson is the present commander, and I. L. B. Martz, recorder.

Anak Siesta, No. 77, Princes of Bagdad (a side degree of the Knights of Malta), was organized in 1907, with a membership of eighty. It has had a steady increase in membership and has proved the cementer of bonds of brotherhood between the younger members of the knights.

Other Lodges

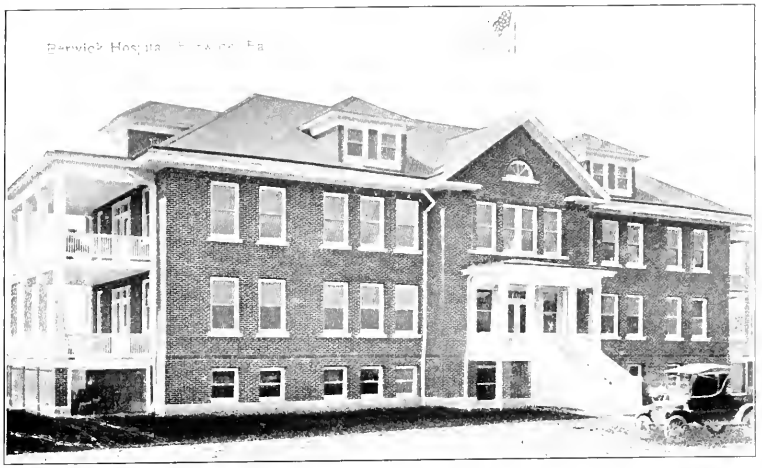
Berwick Encampment, No. 131, Knights of Khorassan; Berwick Council, No. 176, Royal Arcanum; Pewaukee Tribe, No. 240, Improved Order of Red Men; Tuscawilla Council, No. 156, Daughters of Pocahontas; Berwick Council, No. 698, Junior Order United American Mechanics; Berwick Castle, No. 249, Knights of the Golden Eagle; Berwick Conclave, No. 783, I. O. H.; Aerie No. 1281, Fraternal Order of Eagles; Berwick Tent, No. 282, Knights of the Maccabees.

BERWICK CEMETERY ASSOCIATION

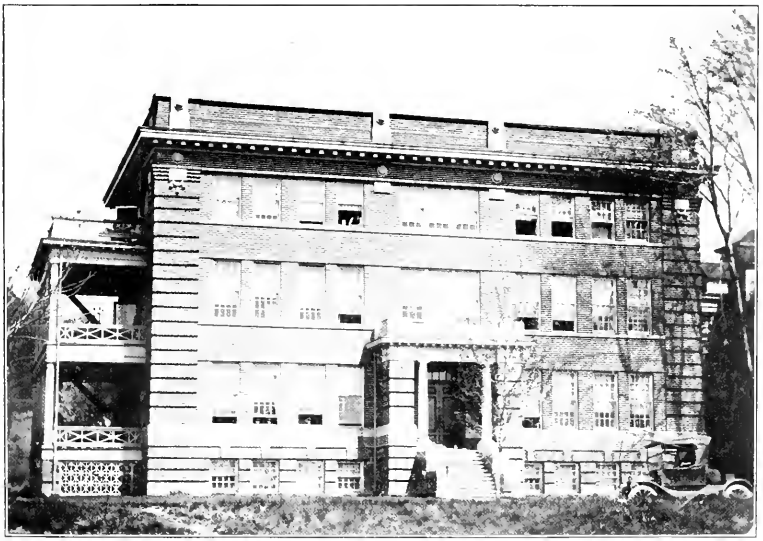
This association was composed of plot holders in the old cemetery and was formed in 1873 for the purpose of securing control, by purchase or otherwise, of the grounds, thereby to be enabled to improve and care for the graves. The land had been given to four religious denominations by Evan Owen. In May, 1881, the association acquired control of the land and immediately commenced the work of improvement, which has gone on without interruption up to the present time. The first officers of the association were: H. C. Freas, president; C. B. Jackson, secretary; O. H. P. Kitchen, treasurer and superintendent.

BERWICK HOSPITAL

The Berwick Hospital Association was organized in January, 1905. The ladies of Berwick were instrumental in collecting the funds to furnish the first building, which was owned by C. R. Woodin and accommodated twenty-two patients. The first officers of the associa-



Berwick Hospital, Berwick, Pa.



Bloomsburg Hospital, Bloomsburg, Pa.

tion were: Mrs. S. P. Hanly, president; Mrs. C. C. Evans, first vice president; Mrs. R. L. Kline, second vice president; Miss Elizabeth Glenn, secretary; Miss Ella Moyer, treasurer.

From the first hospital six nurses were graduated yearly, all of whom lived in the building; but soon the quarters became overcrowded and in 1912 a meeting was held to secure funds for the erection of a larger building.

Much enthusiasm was aroused in the campaign for funds, and the erection and furnishing of the new hospital became a community affair in which all classes participated. The American Car and Foundry Company gave large sums, workmen gave a day's wages to the fund, and the Odd Fellows, Elks, P. O. S. of A., Grinders' Club, Salem Grange, Frances Willard Bible Class of the Methodist Church, and a number of other organizations, each furnished a room in the hospital, at an average cost of $150.

The new building was completed in 1913 at a cost of $28,000, and the old building abandoned in January, 1914. The building is of Bloomsburg brick, with limestone trimmings, 97 by 37 feet, with two floors, basement and attic. There are four large wards, with a capacity of thirty beds, ten private rooms, space for four cribs for children, and rooms for fourteen nurses and hospital help. The training school will educate ten nurses, who will graduate in 1915. The new building is located on Mulberry street and Garfield avenue, in the north end of the town, while the old building was situated on Maple street.

The number of free patients in 1913 in the old building was 201; pay patients, 161; number of deaths, 23. The cost of maintenance during the first five months after the occupation of the new building was $5,000.

The officers of the Hospital Association for 1914 are: J. H. Catterall, president; J. U. Kurtz, first vice president; Frank Faust, second vice president; B. D. Freas, treasurer; Conway W. Dickson, secretary. The trustees are: J. M. Schain, B. D. Freas, H. E. Walton, John W. Evans, Walter Hughes, J. H. Catterall, A. N. Sheerer, three years; M. C. Hetler, J. U. Kurtz, C. W. Dickson, Wilson Harter, Frank Faust, Wilbur Smith, James Lee, two years; M. J. Crispin, M. F. Williams, J. N. Harry, Jason Rhoades, J. W. Roberts, Harry Fahringer, C. G. Crispin, one year.

The following are life members of the association: C. W. Sones, C. C. Lockhart, C. A. Raseley, James Fox, A. C. Jackson, I. B. Abrams, C. E. Sitler, M. C. Hetler, W. A. Hughes, H. H. Long, J. A. Rhodes, M. G. Smith, B. D. Freas, J. W. Roberts, Jacob Kupsky, John M. Fairchild, J. C. Oberdorf, H. E. Walton, S. C. Jayne, R. E. Warntz, John Murko, W. F. McMichael, S. E. Fensternacher, E. W. Garrison, Jacob S. Garrison, R. O. Bower, Jno. W. Evans, George Unangst, Elliott Adams, A. A. Lerch, F. A. Witman, W. C. Garrison, J. F. Pfahler, Herbert Levy, J. W. Sitler, Frank Fahringer, Hugh Thompson, J. J. Myers, George W. Seybert, John K. Adams, Wm. J. Fairchild, R. L. Kline, L. I. Clewell, P. C. Currin, John N. Harry, T. Harvey Doan, James L. Evans, T. B. Brobst, H. R. Bower, Mary A. Lockhart, Conway Dickson, C. T. Steck, J. H. Bowman, W. C. Hensyl, Jos. M. Schain, E. L. Davis, H. T. Waldner, Joseph Cohen, M. F. Williams, John Frank, Frank Faust, J. U. Kurtz, J. H. Catterall, Wilson Harter, Jas. Harman, W. S. Johnson, J. L. Halyburton.

CHAPTER XVI

CATAWISSA BOROUGH—CATAWISSA TOWNSHIP

Catawissa township was formed from Augusta in 1785, and originally included all of Beaver, Conyngham, Franklin, Locust, Main, Mifflin, Mayberry of Montour county, and part of Union township in Schuylkill county. It was reduced in size by the formation of Roaringcreek township in 1832, Franklin in 1843, and Main in 1844. It is the oldest subdivision of the county and contains the oldest settlements.

Authorities differ as to the meaning of the Indian name "Catawese." Redmond Conyngham, after whom the township of that name was called, stated that the Piscatawese had a settlement here. Stewart Pierce stated that the Shawanese had a town here in 1697. The word "Catawese" occurs in several of the Indian dialects, and means "pure water." The greater part of the eastern portion of the township is occupied by the majestic Catawissa mountain, the brow of which overshadows the town. In the summer many parties are made up to visit this eminence, from all parts of the county. It was a favorite resort of the Indians. Within a short distance of the summit is a fine, ever-flowing spring. Beside this stood for many years an immense gum tree, the only one for miles around, which was looked upon with reverence by the savages. The tree was overturned by a high wind some years ago and has rotted away, but younger descendants of the forest monarch are springing up to take its place.

The first European to visit Catawissa was James LeTort, a French trader, who bore messages of amity to the Delaware chieftains and the celebrated Madame Montour in 1728, presenting each a "strowd match coat," as a token of friendship. After the visit of this French trader no mention is made of the place until 1754, when Conrad Weiser, the noted Moravian missionary to the Indians, writes from Shamokin, mentioning in the letter the Indian village of "Oskohary," which was identical with the Catawissa of the present. At that time the chief of the village was the famous Lapackpitton, a Delaware. Soon after this date the place seems to have been abandoned by the savages as a place of residence.

The first settlers in the Catawissa valley were a number of English Quakers, from Maiden-creek and Exeter in Berks county, who came by way of the valley of the "North Branch." They arrived between 1774 and 1778. Before their arrival a number of persons had obtained patents from the Penns, among them being William Collins, William Hughes, James Watson, John Lore, John Mears, Isaiah Willits and John Lloyd. Other settlers arrived at different periods, most of them following the trails over the Broad, Blue, Locust and Little mountains on horseback. The first house in the vicinity of Catawissa was built by Moses Roberts in 1774.

Among those who reached Catawissa in 1782 were Michael Geiger, Joseph McIntyre, John Furry, Thomas Wilkinson, George Huntzinger and Conrad Wamphole. Soon after their arrival a party of Indians came and occupied the old site of their town. Their fishing operations were interfered with by Wilkinson, who was made to swim the river to escape their arrows. He tried to explain to his friends that he was only gauging the depth of the water, and thus earned the nickname of "Tom Gauger." In the same year a party of Indians made a raid on the settlement, scalping and killing John Furry, his wife and two daughters. Three sons, John, Jonas and Lawrence, were absent at the gristmill at Sunbury and thus escaped, while another son, Henry, was taken captive. Years later the three brothers met Henry in Montreal, Canada, where he had developed into a prosperous trader after his imprisonment there by the French had ended.

This was the era of the "great retreat," during which most of the settlers of the valley fled from their homes in fear of Indian raids. The Quakers, owing to their confidence in the In-

dians' promises to the Penns, remained. This confidence was never betrayed.

In 1787 William Hughes laid out the town of "Hughesburg, in the County of Northumberland, State of Pennsylvania, North America, on the banks of the northeast tract of the river Susquehannam near the mouth of Catawessey creek, about twenty miles above Sunbury and about one hundred and six miles above Philadelphia." William Gray and John Sene were the surveyors. According to the custom of the day the lots were disposed of by lottery. William Henry was the original owner of the tract in 1769, the patentees were later Edward and Joseph Shippen, and from them the title was transferred to William Hughes. In 1789 John Mears, a physician and justice of the peace, secured title to sixty-five lots. In 1796 the Roberts addition was laid out by James Watson.

Although the original town plot was large it was but thinly settled. The first industry established was the tannery of Isaiah Willits, in 1780, at the corner of Third and South streets. The ferry was then run by Knappenberger & Willits. The first merchant was Isaiah Hughes, who opened a store at an early date on the river bank near the foot of South street. Joseph Heister followed with a store on Water street, near Main. He sold out to John Clark, who kept it for some years.

The history of the township is so wrapped up in that of the town that it is necessary to include both in this sketch. The few farmers remained near the town, for better protection from the Indians, the most prominent ones in those days being the Watsons, Jacksons, Lounts, Lloyds and Hayhursts. The first justices of the peace were George Hughes and William Mears. The first mill in the county was built on Catawissa creek in 1774 by a member of the Society of Friends whose name cannot be ascertained. It was so crude in construction as to be frequently out of repair, in which event the farmers had to go to Sunbury to get their grist ground. In 1799 Christian Brobst rebuilt this mill. It was later operated by Hollingshead & Scott, and last by T. M. Fields, who received it from his father. It was burned in 1912, and is now but a ruin. The fall of water was slight, so the wheel was one of the widest and smallest in diameter of any in the county. In 1797 a mill was erected on the north side of the creek (but a few steps above the present paper mill), by Jonathan Shoemaker, and at once received the cream of the patronage of that section of the town. In 1799 Christian Brobst built a mill about a quarter of a mile above the former mill, on the same side of the creek. The Shoemaker mill was purchased by John Clark and Benjamin Sharpless in 1809 and the machinery removed to the stone mill (McKelvey mill, now the oldest standing in this section) across the creek, which they had just built. In 1811 Mr. Sharpless established a paper mill in the old Shoemaker mill, which was later enlarged, and then torn down when the owners rebuilt on the present site—a group of four large brick buildings on the north side of the creek. At the time of the rebuilding of the Brobst mill there was a regular line of boats on the Susquehanna and the proprietor became the chief man of the town of Catawissa, operating the mill, a store and other enterprises.

Other merchants of the days of the town's early growth were Thomas Ellis, Stephen and Christopher Baldy, Daniel Cleaver, Jacob Dyer and Samuel Brobst. There was little money then in circulation, trading being conducted by the interchange of products and goods. The shad fisheries ranked among the principal sources of income, fish being exchanged for salt, at the rate of six cents each.

From an old magazine in the possession of the Columbia County Historical Society the fact is gleaned that in August, 1801, there were but forty-five houses in "Catawissy," one of which was stone and the rest mostly log. At that time an old Indian burying ground near the river had washed out and some of the skeletons were exposed to view. The writer had made the trip from Reading in that month, stopping on the way at "Lavenberg's," on the road near Little mountain.

One of the first buildings in the town was a market house, built soon after the village was laid out in lots. There appears to have been but little need for this public building and it soon became a home for the stray cows and hogs of the place. An old resident said that it was a noted resort for the elusive flea and was declared a public nuisance. It was decided in 1820 to demolish it, and a short time thereafter a loud explosion in the night sounded the knell of the building. Slight effort was made to discover the perpetrators of the deed, and the building was not replaced. In 1831 a proposition was made to build a town hall and market house on the site, but the proposal brought on an acrimonious discussion which defeated the project and caused the dissolution of the only fire company in the town.

From an old history, published at Philadelphia in 1847, the information is had that in

1840 Catawissa had a population of 800, exceeding that of Bloomsburg by 150. The town then contained three churches, several stores and taverns and upwards of two hundred dwellings. There were a foundry, a paper mill and several tanneries in and near the town. The Germans predominated in the population then.

THE BOOM DAYS

The building of the Catawissa railroad, a description of which is found on another page, was a blessing to the town and caused a rapid increase of population. Six months after the opening of the road the headquarters were established in Catawissa and extensive repair shops built in 1864. Thus the town became the home of many operatives, and as the other roads came in became quite a railroad center. These operatives brought their families, established homes and became important factors in the growth of Catawissa for a number of years, until the extension of the Reading road from Shamokin to Milton caused a removal of much traffic from the Catawissa division and reduced the number of employees in the repair shops. There are still a number of employees of the Reading and Pennsylvania roads in the town, but few compared with the past.

The rapid increase of population and the demand for homes was the cause that led to the organization of the Catawissa Land and Building Company and the Catawissa Mutual Building Fund Association, in 1865 and 1870, respectively. The result of their formation was a period of building activity, extending from 1869 to 1873, during which many persons who otherwise could not have obtained money were enabled to own homes. The demand for homes and lots caused F. L. Shuman to purchase the Zarr farm and lay out the Shuman addition in 1882.

One of the prominent citizens of Catawissa was Clark F. Harder, who built the planing mill in 1866. He made it one of the chief industries of the town, and in 1885, during the building boom, put up seventeen houses, furnishing his own materials from the mill. Most of the better class of residences of that date were built by him.

David Cleaver, a pioneer merchant of the town, built the "Susquehanna House" in 1868, and leased it to several parties. It is now operated by William Goodhart.

MUNICIPAL INCORPORATION

The first movement to make Catawissa a borough was taken in 1885, when a petition was presented to the proper court. It was opposed by some who feared added taxation, and by others who did not wish to be left out of the town. The grand jury of that year disapproved the petition. Again in 1887 a similar petition met with a like fate. On Sept. 26, 1892, a third petition was presented by 250 freeholders, and in December of that year confirmed by the court.

The necessary officers for holding an election were appointed, and the following officials elected: C. C. Willits, chief burgess; O. D. L. Kostenbauder, C. O. Brown, E. B. Guie, I. H. Seesholtz, T. E. Harder, William Hartman, councilmen. The first school board consisted of J. B. Yetter, L. B. Kline, S. Raup, C. E. Clewell, J. J. Lewis, A. S. Truckenmiller.

The present borough officials are: A. H. Sharpless, burgess; W. H. Vastine, president of the council; J. Berninger, Daniel Knittle, Edward Billig, Alexander Lillie, Joseph Hartzell, councilmen; G. H. Sharpless, clerk; L. C. Mensch, solicitor.

The postmasters of Catawissa borough have been as follows, together with the dates of their appointments:

John Shoemaker, July 1, 1802; John Clark, July 1, 1803; Joseph Paxton, Nov. 3, 1821; Michael Fornwalt, June 23, 1829; C. A. Brobst, May 18, 1841; Paul R. Baldy, Dec. 6, 1844; John Schnick, Dec. 26, 1846; Charles Hartman, Feb. 15, 1849; John Schnick, Jan. 27, 1853; Casper Rhawn, May 6, 1853; Levi Keiler, Jan. 17, 1861; S. D. Rinard, Oct. 12, 1861; George H. Willis, Aug. 24, 1869; Luther B. Kline, Sept. 24, 1878; Calvin Clark, Oct. 24, 1878; Joseph B. Knittle, Sept. 15, 1885; William H. Berger, April 27, 1889; J. H. Geary, Dec. 20, 1889; Charles L. Pohe, May 6, 1896; Christian E. Geyer, June 5, 1900; Charles M. Harder, Aug. 2, 1913.

C. S. W. Fox was mercantile appraiser in 1899.

POPULATION

According to the United States census figures the population of Catawissa township in 1820 was 2,520; in 1830, 3,130; in 1840, 2,060; in 1850, 1,143; in 1860, 1,176; in 1870, 1,627; in 1880, 2,003; in 1890, 2,348; in 1900, 560; in 1910, 503.

The population of Catawissa borough was 2,023 in 1900, and 1,930 in 1910. This gives evidence of the fact that most of the population of the township resided in the borough in the early days.

INDUSTRIES

One of the first of the industries of the town was a nail factory, operated by Thomas Hartman, the product being handmade. In 1845 Fincher & Thomas, owners of the Esther furnace, erected the "Penn" furnace near the mill of Christian Brobst, a short distance above Catawissa, on the creek. They ran it for a short time only, the cost of transporting the ore and coal being prohibitive, in competition with the furnaces at Danville and Bloomsburg. There was also the foundry of O. D. Leib & Co., which made a specialty of "ten-plate" stoves. Owen and George Hughes were its last owners.

The largest manufacturing establishment in Catawissa was the paper mill established in 1811 by Benjamin Sharpless. He was a resident of Sunbury, and while on a visit to a brother in Ohio became acquainted with the process of papermaking. Returning to Catawissa he formed a partnership with John Clark, bought the old Shoemaker gristmill and altered it to accommodate the new industry. The ancient hand process was used, the raw material being rags. After passing through different hands and being greatly enlarged the mill came into the possession of William McKelvy, and was operated by his son, C. W. McKelvy. At the death of the proprietor the plant was managed by E. B. Guie, for the estate, until it was sold to Edward and John McCready, of Philadelphia. It was destroyed by fire in 1882, but soon rebuilt for the exclusive manufacture of wood pulp. McCready Brothers met with financial reverses and the plant was sold at sheriff's sale to a syndicate, which reorganized it as the Pennsylvania Paper Mills in 1900. After three years' operation the mills closed down to install modern machinery to double the output, but the new equipment was mainly experimental and did not fulfill expectations, so that after an expenditure of $275,000 the mills passed into the hands of a receiver. The plant was then appraised at $396,000. The receiver failed to rehabilitate the mill and at the end of two years it was sold by order of court to the New York & Pennsylvania Paper Company, owners of five other mills. They dismantled the mill, distributed the machinery among other plants, and in 1913 sold the buildings to Mrs. Josephine Beckley.

A portion of the plant is now used by Clinton E. and Frederick R. Long as a manufactory. They produce the Panama Canal Puzzle, a simply constructed glider for children and an adjustable stilt which can be made to fit almost any child. These toys they have designed and patented themselves, and from a small beginning have built up a trade that covers the entire Union and reaches into some foreign countries. Starting in 1912 with a small workshop, they now have a capacity almost unlimited and employ in the busy season sixty hands.

The Knittle Flouring Mills were established in Catawissa by Jacob Berninger more than thirty years ago, since which time they have passed into the hands of D. F. Knittle, a prominent citizen of the town. Besides the milling business he has a large grain elevator, with a capacity of five thousand bushels, and deals in coal, lumber and builders' supplies.

One of the valuable industries of Catawissa is the marble and granite works of H. T. Young & Sons, where modern compressed air machinery and methods are used to design and complete many of the most artistic monuments and tombstones to be found in the cemeteries of the county.

The Catawissa Knitting Mills were incorporated in 1911, with a capital of $20,000, stock being held by various parties. The product was several varieties of cotton stockings. The officers were: T. E. Hoover, president; Luther Eyer, vice president; C. P. Pfahler, treasurer; W. S. Laubach, secretary and manager; H. S. Grove, C. J. Fisher, M. J. Grimes, directors. The enterprise failed in 1913 and the plant was closed.

In 1914 the plant was leased from the Catawissa Knitting Mills Company by Harry West, of Plymouth, Pa., for a term of five years. He installed thirty-five additional machines for the manufacture of half-hose, thus doubling the capacity of the works, and re-employed most of the old operatives. Mr. West is a son of Thomas West, who made the town of Plymouth noted for its production of knitted goods.

The Shoe Factory

The most important industrial plant now in Catawissa is the All Wear shoe factory. The manufacture of shoes was established in 1889 by a company composed of W. F. Creamer, H. B. Anthony and Charles O. Brown, the first named a native of Catawissa and the latter of Camden, N. J. A building was erected on land of Frank L. Shuman and machinery installed. From eighty to one hundred and twenty employees were occupied constantly in the production of ladies', misses' and children's shoes to the number of from five hundred to seven hundred pairs a day. The 1897 panic

caused an embarrassment of the firm and the business was closed out by creditors.

The All Wear Shoe Company is composed of D. J. Finkelstein, president; L. C. Mensch, treasurer; and C. E. Kreischer, secretary. The factory is fitted with modern shoe machinery, housed in a fine concrete block building near the Reading tracks, built in 1905, and produces a medium grade of McKay sewed shoes for misses and children, five hundred and fifty pairs per day being the product, and eighty-one persons employed. The superintendent of the factory is A. C. Boyer, and the office man is E. D. Weiser. The old factory in 1914 was remodeled into a dwelling.

Mercantile

Prominent among the representative business houses in Catawissa is the department store owned and conducted by H. S. Grove on Main street, which was established in 1902 by Mr. Grove. The premises occupied consist of a large two-story frame building, with the entire first floor and part of the second in use, and containing upwards of five thousand square feet of floor space. At the front of the store is the well stocked dry goods department. The grocery department is modernly equipped and stocked with groceries and family provisions. On the second floor are footwear, kitchen utensils and men's furnishings.

The furniture trade in Catawissa is well represented by Thomas E. Harder, whose fine store on Main street occupies a six-story building, built in 1883, at a cost of $15,000, having a floor space of twenty-five thousand square feet. It is fitted with all conveniences and stocked with the best makes of furniture and house furnishings, including carpets, rugs, curtains, etc. It is the largest store of this character in this section and the best equipped and appointed, the entire building being used in display and for storage purposes. Mr. Harder is also an undertaker and embalmer, carries a full line of caskets and other funeral requisites, and owns his own funeral car.

The Catawissa Marble and Granite Works was established in 1871 by Frederick B. Smith, who is the pioneer marble and granite worker in this section. Mr. Smith came to this country from Germany, where he learned his business, of which he is a past master. He erected the Soldiers' monument at Catawissa, which is considered one of the best pieces of work of the kind in this part of the country, and compares with the work of great sculptors. He is an artist of the old school, few of which are now found.

The merchants of Catawissa include the following: Clothing—Paul R. Berger, D. J. Finkelstein, H. Marks, O. F. Miller. Shoes—E. G. Walter. General Stores—H. R. Baldy, J. R. Deimer, Charles Pohe. Saloons—Daniel E. Fegely, L. P. Hause, J. D. Yeager, D. P. Kistler. Pool Rooms—A. Hollinshead, E. E. Longenberger. Restaurants—A. E. Baer, P. B. Erwin. Druggists—J. F. Fisher, John Watters & Co. Confectioneries—C. A. Baker, P. B. Erwin, G. W. Yetter. Meat Markets—O. P. Kostenbauder, W. H. Roberts. Junk—Morris Engle, Jacob Liptzer. Feed—W. A. McCloughan. Undertakers—T. D. Berninger & Sons. Livery—M. J. Grimes & Bro., J. E. Roberts. Stationery—A. S. Truckenmiller, H. R. VanDorster. Tinners—K. S. Clever, Warren Rhawn. Coal—E. B. Guie, D. F. Knittle. Autos—Gunther & Knittle, M. J. Grimes & Bro. Jeweler—David Hons. Milliner—Clara Hamlin. Hardware—S. E. Young.

Financial

The First National Bank of Catawissa is a successor to the Catawissa Deposit & Savings Bank, incorporated May 26, 1871. The present title was adopted the following year. John K. Robbins was made president, and B. R. Davis, cashier. The capital stock has always been $50,000 up to the present. In 1891 the bank received its national charter. The present handsome quarters are owned by the bank, and the officials in 1914 are: J. T. Fox, president; W. M. Vastine, cashier; Luther Eyer and W. H. Roberts, vice presidents; J. M. Vastine, C. E. Kreisher, Wilson Rhoads, K. P. Reifsnyder, directors. The bank has a surplus and undivided profits of $16,000 and deposits to the amount of $240,000.

The other financial institution is the Catawissa National Bank, chartered April 30, 1904, with a capital of $50,000. It has now a surplus and undivided profits of $26,000, and deposits to the amount of $310,000. The first officials were: C. J. Fisher, president; C. P. Pfahler, vice president; C. S. W. Fox, cashier; N. P. Vastine, assistant cashier; C. J. Fisher, C. P. Pfahler, Lloyd Burger, Ambrose Shuman, Jeremiah Kester, John L. Kline, I. H. Seesholtz, directors. The same officials are still in charge, with the exception of directors Kline and Seesholtz, deceased, whose places are filled by W. T. Creasy and Irvin Kreisher. The bank erected the fine brick building on

Main street in which it is located, sharing the first floor with the post office.

HIGHWAYS

Catawissa is fortunate in having the finest street of any town in Columbia county. It is part of the State highway to Reading, and was built in 1913 under the direction of R. A. McCachran, assistant to Engineer Arthur S. Clay of Bloomsburg. It is of brick, with a concrete base 2,000 feet long, and runs from the river bridge to the forks of the streets in the southern part of the town, where it connects with a tar-macadam road 2,240 feet long, running to the creek bridge. The latter bridge was also built by the State in 1905, and from it may be had one of the finest views of natural scenery in the county.

FIRE PROTECTION

The Catawissa Fire Company was organized May 17, 1827, at the hotel of Stacy Margerum, with Joseph Paxton, president, and Ezra S. Hayhurst, secretary. A committee, consisting of Christian Brobst, George Hughes, Stephen Baldy, George H. Willits and Jacob Rupert, was appointed to draft a constitution. Four days later the document was signed by fifty-four persons. Meetings were held quarterly at Margerum's and an assortment of buckets, ladders, hooks and chains secured and distributed at proper places. The utmost harmony prevailed in the organization until the building of the town hall was brought up, when in February, 1832, after repeated adjournments without agreement, the company was disbanded.

At present the protection against fire consists of a chartered volunteer company and a hose reel and ladder truck, housed in the town hall.

In Catawissa the water supply has been solved to the entire satisfaction of the people by the Catawissa Water Works, owned and operated by P. H. Shuman, whose plant and reservoirs are of sufficient capacity to take care of all needs. The Catawissa Water Works was organized and chartered in 1882, the original members of the company being F. L. Shuman, Reuben Shuman, W. H. Rhawn, P. H. Shuman and Gideon Myers. These gentlemen soon had the works in operation, and the mains laid through the streets of the village giving the best of service, which has been maintained since the water was first turned on. Some years ago the entire property came into the hands of P. H. Shuman, who now is the sole owner, and gives every detail of the works his personal supervision. Nature and man's ingenuity have combined to give Catawissa its pure water supply, which is drawn from springs in the Catawissa hills and runs by gravity system into the reservoir, which has a capacity of 330,000 gallons, and from there is fed into pipes that supply the town, the gravity pressure being sufficient to answer all purposes. In addition Mr. Shuman has sunk several artesian wells, which, if necessary, can be used during a very dry season, and has a modern equipped pumping station fitted with high power air compressor and force pumps.

THE BAND

The Catawissa Silver Cornet Band Association was organized April 7, 1869, with these members: Monroe Seitzinger, Jeremiah S. Cornelius, Allen L. Brandt, Emery Getchey, Charles Schmick, Perry Walters, A. Z. Lewis, J. M. Walshaw, Luther Eyer, F. D. Berninger. Charles H. Smith, the efficient leader, has held that position for more than twenty years, and the band has the deserved reputation of being one of the best trained and cultivated musical organizations in central Pennsylvania. The association owns the building it occupies. A fine "Boys' Band" is connected with the association, organized and conducted by Prof. John T. Berger, from which members are drawn for the adult band as soon as the boys become proficient.

SOLDIERS' MONUMENT

Catawissa, which has often been in the lead in matters civic in Columbia county, was the first to honor the memory of the brave men who gave up on the battlefield their choicest possession—life—for the services of their country, by erecting a monument in the union cemetery, at the site of the old Lutheran church. It was dedicated Oct. 7, 1899. The shaft is 28 feet high and bears a statue of an infantryman. It is surrounded by a wide lawn, the angles being marked by wartime relics in the shape of mortars and cannon balls. The cost of the monument was $4,000, and it was the work of Frederick B. Smith, proprietor of the Catawissa Marble & Granite Works. Those having the matter of gathering the funds in their charge were: Maj. I. H. Seesholtz, G. W. Reifsnyder, A. H. Sharpless and George Waters. All of the money was raised by the members of Lieut. H. H. Hoagland Post, No. 170,

G. A. R., and their friends, without an appropriation from any source.

At the dedication Governor Stone was present and delivered an address, Rev. G. M. Klepfer, on behalf of the Post, presented the monument to the borough, and Miss Theresa Waters unveiled it, W. H. Rhawn making the speech of acceptance for the borough council. A parade took place in the morning, in which the local and visiting Posts, the Sons of Veterans and several secret societies participated, the Catawissa Band leading all the others. It is estimated that over five thousand people were in attendance.

SOCIETIES

Lieut. H. H. Hoagland Post, No. 170, Grand Army of the Republic, was organized in October, 1868, with the following members: M. M. Brobst, Samuel Walters, Daniel Walters, John G. Forborg, Thomas Harder, I. W. Willits, Clark Harder, Henry Thomas, Arthur Harder, T. P. House, B. B. Schmick, George W. Waters, John R. Brobst, John Reichelderfer. In 1876 it was disbanded and in 1880 reorganized with practically the same membership. Many of the members have passed away in the years since, but a few of them are left to answer the roll call.

Concordia Lodge, No. 60, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was organized Sept. 24, 1838, and has held regular weekly meetings since that date. The first officers were Owen D. Leib, noble grand; John F. Mann, vice grand; Michael Farnsworth, secretary; Joel E. Bradley, assistant; Christian A. Brobst, treasurer. Meetings were at first held at the home of Mr. Brobst, until 1882, when the Pine street schoolhouse was used, having been purchased the previous year. This is the building now occupied by the lodge as a place of meeting. It is the twentieth oldest lodge of the order in the State, and is one of the permanent institutions of the town. The members are very proud of their long record of usefulness.

Catawissa Lodge, No. 349, F. & A. M., was granted a charter Dec. 5, 1864. The first officers were: John Sharpless, W. M.; W. M. Monroe, S. W.; Walter Scott, J. W.

Catawissa Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, was instituted Feb. 19, 1855, with James D. Strawbridge, high priest; John K. Robbins and J. Boyd McKelvy were other officers.

The Catawissa Masonic Association was organized Dec. 8, 1869, by the following members of the chapter and lodge: I. H. Seesholtz, George S. Gilbert, M. V. B. Kline, Walter Scott, W. B. Koons, J. B. Knittle, W. H. Abbott, C. Ellis, I. Monroe, John K. Robbins, C. B. Brockway, John Thomas. A brick building was erected at the head of Main street, the cornerstone being laid in 1869 and the completed structure occupied in 1870. The cost of the building was $19,000. Storerooms occupy the lower floor, a meeting hall the second, and lodge rooms the third floor. The association became involved financially in 1879 and the building was sold in July to George S. Gilbert and A. H. Sharpless & Sons. In 1888 Gilbert's interest was sold to the Sharpless family. In 1895 J. K. Sharpless, Jr., bought his father's interest, and in 1904 transferred it to his brother and sister, Harold and Mary Sharpless. This interest was later acquired by the Masonic lodge, and the interest of J. K. Sharpless, Sr., conveyed after his death to Desdemona, widow of Dr. L. B. Kline. The title to the hall now rests in Ambrose H. Sharpless, the Kline heirs and the lodge.

Catawissa Council, No. 96, Order of United American Mechanics, was chartered Oct. 1, 1866, with this membership: Simon Raup, Charles Garner, J. Q. A. Brobst, Henry S. Geiger, Valentine Betz, Jacob Millard, Nathan Northstein, John Getchey, C. P. Reese, Gideon Haldeman, John M. Gordon, Andy Bowers, Charles H. Letteer. This body is now disbanded.

Washington Camp No. 132, P. O. S. of A., was organized April 3, 1870, with the following membership: W. H. Imhoff, Jacob Cool, J. K. Rhawn, Harry Yeager, Charles H. Bibby, Jacob Morrison, Samuel H. Young, C. P. Pfahler, C. D. Hart, George L. Kostenbauder, W. K. Russell, P. A. Brown, Thomas E. Harder, Dennis Waters, William F. Bibby, Thomas B. Cullinan, A. W. Stadtler, Charles D. Cool, W. H. Abbott, O. D. Kostenbauder, Jacob Kostenbauder. The officers in 1914 are: Edward Riegel, president; Herbert Y. Harman, vice president; Frank Riegel, master of forms; Paul Schlieder, conductor; Ross Ervin, inspector; Charles Sassaman, guard; R. Bruce Wheeler, trustee; R. B. Wheeler and Dr. L. B. Kline, delegates to eight-county convention; C. A. Paul, delegate to State camp. The number of the camp is now 540.

Catawissa Grange, No. 216, Patrons of Husbandry, was chartered April 30, 1874. The first members were: Matthias Hartman, Josiah Roberts, E. M. Tewksbury, Solomon Helwig, Martin T. Hartman, Samuel Fisher, John S. Mensch. The Catawissa Grange and Hall Association was incorporated May 25, 1883, and a commodious brick building was erected

by them the following year at a cost of $6,000. Hon. William T. Creasy was the first president of the stock company which was formed to take charge of the property.

The Fraternal Order of Eagles has a fine brick hall near the river bridge, but the local membership was sadly depleted by the removal of the Reading shops. This hall was once the residence of William Eyer, and is two stories in height.

SCHOOLS—TOWN AND TOWNSHIP

The beginning of school work in the township was made in June, 1797, when a school was established under the direction of John Mears with funds derived from subscriptions among the Friends of Philadelphia. He bought a lot of ground and placed it in the hands of John Lloyd, Robert Field, Charles Chapman and Ellis Hughes, as trustees. The following year John Pemberton, a prominent Friend of Philadelphia, donated twenty pounds toward the encouragement and support of the school. This school continued to be attended by all denominations until the dissolution of the monthly meeting of the Friends.

The Germans also took an interest in the school question, being anxious to preserve their language, and opened a school in 1800 in the home of Martin Geiger, it being conducted later at Joseph McIntyre's and still later at E. M. Tewksbury's, at the lower end of the township. This school was taught by Martin Stuck, of Hamburg, Berks county. The following year he removed to a building erected for the purpose, nearer Catawissa creek. There were no school directors then, but he was employed by Peter Fornwald, Archibald Hower, Frederick Knittle, Thomas Fester, and other neighbors.

In 1804 Mrs. Mary Paxton opened a school in her residence near the Friends meeting-house, where she also taught sewing and knitting, being thus the first manual training teacher in the county. Her son Joseph Paxton afterward built an addition to his home, in which his daughter Ruth Ann taught a school. A small frame house was built about this time near the residence of Frederick Pfahler, by the Friends, in which Elijah Barger and Ellis Hughes taught. In 1815 a high school was opened in the Keller home by a Mr. Kent of New York, who was succeeded by a Mr. Ely, of the same city.

In 1818 the largest educational institution at that time in the county was opened by Thomas Barger in the second floor of a spring-house on land later owned by John Keiffer. His scholars came from Mainville and other points, as well as from the town of Catawissa. This school was in the eastern end of the township, on the road to Bloomsburg. Successive teachers were John Stokes, Joseph Gittling and Thomas Ellis. The present school near this spot is located on the brow of the hill amid a grove of trees, one of the beauty spots of the township.

The year 1838 marked the beginning of organized school work, under the act of 1836. That year an academy was founded by Joel E. Bradley, who had for some time taught school in the town. He continued to uphold a high standard of learning until 1842, when Jeremiah J. Brower took his place and carried on the work until 1848.

The first board of school directors was elected in March, 1838, and consisted of William Clayton, Isaiah John, Ezra S. Hayhurst, Caspar Hartman, Christian A. Brobst, Milton Boone. At their first meeting provision was made for the erection of ten schoolhouses, to cost from $185 to $210. During the following year more than four thousand dollars was expended for school purposes, and although the money went to found much needed educational facilities, the taxpayers, as is common in modern days, complained greatly, and almost defeated the continuance of the work at the following election. However, by 1846, the work had become so important and necessary that but four dissenting votes were cast at the regular election in May.

A charter for the Catawissa Seminary was obtained in 1866, the trustees being George H. Willitts, Charles W. McKelvy, Samuel B. Diemer, George Scott, Isaiah John, Henry Hollingshead, David Clark, John K. Robbins. Professors Lance, Forsyth and Case were the first teachers. The school started out well, but the patronage grew gradually less, and it closed and was sold in 1879 to the Episcopal Church. This circumstance assisted in arousing the people to the needs of the schools and resulted in the building of a fine brick schoolhouse at the head of Main street in 1882. The architect was W. W. Perry and the builder Charles Krug. The school directors of the township at this time were: E. B. Guie, B. R. Davis, G. W. Reifsnyder, J. B. Yetter, Luther Eyer, Dr. W. Walter. Charles H. Albert was the first principal and E. B. Guie his assistant.

At present the borough has twelve school grades, with 416 scholars in attendance, while

the township has three schools and 100 scholars.

The school directors of Catawissa borough are: W. A. McCloughan, Charles Berger, C. E. Barwick, Ralph Young, Herman Bucher.

The school directors of Catawissa township are: Mayberry Achy, J. W. Rider, J. J. Cherington, C. M. Young, Oscar Leighow.

The principal of the high school is F. A. Frear and his assistants are Ella Knittle and Helen Margerum. The teachers of the public schools are: Ida Walter, Hattie Abbott, Bessie Grimes, Nellie Harder, Mary Fegley, Bessie Long, Lucie Waters, Sarah Hamlin, Mrs. Hester Derickson, Lulu C. Tyson.

RELIGIOUS

The Quaker Meetinghouse

Upon a low hill, surrounded by massive oaks and half hidden by their luxuriant limbs, stands the oldest place of worship between Sunbury and Wyoming. This little log building at Catawissa is the first home of the sect of Friends in Columbia county. It has never been definitely determined how long the building has stood here. It is severely plain in appearance and bears the scars of many a tempest and winter's frost. Within, the fittings are very plain and simple. A few wooden benches and a table and desk are all that the founders considered necessary to the worship of God. All of these wooden articles of furniture, as well as the partitions which separated the men from the women, are handmade and have neither nail nor bolt to hold their parts together. These fittings are for the most part older than the edifice in which they are housed, and are of interesting character, owing to their oddity and age.

Because of the aversion of the Society to self-advertising it is hard to fix the age of the building, there being no cornerstone or other monument to mark the site and the date of erection. The first record of services in this vicinity is that of 1787, when William Collins, William Hughes, James Watson, John Love and other Friends resident in Catawissa were granted permission to hold services at this place by the Exeter (Berks county) Meeting, under whom they were at the time. At the Philadelphia Quarterly Meeting of November, 1795, the Exeter Friends reported the necessity of this meeting in Catawissa, having existed for some time previous, and at that time the monthly meeting at Catawissa was definitely established. The first official meeting of the Catawissa branch was held April 23, 1796, and was attended by Ellis Yarnall, Arthur Howell, Henry Drinker, John Morton, James Cresson, David Potts, Thomas Lightfoot and Benjamin Scarlat, all of Philadelphia; and by Amos Lee, Jacob Thomas, Owen Hughes and Thomas Parson, from Exeter. These effected an organization by the election of Isaac Wiggins as clerk. Among other business transacted was the appointment of Ellis Hughes and William Ellis to prepare all marriage certificates, and of James Watson, John Lloyd, Joseph Carpenter, Benjamin Warner, Thomas Eves, Reuben Lundy, Nathan Lee and John Hughes to care for the Friends' burying ground.

This series of monthly meetings continued for twelve years, but by that date the number of members was so reduced by emigration to points further west that the regular meetings were abandoned and the meeting dissolved formally on Dec. 24, 1808. From that time a few earnest members met in the building at irregular intervals until 1814, after which the old meetinghouse was closed and for a time abandoned to the silence of the forest that surrounded it. For years it stood alone and neglected, the property the resort of the loose live stock of the town and a dumping ground for the careless villagers.

But this state of neglect was not to be the final fate of the historic old home of the Quakers, for in the spring of 1899 there came to Catawissa from Elysburg a maiden lady of the sect, Mary Emma Walter, who had determined to make the care of the old church and the little cemetery beside it her especial duty for the rest of her days. Quietly she took up the task of clearing away the luxuriant growth of weeds and grass from the graves of her parents and the others who were laid at rest there, and cleansing the old building from the accumulations of years, restoring it to a semblance of its former dignity. Among the occupants of the lot on which the church is located she found a pugnacious goat, who had appropriated the plat as his special demesne and resented her guardianship. But she used firmness and kindness and soon shut out the horned depredator, as well as the human loungers who had previously spent their idle hours there. But the predacious youth of the village and the careless householder were still to be reckoned with, and finding her efforts of no avail to restrain them she suddenly appeared one rainy day at the meeting of the town council, quietly but firmly laid her cause before the members, and as silently departed. Her

plea was unanimously granted and from that day her troubles ceased, the people of the town vying with each other in assisting to care for the grounds and taking a pride in their preservation. Among the most enthusiastic of the volunteer caretakers are the railroad men, who keep the grass cut and the fences and gates in proper shape.

The property is still owned by the Philadelphia Society and each year a meeting is held here by delegates from that city. In the meantime Mary Emma Walter holds regular solitary service in the old building on the first day of the week, and during the period of her residence here she has missed but two Sabbaths, owing to the severe winters. She is the daughter of John Walter and Eliza Violetta Hicks (his second wife), was one of ten children, and was born Sept. 4, 1841, near Elysburg, Pa. Her father was from Devonshire, England, while her mother's ancestor, Robert Hicks, settled on Long Island in 1621. He did not come over in the "Mayflower," owing to the lack of room in that famous vessel, but took a following boat. Arrangements will be made to care for this famous meetinghouse in the event of the death of the self-sacrificing custodian, through the Columbia County Historical Society and the Society of Friends.

When a new roof was put on the old church and some repairs made in 1914 it was found that the white pine boards of the gable ends had been worn down from one and one-eighth inches to but three-eighths of an inch by the storms and snows of 139 years. In the center of the upper floor or garret was found a yellow pine girder 12 by 15 inches in size and 30 feet long, which was perfectly sound. The joists were 3 by 7 inches and the rafters 3 by 5 inches, all of yellow pine, mortised and fastened together with wooden pins.

The old hand-forged nails which fastened the weatherboarding on were made at the time the building was erected by some blacksmith, from charcoal iron. These were preserved and made into breastpins as souvenirs. The wooden lock which had been used at first upon the door was replaced in position, and the door was lined with heavier boards to preserve it.

The grounds surrounding the old meetinghouse are now used by the citizens of Catawissa as a park, in the absence of a public place for gatherings and exercises. Within the meetinghouse are two interesting stoves of the "tenplate" variety—so named from having ten sections, fastened together by long rods. One of these stoves was made in the foundry of O. D. Leib & Co., Catawissa, and the other at Valley Forge. Both are in fine shape and the custodian says they will still heat the room or bake a loaf of bread.

Lutherans

When Christian Brobst came to Catawissa in 1795 he was accompanied by Rev. Mr. Seely, a Lutheran minister from Berks county. On May 1st of the following year (1796) the first recorded communion was held in Brobst's cabin, the following persons participating: Michael Raup, Michael Hower, Daniel Geiger, Christian Brobst, John Wirts, Jacob Yocum, Conrad Geiger, Catharine Wirts, Barbara Brobst, Regina Hartel, Maria Gillihans, Catharine Hower. On Jan. 1st of that year the following children were baptized: Joseph, son of Christian Brobst; Edna, daughter of Frederick Knittle; and Maria, daughter of Daniel Yockum. Thereafter until 1802 services were held in the old stone house on the Kostenbarger farm, and between 1802 and 1804 in a barn at the foot of the hill on the farm now owned by P. H. Shuman.

During 1802 Rev. G. V. Stochs was pastor of the Lutherans, and in 1808 Rev. John Dietrich held the services for the Reformed congregation which affiliated then with the Lutherans. By a deed of Sept. 4, 1802, Christian Brobst and his wife Barbara gave to Jacob Yockum and Harman Yost, in trust, an acre of ground near the town of "Hughesburg or Catawese," for the use of the Lutheran and Presbyterian (German Reformed) denominations, on which to build a union church and establish a free burying ground. On March 10, 1804, articles of agreement were entered into by both denominations for the joint ownership of a house of worship, signed by Michael Hower, Jacob Yockum and Harman Yost, elders; and Samuel Felter and Daniel Geiger, deacons. In that year the old stone union church was built on the site of the present soldiers' monument. It was of the usual style of architecture of those times, having galleries around three sides and a "wineglass" pulpit. It was occupied until 1852, when the second church, a brick structure, replaced it.

The increase of English speaking members by 1845 caused a separation of the congregation into two parts, St. John's and St. Matthew's, the former retaining the old brick church property, in partnership with the Reformed congregation. In 1881 the Lutherans bought out the interest of the Reformed Church and in July, 1890, laid the cornerstone of the present brick building on a lot directly

opposite their old site. The completed building was dedicated in 1893. It has been repeatedly improved and enlarged, and in 1914 an addition was made to the Sunday school of a gymnasium and meeting halls, costing $10,000. The value of the church building alone is placed at $18,000.

During the 118 years of its existence this church has had but fourteen pastors, and but four since its occupation of the present building. They were: Rev. Mr. Seely, 1795; Rev. G. V. Stochs, 1796; Rev. Frederick Plitt, 1808; Rev. Peter Hall, 1817; Rev. Peter Kessler, 1820; Rev. Jeremiah Schindle, 1831; Rev. William J. Eyer, 1837; Rev. William Laitzel, 1874; Rev. L. Lindenstreuth, 1878; Rev. J. H. Neiman, 1881; Rev. E. L. Reed, 1892; Rev. Peter Altpeter, 1898; Rev. William J. Nelson, 1906; and Rev. J. H. Sandt, the present pastor, who came March 28, 1909.

The present officers of the church are: Church council—Rev. J. H. Sandt, C. L. Pohe (president), J. G. Nelson (secretary), John B. Fortner (treasurer), D. E. Billeg, H. A. Billeg, E. E. Longenberger, D. E. Nuss, P. J. Deaner, P. H. Shuman, N. C. Creasy, C. E. Kreisher, Dr. A. Shuman, Paul Henry, John Miller, William Fedder, Burton Fortner, G. A. Eckroat, James Hartman. Trustees—William T. Creasy, J. E. Clayton, E. F. Weaver, C. G. Smith, Samuel Eckroat, J. W. Kitchen.

The large membership of the church council is due to the fact that many of the members are railroad men, liable to calls of duty at any hour, and there is danger of the lack of a quorum at called meetings of the council. The membership of the church is 420, and of the Sunday school 350. Financially the church is in very prosperous condition.

St. Matthew's Church

The rapid increase of English speaking persons during the term of Rev. William J. Eyer caused him to suggest a division of the congregation, and a meeting was held for this purpose June 25, 1845, a committee was appointed to draft a constitution, and in 1850 St. Matthew's Evangelical Lutheran congregation was incorporated, the members being: William J. Eyer, pastor; Stephen Baldy, Peter Bodine, elders; C. G. Brobst, Daniel Clewell, deacons; Michael Brobst, treasurer; members, J. B. Kessler, William Yoder, Francis Dean, Jacob Kreigh, John Hartman, S. D. Reinard, Peter Stricker, Ephraim Brobst, Joseph Breisch, Benjamin Miller.

From the time of the organization of this congregation it continued to worship in the parent church, with Rev. William J. Eyer as pastor (preaching every two weeks), until the English church was completed, the building of which was commenced by taking up subscriptions on the 3d of August, 1849. The list was headed by Stephen Baldy with $100, or a lot on which to build the church. The lot was taken on which the church now stands. Quite a number of subscriptions followed, ranging in amounts from $75 down. After having received in cash and subscriptions at home some $2,500, which was not enough, resort was had to ask aid from friends abroad. A second subscription list was written, which commissioned Hon. Stephen Baldy to receive such donations as the liberal minded were disposed to give into his hands.

Equipped with this document Mr. Baldy went to Philadelphia and collected from his merchant friends and others between three and four hundred dollars. This in addition to that collected at home warranted the congregation to commence building. The church was finished some time in 1850, and either in January or February, 1851 (no records), was dedicated, the dedicatory sermon being delivered by Rev. P. Willard, of Danville, Pa. The congregation continued to be served by Rev. W. J. Eyer until 1862, when he resigned because his pastorate was entirely too large, being composed of four or more congregations.

Rev. J. F. Wampole succeeded Rev. Eyer in July, 1862, and resigned in July, 1864. Next came Rev. J. R. Dimm, D. D., in August, 1864, and remained until 1866. It was during his pastorate that the congregation left the Ministerium of Pennsylvania and united with the East Pennsylvania Synod. It has since united with the Susquehanna Synod. Rev. D. Beckner took charge of St. Matthew's, also of the Vought Church, May 12, 1867, and left the charge in 1869. Rev. S. S. Curtis became pastor in 1870 and served until the spring of 1872. A student of theology from Selinsgrove by the name of C. S. Coates was then called to supply the congregation for three months, commencing June 9, 1872. In September, 1872, Rev. R. F. Kingsley was elected and took charge, remaining but one year. Then a long vacancy occurred, with several unsuccessful attempts to elect a pastor, until the election of Rev. E. S. Leisenring, who served as a supply until June, 1875, when he accepted, and remained until 1878. It is on record that Rev. F. P. Manhart, D. D., supplied the church in 1878 for a period of six months. On Feb. 2, 1879, the congregation elected as pastor Rev. J. F. Diener, who

took charge some time in the same year. During his pastorate it was resolved by the congregation to purchase a lot and build thereon a suitable house for the use of the pastor. A lot was bought of C. F. Harder, and a contract was made with him to build a parsonage on the same, which he finished in October, 1880, and on the 11th of November, 1880, the pastor, Rev. Mr. Diener, with his family moved into it. In 1881 the parsonage was enlarged, and in many respects improved and beautified. Unpleasant relations sprang up between Rev. Mr. Diener and the congregation, so much so that he was urged to resign, which he did, leaving some time in 1882.

First the council on Dec. 17, 1882, then the congregation, unanimously concurred in calling Rev. D. M. Henkel, D. D., to take charge of the congregation as supply (preaching but once a Sunday) until a pastor could be secured, to which proposition Rev. Mr. Henkel consented and at once took charge, continuing until Rev. U. Myers accepted and took charge of the congregation May 15, 1883.

The storm of Sept. 30, 1896, which wrought so much ruin in many parts of our land, struck Catawissa with unusual fury. The long wagon bridge across the Susquehanna was swept from its foundations into the river, trees were torn up from the roots, and many buildings blown down or badly damaged. Among the latter was St. Matthew's Lutheran church. One of the towers was blown down, some of the bricks landing in an adjoining house; the roof was torn off, a large memorial window blown in and destroyed, while the pouring rain added greatly to the damage. A few hours after the storm had subsided the council was in session, and resolved to re-build at once the waste places of their Zion. The parts blown away were replaced with new material. A metal ceiling was substituted for the damaged plaster, and the entire auditorium repainted and refitted, including a new velvet carpet, all at an expense of $1,100. Sunday, Dec. 20, 1896, was the day set apart for rededication. Rev. J. H. Weber, D. D., of Sunbury, preached in the morning and assisted the pastor in conducting the finances. Most of the pastors of Catawissa closed their churches and attended this service. At 2:30 p. m. a Sunday school service was held, and addresses made by a number of the ministers present. At 6 o'clock the Lutheran Alliance held a special service, and an hour later Rev. R. G. Bannen, of Williamsport, preached the dedicatory sermon, and Rev. Dr. J. H. Weber, as president of the Susquehanna Synod, conducted the dedicatory services. The amount asked for at the morning service was eleven hundred dollars. So liberally did the people respond that at the close of the evening service about $1,600 had been paid in cash or subscribed, leaving a surplus of $500 for use of the council in making other improvements and repairs on the parsonage, which also was damaged by the storm.

In 1900 a magnificent Gothic altar, 14 feet high and 7 feet wide, was placed in the church through the efforts of the ladies. It has a statue of Christ, by Thorwaldsen, in front.

Rev. Dr. Myers has continued as pastor of the church up to the present time. On March 23, 1914, a meeting commemorating his thirty-five years of service was held in the church, the services being in charge of the Bloomsburg Ministerium.

On the twentieth anniversary of his pastorate a fine pipe organ was installed, and in 1914 the entire church was remodeled at a cost of $5,000, the entire amount being raised in four weeks.

At the first communion service held in Catawissa by Dr. Myers there were thirty-seven attendants. The present membership is 300, in spite of the removal of the Reading railroad headquarters, which at one time took away one hundred members and at another fifty more.

The following charter members signed the constitution on July 13, 1845. The names are placed in the order in which they are found on the church record and the spelling is closely followed. One name only was added, having been omitted at the time of signing: Christian Brobst, Stephen Baldy, Michael Breckbill, Michael Brobst, Joseph Brobst, Hiram B. Ely, Peter Bodine, Anna Margaret Bodine, Christian G. Brobst, Willimena Zehender, Caroline Zehender, Sarah Ely, Hannah Kruck, Caroline Brobst, Jane Kreigh, Sophia Hartman, Susanna Yoder, Catharine Baldy, Susan Baldy, Elizabeth Bodine, Mary Rinard, Nancy Brobst, Mary Brobst, S. D. Rinard, Jane Brobst, Joshua Evans, Sarah Brobst, Ephraim Brobst, C. Heister Brobst, Barbara Brobst, Jacob Kruck, Susanna Kruck, Williammina Moyer, Maria C. Moyer, Daniel Knittle, Mary Knittle, Jacob Kreigh, John Hartman, Catharine Hartman, Elizabeth Moyer, Sue C. Eyer, Peter Stricker, Elizabeth Breckbill, Rebecca Breckbill, Sarah Breckbill, George Stricker, Amanda Brobst, Susanna Stricker, Daniel Geiger, Sarah Geiger, Isaiah Brobst, Francis Dean, Deborah Dean, Mary H. Brobst, Wm. Yoder, Daniel Clewell, George Manhart, Hannah B. Mench.

St. John's Reformed Church

After the pastorate of Rev. John Dietrich Adams, which commenced in 1808, the successive Reformed pastors up to the year 1886 were Revs. Diefenbaugh, Knable, Tobias, Fursch, Steeley, Daniels, Moore, Dechant, Derr. During Mr. Dechant's pastorate, the joint ownership of the Lutheran church was dissolved, and in May, 1882, the cornerstone of a new St. John's was laid. Mr. Dechant himself conducted all the building operations and in May, 1883, the completed edifice was dedicated, Revs. O. H. Strunck, of Bloomsburg, and Rev. William C. Scheaffer, of Danville, participating.

Mr. Dechant's pastorate continued over thirteen years and his successors have been: Rev. Joshua H. Derr, 1886-90; Rev. Raymond E. Butz, 1891-95; Rev. Harry W. Wissler, 1895-99; Rev. A. T. G. Apple, 1899-1903; Rev. Alfred M. Schaffner, 1904-11; Rev. Charles E. Rupp, the present pastor, who came Nov. 1, 1911.

The present church officers are: Jere S. Shuman, A. B. Pifer, Harry H. Keifer, H. M. Gellinger, elders; Jacob H. Gross, Charles N. Keifer, Howard N. Gunther, George Vastine Fisher, deacons.

The congregation owns a splendid parsonage on Third street, the purchase of which was made possible by the will of Mrs. Mary E. Ritter. The church was completely renovated in 1909 at a cost of $1,000 and rededicated in the fall of that year, Revs. George W. Richards, of Lancaster, Cyrus Musser, of Philadelphia, and former pastors Butz, Wissler and Apple, participating.

The present membership of the church is 140, and the congregation is noted for its missionary enterprises. The Sunday school for twenty-five years has supported Prof. T. Demura, a native preacher and teacher in Japan.

St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church

The first services of the Protestant Episcopal denomination in Catawissa were held in 1860 by Rev. E. N. Lightner, rector of Christ Church, Danville. Some years later Rev. T. H. Cullen, rector of St. Paul's, Bloomsburg, held services monthly and administered baptism. In 1870 his successor, Rev. John Hewitt, conducted bimonthly services in the Masonic hall, alternating with Rev. J. M. Peck of Danville. During this time the Right Rev. William B. Stevens, bishop of the diocese, officiated at two confirmations. In May, 1871, St. John's parish was formed, and George S. Gilbert, Walter Scott, Isaac H. Seesholtz, William Abbott and S. E. Jones were elected wardens and vestrymen. They applied for a charter in that year, but did not receive one until 1874.

The first rector, Rev. Joseph L. Colton, came to the town in April, 1872, and opened a parochial school. In January the congregation bought the Catawissa Seminary, but worshipped in the Masonic hall until the building could be altered to suit its new uses. The rector held the first communion in June, 1872, and in two weeks the congregation worshipped in their own building, but the deed was not given till 1879. On July 21, 1878, Mr. Colton resigned, and his place was not filled until 1880 by Rev. Charles E. Fessenden, who only remained for six months. Thereafter, at various times when the parish was without a rector, services were held by Rev. L. Zahner, Rev. W. C. Leverett and Rev. D. N. Kirkby, successive rectors of St. Paul's Church, Bloomsburg.

Methodist Episcopal Church

The home of Joseph McIntyre, where the first school in this township was opened, also saw the first services of the Methodist denomination in the beginning of the last century. Bishop Asbury, the founder of Methodism in America, stopped here on a trip from Sunbury to Wyoming and held services which resulted in the conversion of the entire family and some of the neighbors. He was followed in later years by Nathaniel Mills, James Paynter and Benjamin Abbott, itinerant preachers of that denomination. In 1828 a church was built near the road, on land donated by McIntyre, in the southern part of the township. A second church was dedicated in 1869 and is the one there in 1914. It is at present served by Rev. John H. Greenwalt, of the Roaring-creek circuit. The McIntyre family celebrated their eighteenth annual reunion in 1914 at the old church, by a picnic and social services, the attendance being very large.

The Catawissa Methodist church was built in 1834 by members of the above church who had migrated to the town earlier. A second house was built in 1854 and the last one in 1884. The latter was dedicated in February, 1885, Revs. Vincent and Upham participating. The building committee were: Rev. R. E. Wilson, H. F. Clark, W. W. Perry, J. M. Smith, C. C. Sharpless, Jesse Mensch, Dr. L. B. Kline.

Pastors of this church have been: Revs.

R. E. Wilson, A. M. Barnitz, William Moses, J. B. Mann, George M. Klepfer, Samuel D. Wilson, A. Lawrence Miller, Robert M. Snyder, William R. Picken, J. M. Johnston, and the present pastor, Rev. R. H. Stine.

The church has been repeatedly improved and remodeled, the latest expenditure, in 1913, being $1,500. In 1906 a $2,500 pipe organ was installed, half of the cost of which was contributed by Andrew Carnegie, the ironmaster. The present membership is 340 and the Sunday school has 300 attendants, the superintendent being R. M. Graham. The trustees of the church for 1914 are: Charles S. Kline, R. M. Graham, Dr. L. B. Kline, C. J. Fisher, O. P. Kostenbauder, H. C. Oberdorf, D. E. Murray. The stewards are: M. J. Grimes, John R. Deemer, William C. Kuster, M. E. Irwin, Oscar Miller, S. M. Miller, William Eveland, John Fenstermacher, Perry Heacock. Mrs. M. E. Irwin is president of the Ladies' Aid Society, and Miss Mary Fegley is president of the Epworth League.

CEMETERIES

Catawissa is well supplied with burying grounds. In the one adjoining the Quaker meetinghouse lie many of that sect, as well as those of other denominations. Next to this is a more modern cemetery. Near the upper end of the town is the Union cemetery, donated to the public by Christian Brobst in 1802. Here lie the remains of himself and wife under a massive slab of marble. He was born Sept. 14, 1767, and died Jan. 14, 1849. His wife, Barbara, was born Sept. 21, 1767, and died Dec. 24, 1847. Many of the ancestors of the present residents of the town are also buried here, and the grounds are very well kept, considering their age and public ownership.

CATAWISSA BIBLIOPHILES

Organized for the social as well as for the intellectual benefit, along literary lines, were the Bibliophiles—the booklovers of Catawissa, consisting of fourteen ladies, in 1908. The club has flourished and since then meetings have been held weekly, at which literary works have been taken up, studied and discussed at length. No definite line of work is laid down for the club. Each succeeding work is taken up as the members desire, and the programs interspersed from time to time with social gatherings and discussions of contemporary fiction, as well as more elaborate entertainments. The meetings are held at the homes of the members in turn, on Monday evenings. The first members of the club were the following: Mrs. A. S. Truckenmiller, president; Mrs. C. E. Randall, Mrs. Harry Fahringer, Mrs. George Schmick, Mrs. Harry Yetter, Mrs. Maude Berninger, Mrs. C. E. Geyer, Mrs. F. A. Frear, the Misses Sue Berninger, Hattie Abbott, Jane Harder, Helen Baldy, Berd Walter, Ida Walter. The officers for 1914 are: Mrs. C. E. Geyer, president; Mrs. F. A. Frear, vice president; Mrs. C. E. Randall, treasurer. The membership has been increased to sixteen.

CHAPTER XVII

CENTRALIA BOROUGH—CONYNGHAM TOWNSHIP

This extreme southernmost township in Columbia county was in 1856 separated from Locust township and made a division unto itself, being named after the then presiding judge, John Nesbitt Conyngham. The session over which the Judge presided when the township was erected was the last one of his term.

Conyngham township is in almost every respect unlike the other divisions of Columbia county. Having no railroad communication by direct route with the county seat, and separated from the rest of the county by towering and rugged mountain ranges, it is practically cut off from its sister townships. To reach the county seat the residents of Centralia are obliged to travel by one of two roundabout railroad routes, six times the distance by the direct public road. The latter road is in such a state of disrepair as to be almost impassable. In addition the heavy grades make the journey long and hazardous to the traveler. To a great degree the people are dependent on the towns in Schuylkill and Northumberland counties for supplies and interchange of social courtesies.

The township is almost destitute of agricultural possibilities, and but for the immense coal deposits therein would have remained for

indefinite years a wilderness of forest and glen. It is separated from Locust township on the north by Little mountain, and on the south lies Locust mountain, whose southern slope extends into Schuylkill county. Three smaller ridges lie between these two elevations, causing the country to be cut up into alternate hills and valleys, all having an east and west trend. In the summits of these elevations lie the great anthracite coal fields, the only ones in Columbia county.

During the years when the settlers came from Berks county to the Catawissa valley a constant stream of vehicles and horsemen poured over the mountains and through Conyngham, by way of the old Reading road, but never a one paused to give more than a cursory view of the landscape, heaving a sigh of relief when the last declivity had been passed and the broad valley northward was revealed to sight. Little did they reck of the enormous treasures concealed within these hills and awaiting but the scratching of the surface to become available to mankind. It was more than sixty years after the Quakers passed through this township that the mineral treasures were developed in a practical way.

Until the year 1830 the township was a haunt for the deer, fox and other wild creatures. It was not an entirely unknown region, for the "Red Tavern," on the crest of Locust mountain, erected by John Rhodenberger in 1804, was a famous and popular place of rest for travelers on the Reading road. Settlers were shy of stopping longer than a night or two in this section, however, until the discovery of coal made the land valuable. Then there was an influx of settlers of much different nationalities from those of the rest of the county. Perhaps no portion of the county can show so varied a list of races and nationalities as Conyngham. It is a typical mining region, with all the characteristics of such communities.

Most of the land in this township was surveyed in 1793, but property titles have been clouded by the many warrants issued by unscrupulous owners when they found the lands underlaid with coal. Some portions of this township have been found to bear at least three separate titles from the Commonwealth. All of the titles have been settled either by agreement or by legal proceedings. The first to develop this section was the famous Stephen Girard, founder of the great college at Philadelphia. In 1830 he bought an extensive tract on Catawissa and Mahanoy creeks from the trustees of the Bank of Philadelphia, in the hope of uncovering deposits of iron ore. He began the construction of roads and bridges and opened a few drifts, but failed to find any iron. For twenty-five years the property remained undeveloped and then the Locust Mountain Coal & Iron Company opened the Mine Run colliery. They had organized in 1842. The same year the Locust Run and Coal Ridge collieries were opened. The Hazel Dell colliery was completed in 1860 and the Centralia colliery in 1862. The Continental colliery was opened in the following year.

Notwithstanding State laws prohibiting ownership of coal mines by railroad companies it is said the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company has gradually acquired control and ownership of all the mines in Columbia county and operates them under different corporate names. This road owns the transportation lines into Centralia and Aristes.

CENTRALIA

On one of the few level spots in the township the "Bull's Head" tavern was built in 1841 by Jonathan Faust, about a mile from the "Red Tavern" and on the Reading road. This was the first house on the site of Centralia. The tavern later came into the hands of Reuben Wasser. In 1914 it was partially removed to make way for a store. In 1855 Alexander W. Rea, the first engineer of the Locust Mountain colliery, built a cottage above the tavern and brought hither his family from Danville. He made surveys in his spare time for streets and lots, and in the same year built a number of homes for the workers in the mines. This was the beginning of the town. In 1860 Jonathan Hoagland opened the first store opposite the tavern and two years later became the first postmaster. The village had been called "Centerville" for some time previous, but the name was changed to Centralia owing to conflict with another town of the former name in the State. Three years later the Lehigh & Mahanoy railroad was built through the town.

The advent of the railroad brought many persons to the town and several collieries were soon opened. This caused an application to be made for incorporation, and at the February session of court in 1866 the borough of Centralia was formally established. James B. Knittle was elected president of the town council; L. S. Boner, town clerk; James Dyke, chief burgess. These officials soon had their hands full in attempting to quell the spirit of lawlessness that had developed among the numer-

ous nationalities working in the mines. The chief of these troubles was the "Molly Maguire" murders, of which a complete sketch is given in the bar history of this county. The first to fall a victim to the assassin's bullet was Alexander W. Rea, who was practically the founder of the town. Michael Lanahan and Thomas Dougherty followed as victims soon after.

Another trouble was the frequency of incendiary fires in the village. Between 1872 and 1878 scarcely a year passed without a severe and extensive fire amongst the dwellings and stores. This has now been suppressed, and the town has experienced a comparative rest from conflagrations for a number of years.

Centralia is characterized by the large number of saloons within its corporate limits, one for every two hundred persons. There are twenty saloons, two drug stores, seventeen general stores and groceries, one jeweler and two butchers in the town.

Water Supply

The Centralia Water Company was chartered in 1866, a reservoir was built on the side of Locust mountain and wooden mains laid through the town. The company later became financially involved and the property was sold in 1876 to William Brydon. By this time the mains had rotted and the supply of water was very inadequate. Brydon improved the property and service greatly. After his time the works were successively owned by A. B. Fortner, David C. Black, Edward Williams, A. K. Mensch, O. B. Millard, John W. Fortner, and others.

Owing to the pumping plants of the mines affecting the water supply the Locust Mountain Water Company was formed in 1881 for the purpose of building a dam across Brush Valley run to conserve the supply in a permanent manner. They constructed a reservoir on top of the mountain and laid several miles of mains. This removed the possibility of a water famine.

The fire protection of Centralia consists of a volunteer company and a hose and ladder truck, but poor water pressure hampers the fire fighters greatly.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS

Centralia is populated chiefly by persons of Irish descent, while many nationalities are employed in the mines. There have been three strikes in these mines since their opening, in 1868, 1897 and 1900. The Miners' Union now has entire control of the labor situation and peace has descended upon the field.

Centralia is connected with Mount Carmel and Ashland, in Northumberland and Schuylkill counties, respectively, by a trolley line, which makes a long detour in order to overcome the steep grades. A fare of sixteen cents is charged for the trip of less than three miles.

Occasionally subsidences of the ground in portions of the town, due to the removal and rotting of mine supports, have caused damage to buildings and roads, but the State Mine Commission is preparing to have this remedied.

At present the two important collieries of Centralia are the Continental and Repellier, both of which are operated by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company. Some stripping is still being done at the old Locust Mountain Coal Company's mines, inside the corporation.

Financial

Centralia has a strong financial institution, the First National Bank, having a capital of $25,000 and deposits aggregating over $106,000. It was organized Sept. 29, 1909, with the following directors: L. Fetterman, O. B. Millard, W. E. Davis, J. M. Humphrey, T. W. Riley, Dr. R. M. LaShelle, J. A. Moran, M. J. McDonnell, H. J. Heffner, J. W. Fortner, I. C. Johnston. It opened for business Dec. 1, 1909, with C. S. Henderson as the first and present cashier. The present directors are T. W. Riley, M. J. McDonnell, O. B. Millard, J. W. Fortner, G. C. Blass, H. J. Heffner, D. E. Keller, J. Marsh, Edward Williams. T. W. Riley is president, and M. J. McDonnell, vice president.

Capt. Jack Crawford

Back in the early sixties, when the country was on the verge of the Civil war, Centralia, then but a little hamlet, took a prominent part in furnishing soldiers, and none has won more enduring fame than Capt. Jack Crawford, the poet-scout. "Little Johnny," as he was then known, ran away from his home in Centralia and enlisted at Minersville, and later became one of the famous heroes of the great struggle between the North and South. He was a member of the 48th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, and is still living.

Of the many Centralia veterans who have passed away during the last half century there are nine buried in the Odd Fellows cemetery,

and eleven in St. Ignatius cemetery. The surviving veterans in the town are: Capt. John R. Porter, Borough Treasurer O. B. Millard, John W. Fortner, Lafayette Fetterman, John Curray, Joseph Clews, Sr., James Brennan and George Malley.

Societies

Centralia Lodge, No. 586, I. O. O. F., was chartered Sept. 22, 1866, but the charter being burned another was issued Nov. 25, 1872. The first officers were James Thomas, James Thompson, C. B. Spurr and Seth Thomas. The membership is about one hundred now. The meeting hall on Centre street, above Locust, is valued at $4,000.

Washington Camp No. 106, P. O. S. of A., was organized in 1866 with thirty-six members and these officers: J. P. Hoagland, president; C. G. Freck, secretary; J. F. Scott, treasurer. It was reorganized in 1872 and rechartered in 1883, with twenty-four members. This order is now in a prosperous condition and owns its own hall.

The branch of the United Mine Workers of America at Centralia has a membership which includes practically all the men employed in the coal mines and possesses a full treasury, from which various benefits are paid to the members in sickness, injury or old age.

Council No. 1006, Order of Independent Americans, has a large membership in Centralia and the surrounding villages.

RELIGIOUS

In the schoolhouse at Centralia, built in 1858, the organization of most of the religious denominations of this township occurred. In this building services were held for some years, until it became engulfed by the caving in of an old mine working.

The Methodists were the first sect to hold services in the bounds of Conyngham. In January, 1863, Morris Lewis was appointed leader of a class of eight persons by Rev. W. M. Showalter, pastor at Ashland. Two years later Rev. N. W. Guire organized the congregation and appointed William M. Hoagland as leader. For three years thereafter Rev. J. M. Mullen was in charge. In the summer of 1866 John James and Joseph Steele excavated the foundations for a church building at their own expense, and in the autumn the cornerstone of the building was laid by Rev. W. A. Stephens. The church was finally completed in 1871. Pastors of this church have been: Revs. J. B. Riddle, J. A. Dixon, C. D. McWilliams, S. R. Nankervis, A. C. Crosthwait, H. B. Fortner, Samuel Barnes, A. H. Mensch, G. W. Larner, N. S. Buckingham, G. W. Marshall, T. H. Tubbs, J. P. Benford, R. L. Armstrong, J. S. Buckley. The present pastor is Rev. Robert W. Bryner. After 1883 this church was made a separate station. The church was completely rebuilt in 1886 and is a commodious frame building in the eastern part of the town, on the trolley line. The parsonage is beside it.

Roman Catholic

St. Ignatius' Roman Catholic Church of Centralia is in the diocese of Harrisburg. Rt. Rev. J. F. Shanahan selected Very Rev. D. J. McDermott to organize it in 1869. He celebrated two Masses in the schoolhouse in April and on July 18th the cornerstone of the church was laid by Bishop Shanahan. Four lots on which the church was built were donated by the Locust Mountain Coal & Iron Company. The building was completed in 1870 and the pastoral residence in 1871. By 1872 the number of souls in the congregation had reached 1,500, with Rev. Edward T. Fields as pastor. Rev. James I. Russell entered into the charge in 1884. The present pastor is Rev. J. F. Crotty. The church has been constantly improved and repaired and is in fine condition now. The convent beside it and the school and meeting hall across the street were built in 1889. The electric line runs in front of these buildings and the street has been paved and sidewalks laid by the church, making this part of Centralia quite metropolitan in appearance. The present congregation is large, and is composed of many nationalities.

Episcopalians

The first resident missionary of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Centralia was Rev. Otto H. Fryer, who served there during 1864 and 1865. Services had been held there previously by clergymen of the Ashland Church. A visit of Rev. D. Washburn of Philadelphia in 1865 culminated in the organization of the Church of the Holy Trinity in May, 1869. The first rector here in 1867 was Rev. J. P. Fugett, who was stationed at Ashland, and served for one year.

In August, 1867, Rev. Mr. Washburn returned for a time to recuperate his health, and at the request of the Bishop reorganized the church and established the first Sunday school, in a room opposite the "Centralia Hotel." In

the following year the church was officially organized, and in 1869 Thomas R. Stockton, superintendent of the Locust Mountain Colliery in place of Alexander Rea, whom the Mollie Maguires had murdered, took the superintendency of the Sunday school and entered into the work of lifting the dark cloud of horror that seemed to overshadow the people. Through him the Colliery Company donated four lots, the plans were donated by Edward T. Potter, son of the Bishop, and the cornerstone was laid July 29, 1869.

The building is a large frame, with belfry, and has an addition upon the north side for Sunday school purposes, built some years later. The chancel window is the donation of Robert Gorell and bears his monogram. The church was consecrated Sept. 4, 1870, by Rt. Rev. William Bacon Stevens, D. D.

In 1868 Holy Trinity had been so far established as a mission as to be admitted into union with the Convention of the Diocese of Pennsylvania. A new church had been erected here, and was served by Rev. Daniel Washburn, in connection with Ashland. But after a little time Centralia, meeting the larger portion of the support of a non-resident clergyman, became dissatisfied. Hence Rev. Mr. Washburn secured for them a deacon, Rev. P. P. Reese. During the year 1873-74 the interior of the church was improved and beautified. The lack of work, in 1875-76, throughout the great coal fields of Pennsylvania, played sad havoc with the church in this region. The services in Centralia, however, were continued without any interruption during this time. In the spring of 1878 Rev. Mr. Washburn resigned, and was succeeded by Rev. C. E. D. Griffith. The burning down of the Centralia coal breaker during the Conventional year, 1879-80, almost broke up the mission here, for the time being, because of the removal of a large majority of the members. Owing to the fact that the few people who were left were unable to support the work, Rev. Mr. Griffith was obliged to withdraw in the early part of the year 1880. At this time Holy Trinity had twelve families, sixty-eight baptized persons, twenty communicants, thirty-seven members in the Sunday school, and a church valued at $4,000.

From the time of the resignation of Rev. Mr. Griffith this mission continued vacant for about two years, or until in the spring of 1882, when the rector of St. John's Church, Ashland, Rev. Robert H. Kline, took charge of the work here. In the year 1884 Holy Trinity again suffered very much by removals. Rev. Mr. Kline withdrew from the field about the first of the year 1886, and after a vacancy of a little more than two months he was succeeded, on March 21st, the second Sunday in Lent, by Rev. David Howard, who continued to serve this people until May 22, 1887, when he resigned, and without any interruption in the services Rev. Benjamin F. Thompson took charge of the work. In the year 1887-88 a new carpet was purchased and placed in the church. On May 31, 1890, this mission had seventeen families, twenty-four communicants, with forty-six members in the Sunday school, and a church free of debt. Rev. Mr. Thompson resigned the latter part of the summer of 1891, and was shortly afterwards succeeded by Rev. William W. Mix. The work here, however, was largely done by Mr. Otho Brant, who had been appointed lay-reader by the bishop.

During the year 1892-93 Holy Trinity was united with Mount Carmel, which gave this mission twice the number of services it received prior to this time. On Feb. 9, 1894, Rev. A. T. DeLearsey, D. D., took charge of the work here. This mission having again become vacant, Rev. Frederick Charles Cowper became priest in charge on Nov. 15, 1895. In February, 1899, the mission doubled the rector's salary. On May 31, 1900, Holy Trinity had eighteen families, seventy baptized persons, forty-one communicants, thirty-three members in the Sunday school, and a church property valued at $10,000, free of debt. About the 1st of March, 1901, Rev. Mr. Cowper resigned, and was succeeded, the last of the year, by Rev. Alfred Samuel Hill Winsor.

The church work here was very much crippled, during 1902-03, by removals, as frequently occurs in most mining towns. Although Centralia was for many years a part of the archdeaconry of Reading, yet upon the division of the diocese it geographically and canonically fell within the limits of the archdeaconry of Williamsport, and therefore became a part of the diocese of Harrisburg. This change caused a vacancy of considerable length, but the services were continued during this time by the efficient lay-reader Mr. James Simons.

Rev. Leroy F. Baker, the general missionary of the diocese of Harrisburg, began giving regular Sunday afternoon services here the first Sunday of December, 1905. On Sunday, Jan. 6, 1907, an effort was made to reorganize the Sunday school, which had been discontinued for several years prior to this. But as there were no children, the few adults present agreed to meet every Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock and spend an hour in the study of the Bible and the Book of Common Prayer, with Mr.

James Simons as leader. During the Lenten season of 1907 Mr. John Costello gave very acceptable lay services every Thursday evening. In 1909 the general missionary still continued in charge.

In December, 1909, Rev. Robert R. Morgan, rector of St. Stephen's Memorial Church, Mount Carmel, took charge of the work and still (September, 1914) continues as minister in charge. In 1911-12 the whole interior of the church was remodeled and refurnished at considerable expense and a large two-story parish house erected. The property is entirely free from debt and has a small endowment. There are now forty communicants, one hundred baptized persons, and a Sunday School of sixty. Services are held every Sunday.

Presbyterians

This church was organized in Centralia July 31, 1867, with eighteen charter members. Three of them still survive in 1914, two attending the Centralia Church, Robert White and Sarah Black; while the third, Mrs. Matilda Richards, is a member of the Ashland Church. The first elders of the church were Daniel Buchanan and David Black. The church building was erected in 1869 at a cost of $3,000.

During the forty-seven years of its history this church has had eleven pastors, as follows: Rev. L. L. Haughawout, 1868-69; Rev. J. H. Fleming, 1871-72; Rev. R. Caldwell, 1875-77; Rev. A. T. Stewart, 1883-87; Rev. J. W. Williams, 1890-91; Rev. J. R. Mann, 1891-94; Rev. F. S. Hort, 1895-98; Rev. E. E. Lashley, 1898-1902; Rev. A. T. Schleich, 1904-05; Rev. W. A. Clemmer, 1906-10; the present pastor, Rev. G. A. Leukel, took charge of the church in 1911 and is also pastor of the Ashland Church.

The present elders are Robert White, David Whitaker and I. W. Howerter. William O. Mayer is clerk of the session. The board of trustees are: Henry Whitaker, I. W. Howerter, Thomas Smith, Francis Michael, Edward Keeler, Walter Dunlevey, Theo. W. Riley, William O. Mayer; Lewis Reb is treasurer. William O. Mayer is superintendent of the Sunday school; Walter Howerter, secretary; and Edward Keeler, treasurer. The church organist is Miss Adelaide Black. The present membership of the church is forty-eight. The church was rededicated in February, 1912, after extensive repairs. Robert White, one of the elders and a charter member, was eighty-nine years of age in August, 1914, and still able to attend to his religious duties.

Other Denominations

The Greek Catholics have an imposing frame church on the south side of Locust mountain, overlooking Centralia, built in 1900. A numerous congregation of different nationalities attend there and are served by priests supplied from surrounding mining towns.

The Polish and Lithuanian Catholics attend St. Ignatius' Church.

"MONTANA" OR ARISTES

The "Red Tavern," built about 1800 by John Rhodenberger on the northern brow of Locust mountain, to catch the trade of travelers on the Reading road, the only route then to the northern part of the county, was the first building on the site of "Montana," or Aristes, as it is now called. Rhodenberger's place is mentioned in an article in an old magazine printed in 1802 in Philadelphia. The writer tells of stopping over night at "Lavenberg's," on Locust mountain, and probably made a mistake in the spelling of the name. Among the later owners of the old "Red Tavern" were: Joseph Miller, William Hughes, Joseph Zimmerman, Isaac Betz, Jacob Zimmerman, Adam Clayberger, John Jones, Peter Hower, Samuel Leiby, William Goodman, Isaac Edwards, Daniel E. Kelnes, Jonathan Faust and George W. Billman. The old building was torn down in 1890 and a more modern hostelry erected on the site by U. F. Fetterman, the last owner, who ran it as a public house. It is now closed.

There are two other hotels in Aristes, both of which are operated merely as saloons. There are three stores in the village, owned by D. Goodman, James A. Miller and G. W. Weller, the latter being also postmaster. The Order of Independent Americans has a frame hall here near the "Red Tavern."

The village was laid out in 1865 by Samuel Leidy, owner then of the "Red Tavern." He was led to the step by the opening of the Reno colliery by Morris Robinson & Co., which brought a large population of mine workers to this spot. This colliery is now abandoned.

The United Brethren Church here was organized in 1871 by Rev. J. G. Fritz, of Mount Carmel, and meetings were held in the schoolhouse until the present church was built, in 1887. The present pastor is Rev. B. F. Goodman, who serves the Catawissa circuit, consisting of the churches at Aristes, Midvalley and Freewill, all in Columbia county.

St. Peter's Evangelical Lutheran Church was

organized in 1893 by Rev. F. A. Weicksel and the church was built in 1899 at a cost of $5,000. The parsonage, of concrete block construction, was built in 1910 at a cost of $3,000 and is modern in every respect. The membership of this church is now small, but in the days of the operating of the mines here the number of members was large. Rev. Milton M. Dry was the last pastor of this church, in 1913, the congregation now depending on supplies. The elders are: Emanuel Levan, W. F. Rhoads, Isaiah Kreisher, Harry Wright, Sylvester J. Beaver, Charles Beaver, Reuben A. Beaver, James Miller, Wilson Yoder.

The Midvalley mines Nos. 1 and 2 are situated a short distance above Aristes and furnish the bulk of the population with employment. These mines, as well as the railroad line to the town, are owned by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company.

SMALLER TOWNS

Byrnesville is a cluster of houses on the hill below Centralia, once called the "Upper Shanties." It is populated by persons of Irish descent who work in the mines. Below here, at the site of the abandoned Repellier mines, arose another settlement, called *Germantown,* from the first families of that nationality who built homes there in 1857. The Irish have complete control now. Both of these settlements have the usual preponderance of saloons.

Locustdale is only partially in Columbia county, most of it being in Schuylkill and Northumberland counties. The first building here was erected in 1856 by George C. Potts & Co., for an office. In the following year the colliery was opened, with J. L. Beadle as manager. There was a hotel near here in 1840, operated by Jacob Brisel. The first storekeeper was A. S. Morehead, of Pottsville, in 1859.

St. Joseph's Roman Catholic church of Locustdale was moved across the street in 1914 in order to get into Columbia county and the diocese of Harrisburg. Father Connaghan, the pastor, raised funds for the moving and for the erection of a fine parsonage.

SCHOOLS

The first schoolhouse in this township was built in 1840 at the site of Aristes. It had few pupils and soon passed into disuse. The next schoolhouse was built in 1851 at Germantown by Alexander W. Rea. The school building at Centralia was erected in 1858 as a general place of meeting as well as a temple of learning. The first Locustdale school was opened in 1859 by John Wagner.

There are eight grades to the schools of Centralia and 311 scholars in attendance. In the township outside the borough there are eighteen schools, attended by 644 scholars. The great majority of these children are of foreign parentage.

The school directors of Centralia borough are: Samuel Cartwright, Michael Madden, H. J. Heffner, John J. Reilly, Edward V. Dempsey.

The school directors of Conyngham township are: Richard Kane, W. J. Fennessy, Martin Monahan, Hiram Watson, Anthony Mohan.

POPULATION

The population of Conyngham township in 1860 was 1,326; in 1870, 1,960; in 1880, 2,183; in 1890, 2,739; in 1900, 3,037; in 1910, 3,127. This is the only township that has shown a steady gain in population in late years.

The population of Centralia was 1,340 in 1870; 1,509 in 1880; 2,761 in 1890; 2,048 in 1900; 2,429 in 1910.

CHAPTER XVIII

BEAVER TOWNSHIP

This township, formed in 1845, was the fifth in order of organization in Columbia county, and was named from the little run which flows through the central valley between Buck and McAuley mountains. North of this lies the valley of Scotch run, above which on the north towers Nescopeck mountain. This region of elevations and depressions did not attract early settlers and was not occupied until the more level and fertile lands to the westward were taken up. In 1774 Beaver valley was occupied by Alexander McAuley, whose mysterious fate is described in the sketch of Locust township. He retired from this Indian infested region in 1776, but a neighbor, Andrew Harger, was captured by the savages and kept in bondage for almost a year.

No further attempt was made to inhabit the "Beaver Swamps" until 1799. At that date there appears to have been an Englishman by the name of Thomas Wilkinson living a hermit's existence in a cave along Catawissa creek. Among the settlers of the following years were James Van Clargan, and the Klingaman, Oaks, Rarig, Mensinger, Swank, Longenberger and Fisher families. At this time a dispute arose between Daniel Oaks and Reuben Eyerly as to the title to a piece of land. Soon after the Oaks family were burned in their house. Eyerly was arrested for the atrocity, but released for lack of evidence. He was, however, later hanged for a similar crime. John Dalious settled at the foot of the mountain on Catawissa creek. He was from Berks county, as were John Rarig, Ludwig Mensinger and John Hootz, who followed him some time later.

INDUSTRIES

The industries of this township in early times, as well as the present, were few and insignificant. John and Christian Shuman ran a sawmill and tannery on the site of the present station of *Shuman* before 1868, and James Hause had another sawmill near the source of Beaver run.

J. B. Nuss built a gristmill at Beaver Valley post office, which was burned in 1876, while the proprietor, F. L. Shuman, was in Philadelphia. He rebuilt it and sold it in 1881 to Charles Reichart. The latter kept the mills till 1885 and then sold to Dr. A. P. Heller, of Millville. Sherman Heller, the son, ran it until 1886 and then sold to McHenry & Heller. D. W. Shuman is now the proprietor in 1914. The mill has an overshot wheel of 35 horsepower, and a capacity of forty barrels of flour per day. It is a buckwheat mill.

BEAVER VALLEY

Beaver Valley and *Shumantown* are practically the same, one being on the hill beside the railroad, and the other in the valley below. The mountains tower above the valley and Catawissa creek makes many a sharp turn here, at one point breaking through the natural barriers and forming a gorge of great beauty. The Reading railroad here has a tunnel through a spur of Buck mountain. Just below is the pumping station of the Tidewater Pipe Line Company, which buys in the oil regions, pumps the oil through its lines, and sells it to the Standard Oil Company at Tidewater. The tanks and engine house are located on a tract of five acres. The oil is elevated to the top of the hill, a height of 1,325 feet, whence it flows towards the southwest. The present superintendent of the plant is J. E. Paisley.

The storekeepers at Beaver Valley are W. F. Bredbenner, L. H. Michael, Levi Michael, T. J. Shuman and Charles Ney, the latter being also postmaster. "Shuman's Hotel" is run by John P. Fry.

The chief place for public meetings in the village is the P. O. S. of A. hall of Washington Camp No. 540. The officers of the camp are: Edward Riegel, president; H. Y. Harman, vice president; Frank Riegel, master of forms; Paul Schlieder, conductor; Ross Ervin, inspector; Charles Sassaman, inspector; R. B. Wheeler, trustee.

COAL MINING

The height of McAuley mountain brings it within the limit of the Pottsville conglomerate, which lies together with the strata of anthracite. These deposits are the only ones in the county outside of Conyngham township, and are small in area and difficult to mine, owing to their great height above the valley. This coal had been noted in 1826, during the surveying of the Catawissa railroad, but it was not till the opening of that road in 1853 that the capitalists turned their attention to these deposits. The McAuley railroad was incorporated in 1854 to run through Beaver valley and connect with the Catawissa road, a distance of five miles. In 1855 Charles B. Penrose, Lee W. Buffington and John C. Sims formed the Columbia Coal and Iron Company, with a capital of $500,000, and in 1858 they took in the railroad company. The building of the road and breakers and the opening of mines were accomplished in the succeeding years, and in 1867 the first coal shipments were made from the McAuley colliery. The bright prospects of the companies were not to be realized, however, for in five years after the first shipment of coal the mines were practically exhausted. The railroad tracks and the breakers were removed in 1869. These mines thereafter were operated solely for local consumption, under lease.

The mines on the north side of the mountain were opened when the Danville, Hazleton & Wilkes-Barre railroad was completed. Simon P. Kase, one of the promoters of the railroad, built the breaker of the Beaver Valley Coal Company in 1864, and owing to the refusal of the Catawissa railroad owners to run a line along the Scotch valley he promoted the new road. He leased the colliery to J. H. Losee in 1871 for ten years. It was then idle for five years. In 1886 James and Mary McAlarney undertook to operate it, and were followed by Joseph Donnellan. It is at present being operated by E. M. Cook, of Boston, Mass., the local superintendent being Harry E. Keiper. The work is being done by means of a steam shovel, and consists of stripping off the top layers of rock, and soil to get at the upper layers of coal left by former workers. When this layer is removed the mines will be entirely exhausted.

As the first miners did not know that the coal deposits were in basins they mined in a haphazard way, thus making the work of the later owners very difficult. Modern methods may prove more profitable to the present owners than those of the coal operators of the past were.

In Buck mountain, in the southeastern part of this township, are mines which for many years were worked by the Buck Mountain Coal Company, in more recent years by Coxe Brothers & Co., but now operated by the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, which has them leased. The coal is loaded on cars at Gowen and sent to Hazleton, where it is prepared for market.

At the time of the opening of the railroad and coal mines a town was laid out in Scotch valley and named *"Glen City."* At one time it boasted a number of residences of workmen and a post office. The station of the Pennsylvania railroad is now a half mile east of the town site and all that remains of the projected town is a long siding, for passing freight trains. The station is now called *Scotch Valley,* and has three houses and a store. There is scarcely room between the mountains for anything else.

The gristmill at *Mifflin Crossroads* is entirely gone and there are but a few houses to mark the site of that once prosperous village. Near the edge of the county, partially in Luzerne, were the grounds of the Mountain Grove Camp Meeting Association, which met annually there, being attended from this and adjoining counties. The association dissolved some years ago. Here the valley opens out into the fertile farms of Luzerne county, in great contrast to the narrow valleys and high mountains of the eastern part of Columbia county. H. M. Hess, from Sugarloaf township, has settled here on the edge of the county, having the last farm on the end of McCauley mountain.

RELIGIOUS

The first Methodist sermon heard in Beaver township was delivered in 1815 at the home of David Davis, on the road crossing Catawissa creek in the extreme southeastern part of the township. Revs. Dawson, Rhoads, Taneyhill and Monroe preached there for some time, the latter in the years 1822-23 organizing a congregation and building the present church near the county line. The Methodist congregation disbanded in 1872 and the Evangelical denomination has since held services in the church, the pastors coming from Schuylkill county.

St. Peter's Evangelical Lutheran Church, formerly called Harger's Church, is located on the side of McCauley mountain, on one of the coldest spots in the township during the winter. It is the only union edifice in the southern part of Columbia county, being used also by the

Reformed denomination. The Lutherans organized in 1848, and for a time held services in a barn. Before that the members had to cross Nescopeck mountain to attend the Mifflinville Church. The first regular place of worship was a log schoolhouse. The first union church was built in 1849, and the second one in 1892. Services are held here by the Lutherans alternate weeks. Pastors since the beginning have been Revs. J. Benninger, Isaiah Bahl, R. S. Wagner, J. S. Renninger, S. S. Kline, H. Weicksel, J. P. German, W. H. Geiger, O. D. Bartholomew, C. F. Dry.

SCHOOLS

The first school in Beaver township was taught by Isaac Davis in the Kostenbauder gristmill, in 1821. Four years later he opened another in his home, on the site of the present Davis church. In 1825 Henry Schell taught in a dwelling near the church, on the road from Beaver to Mainville, and Adam Holocher taught another in a building on the land of Charles Michael. A school was later taught on the land of Joseph Lehr. All of these schools were at first devoted to instruction in the German language, but later English was introduced.

The number of schools in the township in 1914 is seven, and 183 scholars of both sexes attend. The school directors are: Oscar Bredbenner, Ellis Klingaman, John Fritz, C. W. Stead, Miles Rittenhouse.

POPULATION

The population of Beaver township in 1850 was 672; in 1860, 901; in 1870, 969; in 1880, 1,221; in 1890, 1,039; in 1900, 886; in 1910, 842.

CHAPTER XIX

BENTON TOWNSHIP—BENTON BOROUGH

This township, established in 1850, was named in honor of Thomas H. Benton, then at the height of his political power. It has always been a farming district, although at first the dense forests caused the building of many sawmills to utilize the abundance of timber.

The most interesting item regarding the lands in this township concerns the establishment here in 1769 of one of the famous "Manors" of the Penn family. These divisions of land were set apart for the exclusive use of the Penns themselves, and in many instances were the last of the lands in the Commonwealth to be disposed of. The Manors here were two tracts of 530 acres each, and were "situate on a large branch of Fishing Creek, eight or ten miles above the end of Fishing creek mountain," that is, about two miles north of the present town of Benton. In the original survey the name of "Putney Common" was applied to those lands.

The first recorded settler in this township was Benjamin Coleman, who bought land from Daniel McHenry and founded what was later the Laubach farm. Jonathan Colley was another settler who came to this section prior to 1797. The house in which he lived was built near the Swartwout mill, and the orchard he planted is still to be seen at that point. James Peterman and Jesse Pennington also came about the same time. The latter built the first sawmill in the township, on Upper Fishing creek. A Mr. Robbins built the Swartwout mill before 1850. It was later operated by J. Swartwout and Bent Cole. Isaiah Cole built the mill on the creek a short distance above Benton borough about 1806. A cloudburst in 1848 destroyed both this and the Swartwout mill. The Thomas mill on West creek, built in 1865, is now operated by N. B. Cole.

Others of the first settlers were Joshua Brink, Robert and John Moore, William Eager, Samuel Rogers, John Keeler, Daniel Whiteman, Peter Robinson, Jonathan Hartzell and Daniel Jackson. The house of the latter for some years after 1833 was all that existed of the village of Benton. After the settlement of Sugarloaf and the growth of the second generation of the families, the McHenrys, Hesses, Laubachs and others of that township moved into and helped to populate Benton township. Many of their descendants are still living on the old farms.

GROWTH AND SETTLEMENT

Early in the history of Benton township the tiny hamlet of homes located within what is

now the Benton borough limits was destined through its geographical position to be its principal settlement. During the last year of the eighteenth century two families had penetrated up the valley of Fishing creek and had chosen sites in the vicinity. In the first sixty years of the nineteenth century the growth of the community was hardly perceptible to the passing generations. By 1868 the settlement had grown into a considerable village. Some fifty houses clustered around a tavern, a church, a schoolhouse and a sawmill. The post office had been established in 1852, and Daniel Hartman, who had started the first store, was appointed postmaster.

From 1868 to 1886 Benton grew slowly. The number of dwellings increased to sixty or more, two churches ministered to the religious needs of the community, entertainment and accommodations for the wayfarer were furnished by two hotels, and several stores supplied the requirements of residents. The "Exchange Hotel," which was destroyed in the great fire of 1910, was built by Hiram Hess in 1872 and opened to the public early in the following year, and for a long time was the most important hostelry in upper Columbia county and adjacent territory. The last owner of this hotel was Daniel J. Donavan, who remodeled the structure and entered upon a career of prosperity which was cut short by the fire. Since that event the hotel has never been rebuilt.

Benton's second hotel, the "McHenry House," was erected in 1886 by James Boyd McHenry, much of the planning of its interior being done by his wife, a lovely and estimable woman, who still resides in Benton. This hotel passed unscathed through the fires of later years, and is now operated by F. V. Zwilling, who caters to a large trade from all parts of this and surrounding counties.

The old "Travelers Inn" stood on the west side of Main street some distance above the other hotels, and was in its day a famous meeting place for the residents of this section. The building is now used for other purposes.

BENTON BOROUGH

The Benton of the present day, despite the ravages of several disastrous conflagrations, is a smiling little town, set in level swards of meadow land, and one in contemplating its level and tree-embowered aspects, from the heights of the adjacent hills, is instinctively reminded of Oliver Goldsmith's "Sweet Auburn, Loveliest Village of the Plain." Beautiful Fishing creek passes through the heart of the place, sparkling down the gentle incline of its course on the way to the broad Susquehanna. At one place the beautiful stream passes along the base of a majestic and pine-clad slope, at another it dances through a verdant meadow, or perchance slips quietly and musically along beside a well traveled thoroughfare. The physical environments of Benton are of peculiar charm. No craggy masses rear their lofty tops to the skies. The scenery is unmarked by the grandeur of sublime heights or the varying contrasts of sylvan dells and bold precipices. On the contrary, the surrounding hills are of gently undulating nature and the broad plateau of its setting sweeps in straight lines to their bases. Wooded slopes climb to the top of the sun-kissed hills and well tilled fields, particularly during the days of harvest, which ripen into colorful charm the varying hues of their fertile garmenture, and bring out the perspective of a scenic picture, exquisite, which lingers long in the memory.

The community of the present has probably suffered more, size and condition considered, than any other town of its class in the Union. Numerous fires have robbed it of many industries and a far reaching financial upheaval has visited many of its principal business interests and devastated many homes. Shock after shock has been bravely met. Misfortune upon misfortune has swept the town, until the townspeople, looking around in temporary despair, have asked one another, "what next?"

Prior to the completion of the Bloomsburg & Sullivan railroad, in 1887, but few industries flourished in the town. One of the first was the plant established by N. P. Moore in 1848 for the purpose of manufacturing wagons. In these modern days the application of that word to the industry then conducted by this wheelwright would undoubtedly be a misnomer, as his business, the time and date considered, must have been conducted under primitive conditions which perhaps would hardly justify the name of "shop." In any event, the work of producing wagons at the Moore place continued from 1848 to 1862.

For several years Benton borough has been in the public eye as a genuine, bona fide hard-luck town. Disaster after disaster has swept the community. Interwoven in the warp and woof of its later days one man played a prominent part, a man gifted with great personal charm, ambition and an intellect unusually acute. He did more to build the community up than any other factor, and the unfortunate ending of his various enterprises did still more to pull it down—a condition which, happily,

soon was remedied by the stern fiber and loyal hearts of its citizens.

As the son of Rohr McHenry, who descended from one of the families who were the first to move into the upper sections of Columbia county, John G. McHenry early in life displayed signs of unusual business ability and creative instinct. For many decades Rohr McHenry had conducted the business of distilling whiskey. The product had long enjoyed a local reputation and the "Still House," back of "Whiskey Hill," perhaps a mile and a quarter from the village, was the objective point of many farmers, who filled their jugs with spirits whenever they were in the vicinity. The first McHenry engaged in the manufacture and sale of whiskey at Benton had established the business in 1812 and the product gradually gained a reputation for purity and medicinal qualities. Towards the end of the nineteenth century McHenry whiskey, because of these qualities, began to be known far beyond the confines of the county. Rohr McHenry recognized the commercial possibilities of his production to a certain extent only, and under his ownership the plant grew steadily but slowly, in amount of output. Meanwhile, his sons were receiving excellent educations, and John G. was preparing to fulfill the functions of his subsequent successful administration of the plant.

During the closing days of the nineteenth century and the early part of the twentieth changes in the business were manifested. Plans for a greater future production were discussed and the advertising possibilities of the long and honorable career of the firm were developed. This was due to the active association in the firm of John G. McHenry, who essentially was of the modern type of business man. Mr. McHenry at once appreciated the value of the phrase "Born 1812," and began the exploitation of the term by comprehensive and nation-wide advertising. When the death of his father occurred, he naturally assumed the sole jurisdiction of the then rapidly growing business, and began to increase the daily output, necessary to meet the additional demand, in a careful and systematic manner. He created an executive organization of high efficiency to handle the selling end, administer the financial affairs and supervise the manufacture of the product. Mr. McHenry maneuvered his advertising campaigns with bold and successful strokes. He distributed enormous sums of money all over the United States. Orders more than the plant could handle rolled into the offices in a golden stream. Even the increased facilities could not take care of them and it was necessary to replan and build other utilities to accommodate the increase of business. In 1905 the concern, which had been incorporated under the name of the Rohr McHenry Distilling Company, was booming and faced a future of infinite promise. Its adopted trade mark, "Born 1812," was aiding in bringing in the results—results that naturally accrued through the superiority of the product over others of a similar nature. Had its young executive continued to devote his singular business talents and acumen to the further development alone of this proposition—a business which had come to him, through his forefathers and one of long and honorable record—the extent of still further growth was immeasurable and only the hand of time could have marked the limit.

But he was a man of altruistic vision, a modest and unassuming philanthropist in some ways, and even in the days of his greatest business promise of a decade ago his mind was planning visionary schemes, which he hoped would better the living conditions and financial status of his community. Casting about for a way in which he could best attain the necessary position of power, from which he could put his ideas into effect, he decided to enter the field of politics. At the conclusion of a masterly campaign he was elected to Congress in 1906. He served his constituency with the utmost brilliancy and efficiency and his abilities were early recognized by Democratic House leaders, who appointed him to service on the important Congressional committees. Mr. McHenry's business success and his rise to power as Congressman materially aided his popularity, and he grew to be the most beloved man in the section. His well known progressiveness attracted further investments in his business. He had a natural aptitude for banking and finance, and one of his earliest achievements was the founding of the Columbia County National Bank, of Benton, an institution he served in the capacity of president for many years. He was the factor that established a series of Grange banks throughout the State, planning them as nuclei for similar banks to be founded in every State and community, and thus build up a money power controlled by agricultural interests which in time would equal the capitalization of State savings banks. A singular commentary on the fallacy of human endeavor is that these banking institutions which he founded at the expense of great personal endeavor and investment survived the crash of the later financial ruin in

which he and his estate were involved—singular because his bank investment, which was comparatively small, survived, while his personal business with its allied industries crashed down to ruin and oblivion.

Shortly after he entered Congress Mr. McHenry organized the People's Department Store. The whole countryside subscribed to stock in the corporation, which had announced novel ideas in merchandising goods and trading with customers. This venture stimulated the wholesale and retail business in Benton to a marked degree and the community derived inestimable benefit in dealing at the store, because of the unusual trading facilities offered —that of trading in stock and produce for household and personal necessities. Some three hundred stockholders became associated with Mr. McHenry in the enterprise, which at its inception was apparently to be successful. The shortcomings of Mr. McHenry's judgment, so evident in later years, were soon to be demonstrated in the administration of this co-operative business. He had chosen an executive for the store who stocked it with a quantity of unsalable goods and who was wasteful and extravagant in his supervision. The consequent deficit grew each year until the big fire of 1910 wiped the store out of existence, and the insurance salvage barely paid the outstanding obligations, leaving the stockholders without store, stock or money.

Surrounding the many buildings of the distilling plant were hundreds of broad acres of fertile farming lands which had been put to agricultural usage by the McHenrys for scores of years. These lands had been farmed in a primitive manner, according to the theory of John G. McHenry, who through his interest in Grange matters and because of his nativity had given the subject of agriculture serious consideration. Among the many pursuits of his environment that of farming appealed to him greatly, and he was anxious to get back to the soil and demonstrate in a small way that scientific methods, technical treatment and modern cultivation would prevail against the old-fashioned manner of farming. He put his ideas in effect modestly, by engaging a highly recommended State College graduate. At the beginning of the experiment Mr. McHenry exercised considerable jurisdiction over the work of his expert. The outcome of the experiment was an enlargement of his plans and the organization of the "Pioneer Farms," a company which purchased many farms in Benton and neighboring communities. Great activity ensued. The various tracts making up the large holdings were worked from a purely scientific standpoint. A great orchard of 30,000 peach trees was planted, buildings for the incubating and breeding of poultry on a large scale erected, and investments in utilities that would simplify and aid intensive farming were consummated. The fame of the "Pioneer Farms" spread throughout the State. Because of its unusual size, the vigor with which the proposition had been developed and the modern methods employed in its maintenance, its broad acres provided a Mecca for the purely curious, the interested or the envious. In September, 1912, the first whimper of financial embarrassment of the company was bruited about, through the difficulty in meeting the payroll of the twoscore or so men employed about the various units of its holdings. The illness of Mr. McHenry, which had come to be regarded by that time as serious, prevented any actual co-operation on his part to relieve the stringency, and matters rapidly drew to a crisis. In July, 1912, insistent rumors of the insolvency of the Rohr McHenry Distilling Company, the parent concern, and one from which the side issues sprung, were prevalent. They were circulated with alarming persistency, though few believed that they were true. During that month Congressman McHenry came and went in his usual fashion, and about the last public function that he attended was the Democratic National Convention at Baltimore, which nominated Woodrow Wilson to the presidency of the United States. Upon his return to Benton his friends were shocked at his appearance. He spent a few moments in his office, and was taken to his home "on the hill." Later he entered a sanitarium in New York State, recovering sufficiently to be able to go to Atlantic City, from which place he went to the Mercy hospital in Philadelphia and then was taken to his home in Benton to die.

Meanwhile his affairs in Benton were getting into a deplorable shape. The first official notification that substantiated the rumors which had been current came from the Columbia County National Bank, which announced that a receiver was about to be appointed for the Rohr McHenry Distilling Company and stated that the bank was in no way involved. The crash in the affairs of the great concern came two or three days later, when receivers were appointed by Judge Witmer in the United States court at Sunbury. The "Pioneer Farms" toppled and then went under. A favored employee of the distilling company held a note given by the farming corporation for lands that they had assumed. Becoming

frightened at the receivership of the distilling company, this employee foreclosed on his paper and an attachment was placed upon the goods and chattels of the farms, whose treasury was already weakened by the continued withdrawals made for development. In the interim between the receivership of the distilling company and the sheriff's sale of farming property Mr. McHenry returned to Benton. The most contradictory rumors were circulated regarding his condition. Word was passed from lip to lip, one moment that he was going to get well, and the next the rumor that he was about to die was prevalent. On the day of the public sale of the farms property, hundreds of friends and neighbors gathered on the scene. They had to pass his home, and a few close intimates called upon him.

That night John G. McHenry passed away. Many believe that it was the shock of the forced sale that killed him—the crumbling of a cherished institution. His body was laid to rest with impressive ceremonies in the presence of a multitude, whose voices for the nonce were stilled from criticism and hushed in sorrow over the departure of a beloved friend. Many of Mr. McHenry's Congressional colleagues were present and the little Benton cemetery was thronged with a large concourse of people, many of whom had been the recipients of innumerable acts of friendship which he had extended in an unassuming way.

After a short interval chaos ensued. Creditors of the various enterprises, many of which are not mentioned herein, descended upon the estate. The Benton Electric Light, Heat & Power Company defaulted payment of interest on bonds and collapsed; the Sentinel Printery, of Bloomsburg, went into the hands of a receiver; the Hummer & Yorks Lumber Company, of Elk Grove, declared itself insolvent; action for an accounting in a guardianship which the deceased held was brought through the courts; former business associates suffered through their indorsement of paper and were forced to meet the obligations by public sale of properties; his estate became involved in a maze of legal tangle, and almost everything with which he was connected became a financial wreck and was forced to the wall. The Rohr McHenry Distilling Company has never resumed production. A bondholders committee is slowly liquidating the great stock of whiskey on hand and the future of the plant, which is roughly valued at three hundred thousand dollars, is entirely problematical.

The consensus seems to be that the second of Benton's fires which destroyed the gigantic ten-story brick warehouse of the Rohr McHenry Distilling Company in March, 1911, was the beginning of the trouble which eventually caused the breaking of the various enterprises with which Mr. McHenry was connected. The structure cost about $50,000 and was a modern and supposedly near-fireproof building. In it were stored 17,000 barrels of ripened or partially ripened whiskey, and but one was saved. The burning of the McHenry warehouse was the second of a series of disasters caused by fire from which the town of Benton has suffered. On July 4, 1910, a careless celebrant discharged the roman candle that started a fire which destroyed in a few hours thirty-eight residences and stores and forty-eight barns. Among the burned buildings were the post office, bank, "Exchange Hotel," People's Department Store, Odd Fellows hall, and a number of smaller places of business. The loss was almost $300,000, with but little insurance. Fires followed each other with unceasing regularity. They were always of mysterious origin. One took place in 1913 which caused universal sorrow throughout the community and county. It destroyed the beautiful Presbyterian church, the gift of Mr. McHenry to the congregation in memory of his mother, and one of the finest edifices of worship in the county. Traces of incendiarism were plainly evident, and the State fire marshal was summoned to investigate the case. The loss from this fire was over $20,000.

The large planing mill of R. T. Smith and Son in the same year fell a prey to a midnight fire. It was about the only industry left to the community, and a feeling of deep gloom pervaded Benton until its public-spirited citizens made possible the continuance of the business by subscribing to its stock and paying for it by working on the construction of a new plant and furnishing the essential supplies.

Another conflagration later destroyed the shirt factory and adjoining dwellings.

This series of fires had an effect on the growth of the town which it will take years to efface. The first to rebuild was the bank, the next the planing mill, then the shirt factory, and now the church is being rebuilt on the old site. Other store buildings are taking the places of the burned ones and the town is endeavoring to recover from these almost overwhelming disasters.

Industrial and Commercial

With the advent of the Bloomsburg & Sullivan railroad, in 1887, Benton showed marked

signs of growth and improvement. Previous to that time the town had been sixteen miles from a railroad and the only public conveyance was the stage to Bloomsburg, the trip taking some hours over rather poor roads. After the railroad opened up communication a planing mill was established by Wesley & Smith (later R. T. Smith & Son), the flouring mills of John J. Mather were built, and many of the small industries grew into large establishments.

Among the more recent industries started in Benton which thrived, was the shirt factory which J. D. Sallade established in 1907 and which was swept out of existence by one of the fires which raged in 1913.

The Benton Mill was converted into a flouring mill in the early seventies, having previously been operated as a planing mill by John Chapin. The owner since then has been John J. Mather, who has also served for twelve years as Benton's postmaster. The mill is of four stories, fitted with the Ellis system of roller milling, has five double stands of rolls, steel attrition mills for grinding chops, and a daily capacity of 150 barrels of buckwheat and 60 barrels of wheat flour. The elevator capacity is 10,000 bushels of grain. The plant is operated by three turbines, with water from a dam of concrete, built in 1908 at a cost of $2,000. A steam plant is also in operation during low stages of water.

The Benton Shirt Factory was opened in 1907 by J. D. Sallade, and was burned out in 1913. The present proprietor, W. W. Smith, has built anew, and is doing a successful business, employing thirty-five girls and producing a fine grade of dress shirts for men.

The planing mill of R. T. Smith & Son was one of the largest in the county when it was destroyed by the fire of 1913. The firm has partially rebuilt and has a rapidly growing business.

The Long Wagon Works came from New Columbus, Luzerne county, where they had been established in 1874 by O. M. and J. F. Long, and located in 1909 in a building beside the railroad tracks, on Market street, Benton. The firm was embarrassed badly by the failure of the Rohr McHenry Distilling Company, but has now recovered a measure of prosperity. The present proprietor is Stanley P. Long. The works are second in size to any in the county, that of John Eves of Millville leading. The product is solely farm wagons, and all of the work in wood and iron is done in Benton, the timber even being a product of this section. The wagons are in many respects superior to those of larger factories, all of the woodwork being bent, instead of sawn. The establishment is valued at $10,000 and on an average twelve workmen are continuously employed.

The Benton Store Company has one of the leading establishments in this part of the county, occupying a large brick building in the center of the town. The officers are: R. T. Smith, T. C. Smith, W. A. Butt, P. G. Shultz.

Other merchants of Benton are: J. W. Belles, H. W. Biddle, H. W. Belles, C. L. Davis, F. G. Dodson, C. A. Edson, C. J. Hess, Hess & Smith, Max Herr, Keller & Conner, B. G. Keller, Ray B. Keeler, Elwood Knouse, Pennington & Seely, Fred Wood, John F. Wright, George Yost.

The Benton Manufacturing Company and W. P. Kline are manufacturers of fruit and vegetable crates and do a large business.

Banking

The Columbia County National Bank, Benton, was chartered in 1902 with John G. McHenry, president; and J. Boyd McHenry, Alfred McHenry, Charles A. Wesley, Russell Karns, C. F. Seely, George B. Hummer, W. L. Yorks, directors. The capital was placed at $25,000. The bank occupied a frame building next to the site of the present post office, until the fire of 1910. The present attractive and modern brick building was erected immediately after the fire, and cost, including the interior furnishings, over $16,000. The bank has deposits at present of over $154,000 and a large surplus fund. The officers are: A. R. Pennington, president; S. B. Karns, cashier; A. R. Pennington, C. F. Seely, H. H. Kline, directors.

Waterworks and Fire Protection

Owing to the numerous fires in Benton the townspeople have been aroused to the necessity for adequate protection. Some years before the fires occurred the charter of the present water company was secured, in order to prevent speculators preying on the town by means of "fake" organizations. After a time the charter was transferred to a company which proposed to drill a well and lay pipes in the town. This company, however, was without sufficient funds and did not carry out the contract. The wooden pipes brought on the ground were sold by the constable in 1914 to satisfy a judgment. Finally the people took the matter into their own hands and formed a company under the old charter to supply both water and light to the town. This company, the Benton Water Supply Company, is build-

ing a dam above town on West creek and installing a powerhouse and pumps, so that in the future Benton will not suffer for lack of protection from fires. The president of the company is John F. Stone. So satisfactory are the arrangements for fire protection to the insurance companies that they have voluntarily reduced the rates on property in 1914.

Two volunteer fire companies and the same number of hose and ladder trucks constitute the fire fighting resources of Benton.

Incorporation

An effort was made in 1890 to have Benton incorporated as a borough, but failed. Finally in 1894 the grand jury approved the application and the town was regularly incorporated. On April 2d of that year the following officials were elected: Burgess, A. L. McHenry; councilmen, C. B. McHenry, R. T. Smith, C. A. Wesley, Alfred McHenry, B. G. Keller, W. M. Appleman.

The council for 1914 is composed of C. E. Yorks, burgess; G. D. Yost, W. S. Laubach, R. T. Smith, councilmen.

Many improvements were made after incorporation, among them being the building of sidewalks and the improvement of the streets, and contracts were let for light and water supply.

The town is supplied with electricity by a company of which Charles Bellas is president and manager; C. B. Whitmire, vice president; G. L. Hess, secretary and treasurer. A concrete dam, 280 feet long, has been built at the site of the old Swartwout mill, and the powerhouse contains a 75-kilowatt generator, operated by a 100-horsepower turbine.

RELIGIOUS MATTERS

Presbyterian services were held in St. Gabriel's Church, Sugarloaf township, as early as 1812. In 1859 a number of persons from Coles Mills petitioned the Presbytery of Northumberland for a church organization, in response to which John Doty, D. J. Waller and John Thomas were appointed a committee to inquire into the matter. They met in the log Christian church at the site of Benton borough on Aug. 12, 1859, and organized a congregation consisting of Earl Boston, Frederick Laubach, James Wilson, Simon W. Tubbs, Freas Conner, and others whose names are not recorded. Services were held in the Hamline church until 1874, when the building at Raven Creek was dedicated.

In the early part of 1902 three services were held by the Presbyterians of Benton in the Christian Church building, at one of which a proposition was made to organize and build a home of their own. The Presbytery of Northumberland was appealed to and appointed Rev. G. H. Hemingway, of Bloomsburg, Rev. Joseph Hunter, of Berwick, and Elder John E. Sterling to assist in the organization. They met on April 28, 1902, and elected Dr. I. E. Patterson, Dr. I. L. Edwards and D. W. Kramer as ruling elders. Soon after this the following trustees were elected: John G. McHenry, Dr. J. B. Laubach, I. K. K. Laubach, Norman Hess, S. B. Karns, Dr. I. L. Edwards, Dr. I. E. Patterson.

The pastors of the church until 1913 were Revs. F. V. Frisbie, W. Hays Topping and Robert P. Howie.

The first church was erected in 1903 at a cost of $23,000, and was a pretentious structure for so small a town. It was of wood, with brick veneer and brick and stone buttresses. On May 16, 1913, it was burned to the ground, leaving only the outer shell of brick partially standing. In this condition it stood until the fall of 1914, when the congregation began to rebuild, having a fund of $3,800 from the insurance on the burned building as a foundation. The new structure is to be similar to the old one in some respects.

The list of the first members of this church is as follows: I. E. Patterson, M. D., and wife, I. L. Edwards, M. D., and wife, Mrs. Agnes Alexander, Miss Mabel Alexander, J. S. Baker, Miss Effie Edwards, Peter U. Farley and wife, Norman W. Hess, Mrs. Lelia S. Hess, S. B. Karns and wife, Daniel W. Kramer and wife, Mrs. Russell Karns, Mrs. William Kline, H. A. Kemp and wife, Mrs. Rebecca Mather, Mrs. Mary Morey, J. B. McHenry and wife, J. G. McHenry and wife, Dr. J. B. Laubach and wife, Miss Estelle Laubach, Mrs. Agnes McHenry, Mrs. James Smith, Fred Wood and wife, George D. Yost and wife, Mrs. J. S. Baker, Myron P. Edwards and wife.

The Christian Church was organized at Benton in 1849 by Rev. John Sutton, with thirty members. Robert Colley and Elias McHenry were elected elders and served until 1889. The first meetinghouse was of logs, and stood on the hill across the creek, southeast of the village. It was built in 1856 and torn down in 1890, that year the present church in the town of Benton being built. This building is a frame and has had many repairs made on it. Steam heat and other modern improvements have been since added. It is valued at $8,000.

The pastors of this church serve the congregations at Derrs, Cambra, Rohrsburg and Stillwater also. Since Rev. John Sutton they have been Revs. Theobald Miller, Jacob Rodenbaugh, J. J. Harvey, J. G. Noble, Zephaniah Ellis, E. E. Orvis, C. M. Cooper, D. M. Kinter, J. W. McNamara, H. L. Waltman, G. P. Morse, R. A. Sawtelle, Vernon Harrington, J. P. Topping, W. I. Burrell.

The membership of the church is 160, and of the Sunday school, 180. The elders in 1914 are: Samuel Appelman, William Appelman, Carl McHenry, Thomas McHenry, Ira McHenry, Thomas Coleman, George McHenry.

The Methodist Protestant denomination built a church in 1872, through the exertions of Rev. A. E. Kline, a native of this section, then in charge of the Pine Creek circuit. The congregation disbanded in 1886 and the building was sold.

The first Methodist class in Benton township was formed in 1835, with Charles Snyder as leader. Their first house of worship was the old Hamline church, built in 1845. This was rebuilt in 1879. A class of sixteen persons formed the first Methodist congregation at Benton village in 1870, with William Y. Hess as leader. The first church building was erected in 1872. Rev. Gideon H. Day was the first pastor, and Rev. John F. Brown had charge when the present church was built. Rev. H. B. Fortner was pastor when the Hamline church was rebuilt and his successor was Rev. S. P. Boone. The present pastor, Rev. Harry W. Newman, serves the churches of Benton, Hamline, Waller and Stillwater.

The Evangelical congregations at Benton and Waller are served by Rev. E. E. Haney.

MEDICAL

The first physician to locate in Benton township was Dr. Thomas C. McHenry, in 1871. Dr. J. A. Chapin came soon after, and Dr. I. E. Patterson arrived in March, 1874. Drs. Patterson and Chapin rode the circuit of this and nearby counties for a year, and then Dr. I. L. Edwards came and united with Dr. Patterson, the partnership lasting for four years. Their riding covered a radius of forty miles around Benton and entailed much hardship in the long and stormy winters. Both of the latter doctors are still in practice, but do not attend patients beyond the confines of the town. Other physicians resident in Benton are Drs. H. W. Biddle, J. B. Hess, J. S. Hoffa and William J. Smith. Resident dentists are Drs. Freas Golder and J. B. Laubach.

SCHOOLS

During the year 1799 but two families resided in the space where Benton now stands. However, there being enough children to warrant it, Isaac Young opened a school in one of the dwellings. Afterwards he moved it to a house on the site of Eli Mendenhall's barn of later date. Subsequently the first two log schoolhouses in the township were built, one on West creek and the other where Stephen Lazarus resided in years following. One of the first members of the school board was Hon. Alexander Colley, who was born in 1786 and died in 1881. He was a surveyor, a school teacher and a member of the Legislature.

The school directors of Benton borough in 1914 are: William C. Hosler, T. C. Smith, P. G. Shultz, T. J. Coleman, L. F. Hartman.

The school directors of Benton township are: Jasper N. Shultz, Hosea Ash, S. H. O'Brien, Rohr M. Shultz, William J. Yocum.

A high school was established in Benton in 1896, of which L. Ray Appleman is the present principal. The successive officials in charge since the opening have been: E. E. Beam, Carroll Champlin, Bruce Albert, L. Ray Appleman.

POSTAL SERVICE

The first postal service in this section was established in 1836. Benton was a delivery station on a mail route which ran from Fairmount Springs, Luzerne county, to Taneyville, Lycoming county. Other delivery points were Coles Creek, Campbell and Division. The mail was delivered and collected by contract and the route covered forty miles. James N. Park was the first man to handle the contract and assigned the actual work to his son Orrin, who covered the long circuit each day, winter and summer. It was not until 1848 that the amount of mail was great enough to warrant the use of horses. In 1852 Mr. Park assumed the route also which connected Pealertown (or Forks) with Stillwater, Benton, Coles Creek, Central and Division. The postmasters of Benton from the first have been: Daniel Hartman, appointed April 25, 1835; John J. Stiles, Jan. 7, 1857; Samuel Heacock, July 31, 1861; John J. McHenry, Aug. 29, 1866; Samuel Heacock, March 23, 1869; John Heacock, Jan. 27, 1881; Ella E. Appleman, Sept. 14, 1885; John Heacock, April 20, 1889; Charles B. McHenry, June 5, 1893; John G. McHenry, April 11, 1896; Samuel S. Harvey, March 31, 1898; John J. Mather, Jan. 22, 1904.

The *Raven Creek* post office was established in 1872, with Peter Laubach in charge. R. T. Smith was appointed to the *Taurus* post office in 1886. These two offices had a tri-weekly service, and in winter it was a try-if-you-can service, owing to the bad roads. There is not a single post office in Benton township now, all of them having been abolished at the time rural free delivery was established. Deliveries are made from the borough post office.

Outside of Benton borough there is but one settlement in this township, that of Ravencreek, where C. R. Shultz is the sole storekeeper. There are a few houses here and a Presbyterian church.

VETERANS

The Fishingcreek Valley Veterans Association was organized in 1914, with the following officers and members: Alexander Knouse, of Benton, president; B. D. Cole, of Jamison City, vice president; John R. Keeler, of Benton, secretary; A. S. Larish, of Benton, treas. The other members are: A. R. Pennington, G. W. Knouse, S. S. Harvey, J. E. Edson, George Gibbons, Peter Shultz, Joseph Ash, of Benton; Jerry Vansickle, Aaron Vansickle, John Klinger, Wesley Harvey, of Sugarloaf township; Frank Lutz, of Cambra. All of the members are veterans of the Civil war.

Other societies of Benton are the Russell Karns Camp, Sons of Veterans, No. 319; Washington Camp, No. 123, P. O. S. of A.; and Benton Lodge, No. 746, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, which had the following officers in 1914: Percy Brewington, noble grand; R. E. Hess, vice grand; P. L. Appleman, treasurer; S. S. Fritz, chaplain; Ray Fritz, inside guardian; Warren Thompson, outside guardian; Charles Remley, F. O. Search, supporters; Ray Rider, warden. There is also a flourishing lodge of Masons.

The Benton Band is an important organization of the town, and has calls for its services from many distant points.

THE PRESS

The *Benton Argus* is now in its twenty-fifth year, and is in this year of 1914 housed in a new building on Center street, erected especially for newspaper purposes by the Columbia County National Bank. The site is that of the store of Miah Cole, which was destroyed in the Benton fire of 1913. Mr. Cole has also passed away in death. The new quarters consist of an office, composing room and press room, and the plant is increased in capacity by the addition of a Unitype typesetting machine. Percy Brewington, the editor, has been associated with the *Argus* since 1910, having assumed ownership after the death of John G. McHenry. He has been in active charge since the death of William H. Smith, the founder, and has built up the paper into a power throughout the northern part of Columbia county. The *Argus* was founded in 1889 by William H. Smith. It was issued from the Smith building until the fire of 1910, after which the home of the paper was in the borough hall until 1914.

POPULATION

The population of Benton township in 1860 was 893; in 1870, 1,050; in 1880, 1,062; in 1890, 1,252; in 1900, 857; in 1910, 769. The population of Benton borough in 1900 was 635, and in 1910 it was 710.

CHAPTER XX

BRIARCREEK TOWNSHIP

In 1797 the "Township of Green Briarcreek" was formed from territory formerly included in Fishingcreek township. In 1844 the erection of Centre township reduced it to its present dimensions. The borough of Berwick was separated from it in 1850.

The settlement of the township followed soon after the founding of Berwick. A number of families removed there from Mount Bethel, Northampton county, among them being found the old family names of Freas, Bowman, Hutton, Rittenhouse, Cauley and Mack. They emigrated in a body, entering this region in 1793, coming by way of Bethlehem, Nazareth and Beaver Meadows. In this way they were of mutual assistance in the clearing of the land and erecting homes.

Thomas Bowman built the first stone house in this township in 1802. His brother Jesse settled at the junction of the river road and Briar creek. William Rittenhouse obtained title to an extensive tract lying on both banks

of the creek to a considerable distance above the forks. This tract is now in the hands of numerous persons. Jacob Mack was the first of the contractors in this section to take up the business exclusively. Among those who came later to settle in the township were the Bower, Millard, Evans, Engle, Adams and Martz families.

Among the industries of the pioneer days were the fisheries, those in Briarcreek township being the "Tuckahoe" and "Jacob's Plains" locations on the Susquehanna. Fishing is now almost a lost art on the river.

The early industries of the township were few. William Rittenhouse built the first mill at the junction of the north and west branches of Briar creek in 1800, having dams in both streams. He also put up a woolen mill and a sawmill. The fulling mill was later run by Andrew Hunlock in 1833 and by a man named Millard at a later date. During the sixties it was destroyed by fire, and at present nothing but a few timbers of the frame are standing there.

EVANSVILLE

In the upper part of township, at the forks of Big Briar creek, James Evans built a saw and grist mill and soon a cluster of houses formed around it, thus evolving the little village of Evansville. The Evans family held a monopoly of the industries of the village for many years. A few years after his settlement there George Evans was operating a tannery and James Evans carried on the business of making linseed oil. Both of these industries had languished by 1870. The last operator of the gristmill at this spot was Silas Moyer, who abandoned it some years ago owing to the destruction of the dam by freshets. The Evangelical Church here is served by Rev. W. C. Hoch, of West Berwick. One of the finest farms in this neighborhood is that of O. M. Bower, who makes a specialty of poultry. From his hillside home may be had as fine a view of the valley of the Susquehanna as that afforded at any point in the county.

East of Evansville and north of Berwick is *Summer Hill*. The only buildings of note here are the Methodist and Evangelical churches, both of frame construction, the former built in 1882 on the site of an older building, and the latter built in 1803. Rev. Hugh Strain is pastor for the Methodists and Rev. W. C. Hoch, of West Berwick, attends to the spiritual wants of the Evangelicals. The storekeeper and postmaster here is Joseph L. Bower. One of the largest community cider mills in the county is here operated in the season by Jacob Sult, the many orchards of the neighborhood affording an ample supply of apples.

MARTZVILLE

About the center of the township is the settlement of Martzville, named from the number of members of that family living there. A few pretty cottages and an old Lutheran church, with a quaint steeple, constitute the principal buildings of the village. An ancient burying ground adjoins the church, and from this elevated point a view may be had of the town of Berwick, and through the gap in the hills a distant glimpse of Luzerne county is caught. An occasional gash in the verdure of the intervening hills gives evidence of the industry of the lime burners of the past. Rev. C. E. Arnold of West Berwick serves the spiritual needs of the people here.

BRIAR CREEK

Near the mouth of Briar creek is a village bearing that name, consisting of about fifteen neat residences, a store, a gristmill and a distillery. The gristmill was built about 1820 by Jesse Bowman and burned in 1874, soon after coming into the hands of George Ruckle and Charles Ash. They rebuilt it that year and ran it until 1880, when Ruckle's interest was purchased by George W. Ash. Thereafter he and his father operated the mill until 1890. At that date it came into the hands of A. M. and W. C. Ash, sons of George W. It is a large building, fitted with modern machinery, operated by a 12-foot overshot wheel, and has a capacity of 125 barrels of flour per day.

The Briar Creek Distillery was built in 1883 by George W. and William Ash. In 1886 George W. Ash ran it alone and in 1906 sold to James Barrett, who now has remodeled the entire plant and carries on a wholesale business in connection. The capacity of the distillery is four barrels of rye whiskey per day.

The general store and post office at Briar Creek is conducted by W. S. Ash & Sons. Briar Creek post office was established in 1858, just after the opening of the Lackawanna & Bloomsburg railroad. John G. Jacoby was the first postmaster. Near here are the large sales stables and farm of Elmer Shaffer, who holds monthly auctions which are attended by buyers from all over Columbia, Montour and surrounding counties.

FOUNDRYVILLE

The village of Foundryville, a short distance northeast of Berwick, has had quite an interesting history. Here William H. Woodin opened the foundry in 1847 which gave the town its name. Here in 1800 Abraham Zaner built a small distillery, which afterwards was owned by D. Seybert, the upper miller. A gristmill and wagon shop were operated in the lower end of the village by Peter Hayman, and a tannery by O. Stokes. Mr. Woodin's successor in the ownership of the foundry was A. W. Eaton, father of the present president of the American Car & Foundry Company, at Berwick. The charcoal iron furnace at Foundryville was built in 1835. Ore was brought from Bloomsburg by way of the canal and teams. All of these industries have passed into oblivion and the village will soon be a suburb of the rapidly growing town of Berwick. The Methodist Episcopal Church here is served from Berwick.

RELIGIOUS

A detailed history of the churches of this township is included in the sketch of Berwick, as most of them are served (only occasionally) by the pastors from that city.

The foundations of the Evangelical denomination in Briar Creek were laid in 1826 by Revs. Seybert and Noecker, who conducted services in the home of George Zahner. After that date Daniel Kahr, Simon McLane, James Dunlap and others continued to preach at private houses. The first Summer Hill church was built in 1849, the present one in 1893; both were of frame construction. The Evansville church was built in 1854. These charges are now served from West Berwick. The successive pastors have been: Revs. Jacob Hartzell, John Young, George Hunter, A. H. Irvin, S. D. Bennington, P. H. Rishel, H. W. Buck, S. P. Remer, A. W. Shenburger, W. W. Rhoads, I. W. Pines, D. P. Kline.

The date of organization of St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church of Martzville is not known. The first communion service was held there in 1861. The congregation first met in the schoolroom, just below where the present church building stands, until 1867, when the present church was built. The members then were: John Martz, Abraham Martz, Daniel Martz, Nathan Martz, D. W. Martz, John H. Martz, Henry H. Martz, George W. Martz, Z. T. Martz, Lydia Martz, Disiah Martz, Leah Martz, Jane Moharter, Mary Hill, Elizabeth Jones. The membership at present is thirty-six, and that of the Sunday school, seventy-five. The pastor is Rev. C. E. Arnold, who is in charge of the congregation at West Berwick.

No definite records are extant of the first meetings of the Lutheran and Reformed congregations who in 1807 built the union log church one mile from the Susquehanna and four miles from Berwick. The first known pastor of the Lutherans was Rev. M. Carl Solomon Fridrici, and his successors were Revs. J. F. Engel, Peter Hall, J. K. Haal, Peter Kessler, Isaiah Bahl, W. B. Fox, S. S. Henry, Thomas Steck, J. P. German, S. B. Stupp, G. G. Kunkle, N. Scheffer. The congregation at present is served by the pastor of St. John's Church at Berwick, Rev. William Berk. Zwingli Reformed congregation is served by Rev. D. J. Ely. The first "Freithof" day, or free-house day, was celebrated in this church in 1914, about 350 persons attending. The old church is in a good state of preservation, considering its age and the moderate expense of construction, it having been built on the site of the log one in 1850, of brick, at a cost of $1,000 only.

SCHOOLS

The first school in Briarcreek township was held in the old stone Methodist church, four miles south of Berwick. In 1810 this school was removed to a building erected for the purpose at Foundryville. Cordelia A. Preston, Daniel Goodwyn, Morris Hower and John Arney were the teachers in this school at various periods.

At present there are fourteen schools in the township, taught by fifteen teachers, and 478 scholars are on the rolls.

The school directors of Briarcreek township are: Bruce Lanning, Levi Kocher, William S. Ash, Claude Bower, J. O. Grasley.

POPULATION

The population of Briarcreek township in 1820 was 1,719; in 1830, 1,706; in 1840, 1,451; in 1850, 1,091; in 1860, 1,734; in 1870, 1,089; in 1880, 1,172; in 1890, 1, 292; in 1900, 1,833; in 1910, 2,761.

CHAPTER XXI

CENTRE TOWNSHIP

This township was formed in 1844 from portions of Briarcreek and Bloom townships. Two distinct ranges of hills, extending in a direction parallel with the Susquehanna, diversify the surface of the land. A narrow, rugged valley separates Lee mountain from the Summer hills, and between these and Lime Ridge is one of the most fertile valleys in the county, in which the west branch of Briar creek takes its rise. South of the ridge the land slopes gradually to the river.

This region was among those sections first settled in Columbia county. Here on the west branch of Briar creek the VanCampen, Salmon and Aikman families built their homes and laid out their farms, only to be subsequently involved in the devastation which fell upon the flourishing colony at Wyoming, in the year of the terrible massacre. Alexander Aikman emigrated from New Jersey in 1777 and built a cabin on the bank of the run now known as Cabin run. He spent the summer here, but in the autumn returned to New Jersey, fearing the Indians. This was a wise move, for in the years intervening between his return in 1781 the savages burned his cabin and committed many outrages upon the unfortunate settlers who had remained. After Aikman's return with his family in 1781 he rebuilt his home and became a permanent homesteader. His descendants still live at and near the old site of his house. One of them, John H. Aikman, has a charming home almost on the site of the first cabin. The silvery spring which afforded unfailing refreshment to his ancestor still flows below the house.

Moses VanCampen, who had arrived a short time after the first visit of Aikman in 1777, was driven from his cabin in the following year and the savages burned it, running off all his stock. After spending some time in the refuge of Fort Wheeler Moses VanCampen, his father, a younger brother, an uncle, and the latter's son, about twelve years old, together with a hunter, Peter Pence, started for their old location, expecting to remain and rebuild the cabins unmolested. Unfortunately for them a party of Indians and Tories had moved down from the Wyoming valley to the neighborhood of Fishing creek. The party arrived at their farms and had been there five days when they were surprised by the Indians, who killed and scalped the father, brother and uncle of VanCampen, and made prisoners of the rest of the party. The Indians then marched up past Huntington creek and over to the headwaters of Hunlock creek. Here they captured Abraham Pike, but after painting the wife sent her and her child away unharmed. After several days the party came to the north branch of the Susquehanna, about fifteen miles below Tioga Point. Here VanCampen and his companions succeeded in surprising and killing their captors and escaped down the river to Northumberland.

Joseph Salmon, who settled on the run at the same time as the VanCampens and Aikmans, was made a prisoner by the Indians at the time they burned their homes in 1778. Salmon was in the field and saw the Indians surrounding the cabin. He hastened there in time to persuade the savages to spare them. In return they agreed to hold Salmon as a hostage. They carried him with them for about a year as a captive, and finally returned him to his home, unscathed.

Fort Jenkins, built in 1778, is described in the sketch of the forts of this county on another page. The site was the home of two brothers of that name, whose first names have never been ascertained. They were settlers contemporaneous with the families mentioned above. In 1792 Frederick Hill purchased the site from the Jenkins' and erected the first public house in the township.

An interesting and romantic incident was the marriage of Benjamin Fowler, an English soldier who had surrendered with Cornwallis at Yorktown in 1781. The following year he rode through the valley of Briar creek on

horseback and there met and fell in love with Deborah, daughter of David Fowler, the similarity of names first attracting his attention. Here he stopped and entered into the life of the settlers, continuing his courting in the intervals of rest from the arduous labors of clearing the land and working at his trade of blacksmith. The year following his arrival he made the journey with the girl and her friends to Reading, where the wedding was solemnized with great eclat. The descendants of this couple are among the substantial residents of the township in 1914.

After 1793 a number of persons came and settled in this township, among them being John Hoffman, Nehemiah Hutton, James Cauley and Henry Hidlay. The latter secured a large tract of land, on a part of which the Hidlay church is now located.

Travel along the river had increased so much by 1799 that in that year Abram Miller established an inn, which from its position, midway between Bloomsburg and Berwick, was later called the "Half-Way House." When the stage line was established between Sunbury and Wilkes-Barre this inn was a famous stopping place for travelers. Thomas Miller succeeded his father, but the place gained its greatest repute during the ownership of Samuel Harman, who managed it when the stagecoach was the only means of travel, just previous to the introduction of the railroads. After the opening of the railroads in 1858 the trade at the "Half-Way House" slackened and it was used as a private dwelling. It was a building of quaint appearance, with broad porches and low-ceiled rooms. It was finally torn down and now a fine residence, the home of Pierce Kiefer, stands upon the site of the old hostelry.

Abram Miller, the innkeeper, was the first to open the limestone deposits of this portion of the county. Part of his old kiln along Lime Ridge is still to be seen. Much of the lime produced there was used in buildings at Wilkes-Barre, whither it was transported by way of the canal. Later the limestone was shipped to the furnaces at Danville, Bloomsburg, Hunlock Creek, Shickshinny and Wilkes-Barre. The first kilns were operated by the Miller brothers at the west end of the ridge. John Knorr opened the mines in the central portion, and John Jones those in the eastern portion. The opening of these quarries soon brought a number of families to the neighborhood, and from this nucleus the town of *Centreville*, or *Lime Ridge*, was formed. About 1845 some of the lime operators bought twenty-four acres of land on the canal and laid it out into lots. They also erected a warehouse and wharves and soon a thriving settlement sprang up.

The principal quarries here are owned by Low Brothers & Co., and have been operated by members of the same family since 1846. The capacity of their plant is 1,200 bushels of lime per day, nine kilns are in use, and twenty-five men are employed. In connection with the plant is the hydrating department of the Paragon Plaster & Supply Company of Bloomsburg. Here the lime is partially slacked and absorbs sufficient water to prevent it air-slacking during shipping. It is used largely in the way of an addition to concrete mixtures, to make them smoother and more adhesive.

At one time Centreville was quite a village, but at present it is simply a charming suburban station on the line of the North Branch Traction Company. It contains the stores of Low Brothers, G. B. Dennis, Charles Heaps, G. E. Sponsler, John S. Scott and Harry Wertman. The postmaster is Tilden Weiss.

Columbia Park, an amusement resort operated by the trolley company, is located west of Lime Ridge. The land was formerly the John P. Conner farm, and was leased some years ago by J. R. Fowler, ex-county treasurer, who established the park, Colonel Freeze naming it *Shawnee Park,* from the tribe of Indians who formerly made their home there. The railroad company seems to have liked the name of Columbia better, although the Indian name is more appropriate. The Traction Company has fitted it up in the most approved resort style, with amusement devices, swings, pavilions and other features for enjoyment. Here most of the Sunday school picnics and family reunions of the county are held. Admission is free to all.

The remainder of the villages and settlements of this township are few in number and were formed around various industrial establishments of the past. *Whitmire,* named from members of that once numerous family, was the site of the gristmill of Daniel Zaner, built in 1816. He ran it up to 1851 and sold to J. L. Wolverton, the last owner. West of the village, on the branch of Briar creek, Andrew Creveling carried on a tannery from 1850 to 1862, when he sold to Jacob Rink. J. P. Conner was the last owner. Andrew Whitmire for a number of years operated a brickyard on his farm in the northwestern portion of the township, but it is now abandoned.

Fowlerville, named from Gilbert H. Fowler,

son of the English soldier mentioned before, is located near the Briarcreek township line, on the land of the pioneer of the family. Gilbert H. Fowler was the first postmaster and storekeeper here and was succeeded by his son, Z. T. Fowler. The present storekeeper is Henry Bower, but the post office has been superseded by the rural mail service. A chopmill and store are kept by Marvin W. Golder.

Willow Grove, or *Willow Springs,* is a flag station on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad and the terminus of the Mifflinville bridge. Here is the handsome brick home of J. C. Cryder and just below it, under the bank of the old canal, is one of the largest and most beautiful springs in the county. As the bridge is of recent construction and the electric road has a station here, it is to be expected that a village will some day stand upon this spot.

The Briar Creek Farmers Mutual Insurance Company was organized Jan. 11, 1875, with Levi Aikman, president; Samuel Neyhard, secretary; George Conner, treasurer. They held their offices for many years with success. The present officers are: A. W. Spear, president; H. H. Brown, secretary; C. H. Dildine, treasurer. The company is still in prosperous condition.

The societies of the township are Centre Grange, No. 56, P. O. H., and Camp No. 517, P. O. S. of A. The latter has a fine hall, built in 1898, southwest of Whitmire.

CHURCHES

Hidlay Presbyterian Church has a history contemporaneous with the settlement of the township. On Aug. 19, 1796, Henry Hidlay conveyed to Andrew Creveling, George Espy and Conrad Adams, trustees of the Briarcreek Presbyterian Society, an acre of ground for the location of a house of worship. It is probable that the first building was erected the following year. This building was used also by the Reformed and Lutheran congregations for many years. In August, 1838, a large frame building replaced the smaller old one. In the old burial ground adjoining are the graves of many of the original members. They were: William Sloan, John Freese, Moses Oman, William Hutchison, William Park, Samuel Webb, Hugh Sloan, Samuel Belles, Alexander Aikman, William Aikman, William Henderson, Benjamin Boone, Andrew Creveling, Daniel McCarty, John Kennedy, William Martz, John Bright, Samuel Creveling, James Hutchison, Joseph Brittain, Joseph Salmon, Ephraim Lewis, William Oman, Josiah McClure, James Fowler, Benjamin Fowler, John Stewart, Henry Hidlay, Levi Aikman, John Brittain.

In 1792 the Presbytery of Carlisle appointed Rev. Mr. Henry to supply the congregation. Two years later he was succeeded by Rev. John Bryson. The succeeding pastors were Revs. Asa Dunham, Samuel Henderson, Matthew Patterson, Robert Bryson, J. P. Hudson, D. J. Waller, Sr., Mr. Williamson, A. H. Hand, G. W. Newell, James M. Salmon, P. W. Melick, John Thomas, James Dickson, Nathaniel Spear, C. K. Canfield, R. H. Davis, James Martyn, until 1886. The church is still used as a place of worship by the Lutheran and Reformed congregations, and Rev. O. E. Sunday, of Espy, is the Lutheran pastor.

The successive elders have been: William Sloan, William Hutchison, Daniel McCarty, Samuel White, William Baird, William Wardin, Daniel Melick, William White, Levi Aikman, Elias Smith, John White, A. M. White, J. H. Aikman, A. W. Spear.

The Methodist Church at Centreville was organized in 1832 by Isaac Low, George Sloan, Henry Trembly and Aaron Boone in a schoolhouse near the village. In 1842 the brick building at the town of Lime Ridge was erected. The Fowlerville church was built in 1867. Both of these churches are served from Espy, the present pastor being Rev. Edmund J. Symons.

The Evangelical congregations at Lime Ridge and Whitmire were organized between 1845 and 1849. The Whitmire congregation built two churches, the first in 1849 and the second in 1880. They are served from West Berwick at present.

The Lutheran and Reformed congregations in this township are also served from West Berwick. Rev. Isaac Shellhammer was the first Reformed minister to preach in the old Hidlay church in 1846. Rev. William Fox first preached in the same building about 1850 to the Lutherans. The first Lutheran pastors at Centreville were Revs. Sharretts, Dimm and Bergstresser. Both of these Lutheran Churches belong to the West Berwick charge.

The Whitmire Baptist Church was organized in 1851 with Rev. John H. Worrell as pastor and with thirty members. It has been served from Berwick since the beginning.

SCHOOLS

The earliest schools in Centre township were taught in private homes. One was lo-

cated near the ferry and was taught by Solomon Federici; another was at Lime Ridge; and another, on Hiram Schweppenheiser's land, was taught by John Dietterich. The first schoolhouse at Centreville was erected in 1810, destroyed by fire after a few years and rebuilt at the lower end of the village. Solomon Neyhard, father of Samuel Neyhard, the surveyor, died in 1879, aged eighty years, the oldest member of the first school board. In 1875 the Grangers erected a hall near Fowlerville, and fitting the lower floor up for a school employed Professor Lockard to teach it. This school was continued until the public school near there was built.

The number of schools in this township in 1914 is ten, and the attendants are 252 scholars. The Lime Ridge school is taught by G. R. Hartman, E. R. Kline and Jane Shuman.

The school directors of Centre township are: E. E. Low, J. J. Davis, C. H. Creasy, J. H. Sitler, M. I. Whitmire.

POPULATION

The population of Centre township in 1850 was 1,019; in 1860 it was 1,360; in 1870, 1,320; in 1880, 1,256; in 1890, 1,195; in 1900, 1,189; in 1910, 1,233.

CHAPTER XXII

LOCUST AND CLEVELAND TOWNSHIPS

Locust township was formed by an order of the court in 1842 from the southern part of Catawissa township, and embraced at that time all of what is now Locust, Cleveland and Conyngham townships. It was at first named Scott, but as one of the townships on the north of the river already bore that name it was in a month changed to Locust. The call of the northern boundary of Locust at the time of its formation was from a black oak tree in the line of Roaringcreek township by various courses and distances to the mouth of Musser's run on the line of Northumberland county.

From the territory of Locust township the township of Cleveland was formed in 1893, being named from the president who had just been elected. The early history of these two townships is so intermingled that it will be necessary to treat them in one sketch.

The Purchase Line of 1768 is almost identical with the southern boundaries of these townships, and earliest land warrants were issued in the following year. It was not till 1785, however, that the Quakers came from the settlements of Exeter, Maiden-creek and Reading, in Berks county, to this section of Columbia county. The names of many of these first settlers are lost, as they were averse to self-advertising and left little in the way of records. Among those who are now in the townships are the Siddons, Bonsalls, Whiteheads, Hughes, Lees, Williams, Millards and Starrs.

One of the first arrivals in this section was Alexander McAuley, after whom the mountain in Beaver township is named. He first settled in Beaver valley in 1771. In 1783 he came through the section now comprising Locust and Cleveland townships in search of some strayed horses. He was last seen at a house near Roaring creek. From that date no definite trace of him has been found. In 1808 a number of silver buttons and twenty Spanish silver dollars were found in a deep ravine near Bear Gap, Northumberland county, which are supposed to have been his property, although no bones were discovered at the spot. His daughter, Jeannie McAuley, was the first bride in Locust township, in 1794, her husband being Alexander Mears, son of Samuel Mears, an old settler of the township.

INDUSTRIES—SLABTOWN

In 1789 Samuel Cherrington, a millwright of Mill Grove, Roaringcreek township, erected a mill for Thomas Linville on the site of Slabtown. After he began to saw lumber for the neighbors a number of "shacks" were built of the slabs, thus causing the resultant village to gain the name of "Slabtown," which it has always since retained. Linville sold a part of his land to Andrew Trone, who built himself thereon a log house just previous to the erection of the mill. Here he opened a tavern, which he ran until 1804 and then sold to John Yeager. Yeager carried on the tavern for many years, also having a primitive post office, consisting of a box on a post. He was ap-

pointed postmaster there, and continued to serve until 1847, when the office was moved to Newlin. In 1855 it was restored to Slabtown, the official name of Roaringcreek being given it. The present postmaster is E. C. Yeager.

The Yeager tavern, now called the "National Hotel," was successively run by Isaiah and Wellington Yeager, and John Rivers. The present proprietor is A. L. Merkle. "Brookside Hotel," above the town, is conducted by J. R. Bibby.

The tannery at Slabtown was built in 1835 by John Yeager, operated afterward for a number of years by M. & L. Yeager, and finally closed in 1885. The Linville gristmill is occasionally run in the season by Peter Olshesky.

The present storekeepers at Slabtown are H. D. Leiby, E. C. Yeager and John Snyder. The population is about two hundred.

The first bridge across Roaring creek at Slabtown was built in 1874, at a cost of $1,500. This was removed in 1913, and replaced by one of the most artistic and substantial small bridges in this part of the State, constructed of concrete and steel, at a cost of $5,500.

About 1789 a mill was built by Samuel Cherrington for Nathan Lee, on Roaring creek, a short distance from the Friends church, and about two miles southeast of Slabtown. All of the machinery was brought from Philadelphia over the Reading road. This mill was the only one in the lower end of the county at the time, and when it was burned in the winter of 1811 almost a famine was caused by the loss of most of the grain there. John Lee and Jeremiah Snyder were later owners of the mill. It is only occasionally operated now by the present owner, a Polander.

NEWLIN

Caspar Rhoads built a tavern on the site at the forks of the middle branch of Roaring creek about 1830, which came into the possession of John Kern in 1840. He gave the name of *Kernsville* to the little settlement of about ten houses, but in 1884 the post office here was named Newlin and Elias W. Whitner placed in charge. The post office is now abolished, but the name still sticks.

The gristmill on the creek here was built by a Mr. Cherrington, who sold it, the purchaser selling to Benjamin Bahm, and it was afterwards owned by Elias Snyder. The present proprietor is William L. Snyder, who bought it from Elias. The mill is operated by a gasoline engine, as well as a turbine, and the output is buckwheat flour, about seventy bushels of grain being ground per day.

Newlin at the present time is even smaller than in the past, having suffered a loss of population while Numidia has grown larger. The only store at Newlin is kept by B. S. Bodine.

NUMIDIA

This village is the principal one in Locust township, being surrounded by some of the finest farms in the county. Nathan Lee was the owner of this spot of land, and his son-in-law, Peter Kline, built the first house in the village. A store was opened in this house in 1832. The town was definitely laid out in 1835 by Elijah Price, who changed the name of Leestown to *New Media*. This has been corrupted to Numidia. Anthony Dengler built a store here in 1842, and was appointed postmaster in 1847. The present postmistress is Mrs. Charlotte Daniel, who also continues the store left her by her husband, the former postmaster. The other storekeeper is William J. Beaver, who occupies the lower floor of the Odd Fellows building.

The first physician at Numidia was Dr. J. H. Vastine, who carried on practice for twenty-one years, until his death here. Other physicians thereafter were Drs. G. W. Mears, Pius Zimmerman, John Rhodes, J. H. Shirey, and the present residents, Drs. J. C. Wintersteen and A. V. Carl. Dr. Wintersteen has resided here for twenty-three years.

The hotel is kept by M. Yeager & Son, who have a reputation for capability extending all over this and surrounding counties.

Good Will Lodge, No. 310, I. O. O. F., of Numidia, has grown with the town's prosperity, having 136 members at present, in contrast to but eleven in 1886. The organization owns its hall, the largest building in the town, having a storeroom below.

The estimated population of Numidia is 350, and there are few old buildings here, a fire having consumed many of them not long ago. Most of the residences are attractive and modern in construction, while some of them are quite metropolitan in appearance and interior furnishings. This is the largest town between Catawissa and Centralia and draws upon a fine farming community for support.

ESTHER FURNACE

This charcoal iron furnace was built in 1822 by Samuel Bittler, son of Michael, the

pioneer, and was owned by Burd Patterson and W. F. DeBerg, of Pottsville. They sold it in 1844 to Fincher & Thomas. Its site was on Slabtown creek, a short distance from the junction with Roaring creek. A waterpower sawmill had been built here over the little creek by Simon Shive a few years previously. There was no supply of ore or coal at hand, but an abundance of timber for charcoal with which to operate the furnace. The ore was secured from the Fishing creek valley. The product of this furnace was exclusively pig iron, although earlier writers have stated that stoves and plows were made here. Isaiah John and Samuel B. Diemer leased the furnace from the Bittler heirs in 1860 and ran it until the Civil war came on. Then they shipped a lot of iron to New Jersey, from which place it was sent to the South, captured by the Confederates and lost. This caused the failure of the firm and the abandonment of the furnace. Other earlier operators of the furnace were Lloyd Thomas, John Richards and D. J. Waller, Sr. The furnace is now completely destroyed and but a pile of stones, overgrown by trees and bushes, marks the site.

ROADS

The first roads of this township were merely bridle paths to Catawissa, the only source of supplies. After the coming of the Quakers a number of Germans came from Berks county by way of a road which they opened from Reading across the mountains. This Reading road was much used after 1812, and in 1817 a sum of money was appropriated by the county to improve it. This occasioned much bitterness between rival innkeepers. Caspar Rhoads induced the viewers to decide on improving the upper road past his hotel, but the stage drivers refused to use it, so the lower road was also improved. This caused Rhoads to open another tavern in 1832 on the lower road, in the house built three years before by Benjamin Williams. Soon a few houses arose around this spot, causing it to acquire the name of *Rhoadstown*. A post office was located here from 1855 to 1864.

In 1825 a line of stagecoaches appeared on the Reading road, operated by Joseph Weaver. Benjamin Potts started an opposition line in 1839, and for some years both lines changed horses at John Yeager's hotel, at Slabtown. They both ceased operations after the building of the Catawissa railroad.

CHURCHES

The first church building in Locust township was erected by the Quakers, half way between Newlin and Slabtown, in 1796. They had been holding weekly meetings for ten years previous. The year of the erection of the meetinghouse a preparative meeting was established here under the name of "Roaring Creek Preparative." Joseph Hampton was the first overseer, followed in 1802 by Amos Armitage, in 1804 by Thomas Penrose, and in 1808 by Bezaleel Hayhurst. The title to the property was held in trust for some years by different local residents, but is now in the hands of the Philadelphia Society. The Catawissa Meeting was discontinued in 1808, but in 1814 restored under the name of Roaring Creek Monthly Meeting. Sessions are held now in the old church in Locust township monthly, with the exception of the June meeting, which is held at Catawissa. Meetings are also held half-yearly at Millville. There are but few members now attending these services, the principal families connected with this sect being the Kesters and the Beavers.

The old meetinghouse is located about a mile south of Slabtown on a hill, with the small burying ground beside it. A wooden-roofed stone wall surrounds the spot where the bodies of deceased Friends lie, marked by a simple rough fragment of stone, unnamed and unrecorded, and often unknown. Occasionally a more pretentious marker of quaint design and simple lettering is seen, but the majority of the graves that have carved tombstones bear only the initials of the occupant. The old building is in a fair state of preservation, and is carefully looked after by the few who attend the infrequent services there.

In the year 1808 both the Lutherans and the Reformed denomination had a foundation in Locust township. In the barn of John Helwig a short distance north of the site of Numidia, Rev. John Dieterich Adams and Rev. Frederick Plitt had previously held services for the Reformed and Lutheran adherents resident here. In 1815 Rev. Jacob Dieffenbach came and began plans for a church building. The building committee, Caspar Rhoads, George Miller and Matthias Rhoads, bought a lot from Jacob Kline on the road east of Numidia. Here a building was begun, the cornerstone being laid July 5, 1816, but the edifice was not completed until fifteen years had elapsed. Services were held here once a month. In 1870 the two congregations began another church, using the old cornerstone,

with additional inscriptions; it was laid on Oct. 13th. The building committee consisted of Reuben Fahringer, Leonard Adams and Henry Gable, and the cost of the brick church, which still stands there, was $7,000.

For a time the two denominations remained in harmony, but in 1886 dissensions arose, the result being the offer of the Lutherans to sell their share to the other congregation. This was refused by the Reformed members, and the result is that the Lutherans still own a half interest in the building, although using a new church elsewhere. The permanent separation between the congregations occurred in 1888, after a lawsuit which decided nothing, and in 1889 Lutherans erected the present beautiful and commodious frame church nearer to the village, at a cost of $8,000. A parsonage was built in 1893.

This church bears the name of St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Congregation and the membership is 375, while the Sunday school has 280 attendants. The pastors have been Revs. J. Benninger, J. Schindel, William J. Eyer, W. G. Laitzle, L. Lindenstreuth, J. H. Neiman, F. A. Weicksel and the present pastor, Rev. William J. Masser.

After using the old brick church for a time the Reformed congregation repaired it and rededicated it in 1893 under the name of St. Paul. The pastors of the Reformed denomination here have been Revs. Knable, Tobias, Fursch, Steeley, Daniels, Moore, Dechant, and the present pastor, Rev. John F. Bair. The membership is 300, and the Sunday school has 234 attendants.

Methodist services were first held in this section in 1835 at the homes of Nathaniel Purdy and Michael Phillips, near Rhoadstown. The first pastors, Revs. Oliver Ege and Thomas Taneyhill, were from Sunbury. The Slabtown congregation worshipped in the Reformed church at that place, built in 1848. Three years later a campmeeting of the Methodists resulted in the conversion of most of the Reformed members and since that time the church has been exclusively a Methodist one. The present building was erected in 1895 on the site of the old one. It is a fine frame structure, and the congregation is served by Rev. John H. Greenwalt. He also serves Trinity Church at Numidia, whose house of worship was built in 1872 at a cost of $2,250. The first trustees were Isaac Dyer, Daniel Levan, Thomas Seaborne, William Kline. Successive pastors have been: Revs. Franklin E. Gearhart, Henry S. Mendenhall, John F. Brown, T. A. Clees, John Guss, John Z. Lloyd, Thomas Owens, W. S. Hamlin.

The United Brethren denomination came into Locust township in 1862, St. Paul's congregation being then served by Rev. John Swank. The land on which their church was erected that year was donated by John Richards, owner of the Esther Furnace, and included the summit of the hill above. This church, now in Cleveland township, was rebuilt in 1907 and is a large frame building, with a belfry, of modern design. The first pastor of this church and of the one at Fisherdale, built a few years after the first one, was Rev. J. G. M. Herrold.

Freewill United Brethren church, on the northeast edge of Locust township, was built in 1876 and remodeled in 1914. Soon after the repairs were completed it caught fire from a gasoline explosion, Sunday, Oct. 18th, and was totally destroyed. It was a frame building, 28 by 40 feet, and the loss was estimated at $3,000, with $1,000 insurance in the Locust Mutual Insurance Company. The congregation is occupying the Strausser schoolhouse, preparatory to rebuilding.

The present pastor of these three churches above mentioned is Rev. B. F. Goodman.

In 1840 a number of Welsh immigrants came to Locust township and bought farms, among them being the Watkins, Evans, Humphreys, Reese and Jones families. In 1850 James Humphreys and Michael Phillips gave a plot of land on the road to Ashland, about two miles south of the present village of Numidia, for the use of the Baptist denomination. A church was erected there in that year, and the first pastor was Rev. William Jones. This church was used by the Baptists for about ten years and then sold to the United Brethren denomination, most of the Welsh families having gone to Canada. In 1908 the old church was abandoned by the Brethren, and in 1909 it was torn down. It was long known as St. John's Church.

The latest addition to the religious edifices of this township is the church of Our Lady of Mercy, built at Slabtown in 1914 at a cost of $4,000. There are fifty-five families here, of Slavic and Polish ancestry, and the first pastor in charge is Rev. Father N. B. Strickland, upon whom devolved the work of gathering funds and supervising the erection of the church.

SCHOOLS

The first school in Locust township was that of the Friends, near their meetinghouse between Slabtown and Newlin. William Hughes

was one of the first teachers. It was established soon after the coming of the Quakers and in 1796 passed into the care of the Catawissa Monthly Meeting, being continued after that date for twelve years. Other schools were later opened by the German population at Slabtown, Kerntown and Esther Furnace, the teachers of which were James Miller, Samuel Bittler, Joseph Stokes, Alexander Mears, Joseph Hughes, Isaac Maish.

The public school system was adopted in 1839 by a majority of but one vote. During that year the Numidia, Beaver, Miller, Fisher, Wynn, Leiby, Eck, Deily and Furnace schools were established.

There are now eleven schools in Locust township, attended by 242 scholars. The school directors are: M. E. Stine, David E. Yeager, James M. Leiby, John Hughes, James Yeager.

In Cleveland township there are seven schools, attended by 447 scholars. The school directors are: Samuel Shuler, Edward Rhodes, Henry Adams, Herman Rupp, Isaac Rhodes.

POPULATION

The population of Locust township in 1860 was 1,897; in 1870, 1,550; in 1880, 2,014; in 1890, 1,973; in 1900, 1,200; in 1910, 1,191.

The population of Cleveland township in 1900 was 899; in 1010, 909.

CHAPTER XXIII

FISHINGCREEK TOWNSHIP—STILLWATER BOROUGH

Being divided almost in half by the waters of Fishing creek, this division of Columbia county, formed in 1789, was given the same name. It was once of much larger size, but the erection of Briarcreek, Greenwood, Sugarloaf, Benton and parts of Mount Pleasant and Orange townships at various periods greatly curtailed the area.

The settlers of this portion of the county were mainly of English, Irish and Scotch descent, but a number of Germans also settled here. There was sufficient of different nationalities to cause much dissension regarding the names of creeks and villages, the post office of Fishing Creek being named by one faction and Huntington creek, upon which it was situated, being named by people who settled along that stream in Luzerne county. This name came from one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and was given by the settlers who came from Connecticut.

The first settler of this region was Daniel McHenry, who came here in the summer of 1783 and located above the site of the present village of Stillwater. He was of pure Irish descent and had been a resident of New Jersey. In 1784 he brought his family here, and in 1785 his son, John McHenry, the first white child born north of Knob mountain, saw the light of earth.

Abram Dodder, from Muncy, came here in 1786 and settled at the mouth of Pine creek. Ludwig Smith came in 1800 and settled on Huntington creek near the county line. Sebastian Kisner located near Smith in 1808, and the same year John Buckalew, father of John M. Buckalew, established the farm later owned by his descendants. After 1810 the arrivals were Samuel Creveling, Samuel Cutter, Richard Brown, Benjamin Jones and John Paden. Thereafter the immigration was rapid until the township became one of the most thickly populated portions of the county.

INDUSTRIES

Many sawmills were built in this township in the first years of settlement, one of the first being that of John M. Buckalew on Pine creek, in 1808; that of Benjamin Jones was erected in 1809, at the site of Jonestown; and that of John Paden, at Forks, in 1810. A small fulling mill was also established in 1820 on Little Pine creek by a man named Kennedy, but did not run long. Later industries are treated in the paragraphs relating to the localities bearing distinctive names.

STILLWATER

This is the largest village in the township and is the home of many members of the McHenry family. The first store in the town was opened by Daniel and James McHenry in 1847. Moses McHenry ran it next and was succeeded by the present owner, M. McHenry, who has his son in partnership with him. Daniel McHenry was appointed postmaster in 1854 and

continued in office until 1886. He has had but two successors, his nephew John V. McHenry and the present postmistress, Mrs. Mirandy B. Hess. There are at present three post offices in this township, Stillwater, Fishing Creek and Forks. Other points are supplied by the rural routes.

The industries of the town are few, most of them having been dependent on the supply of timber in the past. The planing mill established by T. H. Edgar in 1877 was abandoned in 1912.

West of the town was the sawmill of Peter Appleman, built in 1832 and operated first by waterpower and later by steam. From 1836 to 1890 it was operated by P. & M. Appleman. It is out of use at present.

B. Frank Edgar built a distillery at Van Camp in 1874, in 1886 moved it to Stillwater, ran it till 1898 and then sold it to his son, Alfred H. Edgar, and Clem. G. Beishline. It never was a paying proposition here and was finally closed.

The village of Stillwater was cut off from Fishingcreek township and became a borough Sept. 25, 1899. The first election held in November resulted in the installation of these officials: Daniel McHenry, burgess; Charles Wesley, B. F. Pealer, W. L. McHenry, Moses McHenry, T. H. Edgar, J. B. Karns, J. N. McHenry, councilmen; Charles Wesley, I. W. Edgar, T. H. Edgar, E. P. Bender, A. B. McHenry, E. E. Wagner, school directors; M. M. McHenry, E. B. Beishline, justices; W. Girton, D. W. McHenry, overseers of the poor.

In this small municipality of 179 inhabitants there are two churches, a schoolhouse, a large store, some shops, a planing mill and some handsome and well kept residences.

Stillwater has been the home of a number of the prominent and valuable citizens of the county, among them being Daniel McHenry, in 1863 county treasurer, a man of sterling worth; E. J. McHenry, who represented the county in the Legislature from 1874 to 1878; Cyrus B. McHenry, an associate judge; Moses McHenry, probably the oldest merchant in the county, still conducting a store in the town; and O. D. McHenry, an extensive lumber dealer and prominent in the affairs of the borough. Miss May McHenry, a daughter of Daniel McHenry, lives in her father's old home with her widowed mother and brother, O. D., and has more than local fame for her literary ability.

A gristmill was built at the mouth of Raven creek, just below Stillwater, by one of the Pattersons about 1865, and was successfully operated by E. J. McHenry, Andrew Aikman and Andrew McHenry in turn. It was then converted into a paper mill, using rye and oat straw for the manufacture of wrapping paper, the first to make paper being C. B. McHenry. It was then bought by C. A. and Perry D. Wesley and operated from 1894 to 1908. After that C. O. Stauffer ran it for two years, turning it back to the Wesleys after that time. From 1910 to 1912 the Impervious Paper Company of Scranton operated the works for the production of a fine grade of cartridge paper, after which the factory reverted to the ownership of the Wesleys for the last time. During the busy days of the paper mill quite a large settlement arose around the works, but after its closing down these homes were abandoned, and the place has now but a few caretakers living near it. The Wesleys have the entire plant on the market, and should be able to dispose of it readily, for there is an abundance of raw stock at hand and ample power to convert it into profitable merchandise. The outfit of machinery is complete and modern, consisting of two 48-inch paper machines, two 1,000-pound beaters, one Horn-Jordan engine for preparing stock, and a number of finishing machines. The power plant consists of three Alcock turbines of 25, 40 and 115-horsepower, respectively; four steam engines, a 200-horsepower Wright Corliss, and one 140, one 35 and one 8-horsepower slide valve engines. Three boilers of 100 horsepower each form the steam making battery.

The Stillwater Inn is managed by George B. Dresher. W. J. Smith is a veterinary surgeon resident in the town. Camp No. 551, P. O. S. of A., has a hall here and a large membership.

JONESTOWN

Notwithstanding its name, this village is scarcely more than a hamlet in 1914. In the past, however, it was a somewhat pretentious place, having two names, one from its founder and the other given it by the post office department, which established the office of Fishingcreek here in 1815, with Benjamin Jones as postmaster. The present one is a descendant of the first and bears the name of A. W. Jones. He and Bolich Bros. are the storekeepers in the village. There is also an excellent unlicensed hotel here, kept by Mr. Kunkel.

Benjamin Jones settled at the site of Jonestown in 1809 and soon thereafter built a sawmill. In 1811 he added a gristmill, running it until 1849, when he died and his sons, James N. and Richard, inherited them. In 1857 they separated, Richard taking the sawmill and James N., in partnership with his brother-in-

law, John Merrill, rebuilding the gristmill. The gristmill was operated thereafter by Jones & Mears and then Mears & Thomas, until 1868, when Francis W. and James E. Jones, sons of Richard, bought it. It is now operated by H. S. Gruver.

Jonestown derived some importance in the past from its position on the Susquehanna & Tioga turnpike. John M. Buckalew graded one mile of this road for $150. The charter of this company is still in force, although the collection of tolls ceased many years ago. The road is now under the charge of the State, which had a definite interest in the road from the first, having contributed several thousand dollars towards its construction.

FORKS

Although aspiring to be a village in former times, this place is now simply a station on the Bloomsburg & Sullivan railroad. Rush Harrison is the station agent, expressman, storekeeper and postmaster. There are but three houses at the station, but around it and along the two creeks are the summer residences of many citizens of the larger towns of the county, who form a considerable population in the warmer months.

Bernard Ammerman settled at Forks about 1820, and opened a store a little later. In 1855 he was made postmaster at that point, and held the office until 1861, when it was transferred to Pealertown on Huntington creek. In 1871 J. M. Ammerman, his son, became postmaster there and continued to hold the office until the installation of the rural routes.

In 1908 the old Ammerman home was sold to William H. Derr, of Bloomsburg, who obtained a hotel license, changed the name to "Forks Inn," made many alterations and additions to it, and has converted it into an attractive hotel, the resort of auto parties and fishermen from the surrounding country. Located at the immediate junction of Huntington and Fishing creeks, it is surrounded by picturesque spots and has some fine trout pools near by. An artistic wire suspension bridge connects the inn with the railroad flag station.

A little farther up Fishing creek is *Williams Grove*, an equally popular resort. The beautiful scenery along these two streams has long held out invitations to the lovers of nature, and numerous cottages and camps line the banks, summer seeing a throng of fishers, boatmen and campers taking full advantage of these many allurements.

At the junction of Fishing and Huntington creeks is the sawmill built in 1810 by John Paden. The next owner was Andrew Laubach, then came E. M. Laubach, next his daughter, Mrs. E. A. Pennington. Now E. A. Pennington, the oldest grandson, runs the mill. The old machines for manufacturing wooden pumps are still in use, as is the oldtime cider press, worked by a lever. A chop mill and a circular saw are run by the turbine, which has replaced the old overshot wheel of the past. The wheel pit is of cribwork and has an ancient look in comparison with the more modern turbine it houses.

One of the largest sawmills in the county was that of Evan and Eli A. Beishline, built in 1881 at *Van Camp*, east of Stillwater. It scarcely had time to get under way before it was burned in 1884, together with a large quantity of lumber; there was no insurance on either it or the mill.

RELIGIOUS

The first denomination to hold services in this township was the Methodist, Revs. John and Christopher Bowman, from Briarcreek, holding services in the home of Abram Dodder some time before 1812. Preaching was continued at Dodder's until a schoolhouse was built. Meetings were also held at John Andrews' house, on the road from Asbury to Jonestown, in 1836. The Stillwater church was organized about the same time at the home of Alexis Good, some distance from the village, on the banks of Fishing creek. The Jonestown church was built in 1880, the one at Stillwater in the same year, while the Asbury church, west of Jonestown, was built in 1848. The first two mentioned are now in the Orangeville circuit, while that at Asbury is abandoned.

Stillwater Christian Church (Disciples) was one of the first to be established in this county. In 1835 Revs. John Ellis, J. J. Harvey and John Sutton associated together to establish preaching places from Union to Luzerne counties, Rev. John Sutton coming to Stillwater. He preached here occasionally until 1838, when a monthly appointment was begun. Moses McHenry was one of the founders of this church and was the first person in the township to be baptized by immersion.

Many protracted meetings preceded the organization of the church, which took place in 1838, with a list of twenty-nine members. The first church and parsonage were built here in 1842, the latter being a log schoolhouse, rebuilt.

The second church was built in 1877. The pastors have been: Revs. John Sutton, Theobald Miller, Jacob Rodenbaugh, J. J. Harvey, J. G. Noble, Zephaniah Ellis, E. E. Orvis, D. M. Kinter, J. W. McNamara, H. L. Waltman, G. P. Morse, R. H. Sawtelle, Vernon Harrington, J. P. Topping and W. I. Burrell, most of whom have also had the Benton charge.

The first Reformed preacher in this section was Rev. Jacob Dieffenbach, who occasionally preached in private houses near the old Pealer and Bellas graveyard, next to where St. James' church is now located, in 1820-22. From then to 1825 Rev. J. N. Zeiger preached in the same place. From then until 1840 the congregation worshipped at New Columbus, Montour county. In 1840 they moved to the Creveling crossroads schoolhouse, and in 1852 the St. James church was built near Fishing creek, between Stillwater and Forks, at what is now Zaner station. Rev. Isaac Shellhammer was their pastor until 1858, Rev. H. Funk the next, Rev. W. Goodrich the next, Rev. E. B. Wilson the next, Rev. A. Houtz for forty years, and Rev. W. S. Gerhard until Rev. A. M. Shaffner succeeded him, in October, 1914.

Zion Reformed congregation was formed in 1842 by Rev. D. S. Tobias in the Stucker schoolhouse, near Van Camp, where he continued to preach until 1857, when Zion church was dedicated there. Other pastors of this church have been the same as those of St. James.

SCHOOLS

Christopher Pealer taught the first school in this township at his home near the site of Zaner station, in connection with his weaving, about the year 1790. The first schoolhouse was later built near here, and Jonathan Colley taught there. Henry Hess came to Stillwater in 1794 to oversee some land for his father, and later opened a school there. The second school in the township was built near Zion church. In 1885 there were nine schools in the township, in operation for six months, and attended by 249 pupils. In 1914 there were also nine schools, but although the term was seven months in length only 200 were in attendance.

The school directors of Fishingcreek township are: J. C. Karns, O. J. Hess, A. S. McHenry, George Van Liew, A. F. Arnold.

The school directors of Stillwater are: William J. Smith, A. B. McHenry, E. B. Beishline, Lloyd Bender, O. D. Hagenbuch.

POPULATION

The population of Fishingcreek township in 1820 was 502; in 1830, 568; in 1840, 902; in 1850, 1,110; in 1860, 1,266; in 1870, 1,370; in 1880, 1,447; in 1890, 1,447; in 1900, 1,181; in 1910, 1,031.

CHAPTER XXIV

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP

This township was formed in 1843 from Catawissa township, and included the township of Mayberry, in Montour county, at the time. When that county was separated from Columbia in 1850 Franklin township was taken along, but in 1853 a division was made which left the present area within Columbia county, and gave to Montour the part now called Mayberry township.

This section was settled after the Catawissa valley was populated. In 1783 Jesse Cleaver, a Quaker, came here from Chester county to visit friends, and liking the site bought a tract on the hills west of Roaring creek, near the Susquehanna. He had intended to buy land on the north side of the river, but the great floods of that year deterred him. He brought his family here the following year. The Claytons, another Quaker family, also soon came to this section. Frederick Knittle, of Berks county, settled on the Esther Furnace road, and in 1795 Daniel Knittle bought the adjoining tract. John and Peter Mensch settled near the river, north of Roaring creek, Michael Hoover on the hill road to Danville, and Christian Hartley (or Artley) near the site of the present village of Willowvale.

INDUSTRIES

The only industries past and present in this township are the gristmills on Roaring creek, near the edge of Cleveland township. One of these mills was built by Washington Parr

about 1860, almost on the edge of the line. It is now owned by Rider Brothers. The other mill was built later by Mendenhall Brothers, about a mile below Parr's, and has been successively owned by Francis Pensyl, R. S. McHenry and the Rider brothers. The latter mill is now strictly modern in its mechanical equipment.

WILLOWVALE

This village, sometimes called *Willow Grove*, was formed by a cluster of houses around the Mendenhall mill, now called the Franklin mills. A post office was established here at the store of Mendenhall Brothers, but there is no office here now, as the rural routes take its place. The office was at one time known as *"Pensyl."*

SCHOOLS

Most of the scholars from this section in early times attended the Catawissa schools. After the McIntyre school in that township was closed in 1804 a house was built just above the foundry on Catawissa creek to accommodate the settlers. Daniel Crist and Daniel Rigler taught in this school, and several grown-ups were numbered with his scholars. The Clayton school was opened later near the home of Joseph T. Reeder and taught by Joseph Horlocker.

At present there are four schools in this township, attended by 124 scholars. The school directors are: Emerson Creasy, Rolandus Artley, Glen Shultz, John Wintersteen, J. D. Fetterman.

RELIGIOUS

The Methodists are in the ascendancy in this township, although there are a number of persons of different religious beliefs who attend the churches of Catawissa.

The Bethel Methodist Church built its house of worship in 1859 on the road from Willowvale to Numidia. David Zarr, Jonas Berninger, Joseph Hartman, John Teitsworth, Nicholas Campbell, William Reeder, Peter Yocum and William Kiesle were the trustees at the time.

Mount Zion Methodist Church was built in 1874 at the forks of the road in the northern part of the township. Its trustees were William Fisher, Joseph Reeder, Peter G. Campbell, Wellington Cleaver, Jackson Cleaver, John Hile, Joseph Fisher, Sylvester Cleaver, Eli Keilner. The church is a frame building and is in good repair.

Both of these churches were formerly in the Danville circuit, and were served by the pastors of the times, whose names can be found in the chapter on religions. The present pastor is Rev. John H. Greenwalt, of the Roaringcreek circuit.

POPULATION

The population of Franklin township in 1860 was 533; in 1870, 550; in 1880, 543; in 1890, 522; in 1900, 549; in 1910, 537.

CHAPTER XXV

GREENWOOD TOWNSHIP—MILLVILLE BOROUGH

This division of Columbia county is one of the oldest and first settled. Originally included in Wyoming and then Fishingcreek townships, it was formed as early as 1799.

Benjamin Chew, a prominent Quaker of Philadelphia, became possessed of two thousand acres of land in the region around Millville at various dates previous to the coming of actual settlers. He had the largest holdings by one person in this county. The site of the town of Millville was warranted to William and Elizabeth McMean in 1769. Their tracts and others adjoining passed into the hands of Reuben Haines, a brewer of Philadelphia, and from him to John Eves in 1774. He bought 1,200 acres for the sum of £145, and in 1769 left his home at Mill Creek Hundred, Newcastle Co., Del., followed the Susquehanna to Sunbury, and from there proceeded overland to his destination. He viewed the land, returned home, and the following summer came back with his son Thomas, and they built a cabin on the west bank of Little Fishing creek. The following spring he brought his entire family to the wilderness and settled down to the task of reclaiming it. The settlers, being members of the Society of Friends, were never molested by the Indians, although many west of them suffered from raids.

This peace was rudely shattered in 1778 by the warning given them by a friendly Indian of the terrible Wyoming massacre. The family at once loaded wagons and fled by way of Washingtonville, where a stockade was standing, and thence returned to their former home in Delaware. They did not return until 1785, and then found their home in ashes and fields overgrown with bushes. They at once built two log houses and a gristmill, the latter standing for almost a hundred years thereafter. From this family of Eves it is estimated that more than one thousand persons have descended. They have always been among the foremost in the development of the county and are highly respected for probity and enterprise.

Soon after the arrival of the Eves many others came to the site of Greenwood, among them being the Lemon, Lundy, Link, Battin, Oliver, Mather, Robbins, Patterson and McMichael families. Jacob Link, in 1797, opened the first tavern in this township.

Until 1798 the Indian trail from Berwick to the West Branch was the only highway of the settlers, but in that year a road was surveyed across the Mount Pleasant hills to the river. This road and the creeks during flood stage afforded the means of transporting the lumber and other raw products to the settlements farther down the Susquehanna. In 1820 an effort was made to build an additional road through Greenwood, but it was not till 1856 that the State laid out and completed the road from Bloomsburg to Laporte, in Sullivan county.

MILLVILLE

The gristmill which gave rise to the name of the town of Millville was operated after the death of John Eves by his son Thomas. The latter built the first dwelling house in the town. David Masters bought the mill site in 1830 and rebuilt the mill. His son George ran it till 1849, when fire destroyed it. Masters and John Betz rebuilt the mill on a larger scale and made a success of its operation for a number of years. Later owners were Masters & Heacock, in 1872, McHenry & Heacock, from 1874 to 1883, and the mill is now in 1914 in the hands of Reece & Greenly, the members of the firm being J. L. Reece and Ellis Greenly. They have added a brick power house, with a 140-horsepower engine and boiler, and otherwise increased the mill's capacity, which is two hundred barrels of buckwheat flour and fifty barrels of wheat flour per day. All of the machinery is now modern in make, and the turbine wheel is seldom used for power except during high stages of water in the creek. This is one of the largest buckwheat mills in the United States, in 1913 grinding one half of one per cent of all the buckwheat flour produced in the Union. All of the grain grown in Columbia and Montour counties that could be bought, and quantities from other counties, was hardly sufficient to keep the mill in operation that year. The production was fifty carloads of flour, eleven hundred bushels of grain being required for each carload, the price averaging 75 cents per bushel, and the value of the flour being estimated at over $40,000.

The first store in the township was opened at Millville in 1827 by David and Andrew Eves, David being appointed postmaster four years later. Subsequent incumbents of the office were Andrew Eves, James, George and William Masters, until 1885. After that date Uriah P. Henry was appointed, Jan. 25, 1886; Ellis Eves, Aug. 12, 1889; D. F. Herring, Sept. 2, 1893; W. C. Eves, Sept. 22, 1897; Joseph C. Eves, Sept. 24, 1901. The present postmaster, J. S. Cole, is one of the few not a member of the Eves family.

Mail facilities have been greatly increased since the advent of the Susquehanna, Bloomsburg & Berwick road, the first train of which arrived at Millville on April 6, 1887. There was for some years a daily mail from Bloomsburg by stage line. At present an autobus makes two trips a day each way, and a freight wagon makes one trip each way.

There are a number of flourishing industries in Millville. In 1813 John Watson started a woolen factory, the plant comprising a fulling mill and two carding machines. Wool was brought to the mill by the farmers to be cleaned and carded, the weaving into "homespun" being done in the homes, after which the cloth was returned to the mill to be dyed and pressed. Chandlee Eves succeeded Watson and built a large brick mill on the opposite side of the creek. He did not make a great success of the project and the plant stood idle for a time, being finally occupied by the Enterprise Worsted Mill. The latter corporation was originated in the basement of the Magee Carpet Mills, at Bloomsburg, by Midgely & Haley, in 1891, and several years later moved to Millville. The mill was later operated by Edward Thorpe until his death, when the present corporation was formed and took it over. The officers are: A. J. Skerry, Jr., president, and J. A. F. Simpson, treasurer. The product in former years was woolen blankets for the

United States army, but at present it is exclusively woolen yarns, the output of five thousand pounds per week being sold direct to mills in New England and Philadelphia. The plant is a strictly modern one and is housed in a three-story building of brick, the power being both steam and water. The employees number about fifty. William J. Koehler is the manager of the mill.

The fame of the Millville wagons made by John Eves and his son Charles has gone all over the State and enabled the firm to build a factory in the town that employs twelve persons. An 18-horsepower turbine operates the machinery, and there is also an additional steam plant for use in the dry season. Farm and lumber wagons are the products of the factory.

Henry Getty and William Greenly started a planing mill in 1881 which is now operated by Charles Cutler. Three years later Shoemaker & Lore built another planing mill. This latter is in the hands of Edward Buck, who operates a wagon works.

The Millville Creamery has had a steady and prosperous career. It was started in 1887 by S. J. Eckman, who operated it for several years. Later he sold it to his sons, W. J. and C. W. Eckman, who have developed an immense trade, the output being butter, cream, eggs, poultry and meats. The creamery has many wagons on its many milk routes, and the meat wagons cover a large portion of the county. The first building erected was only 24 by 36 feet in size, but was then ample for the requirements. The present building is 70 feet square and two stories in height, and the business occupies all of the space to its fullest capacity. The plant and methods are modern in every respect. On June 1, 1913, a corporation was formed, of which W. J. Eckman is president and C. M. Eves is the treasurer.

The First National Bank of Millville is a successful financial institution and a great convenience to the business men and farmers of that section of the county. It opened its doors on July 1, 1900, with a capital of $25,000, and a surplus fund of $5,000. Its first board of directors were: Wilson M. Eves, John Eves, W. W. Eves, J. W. Eves, Dr. H. S. Christian, Dr. J. E. Shuman, Josiah Heacock, Ellis Eves, William Masters. The present board consists of J. W. Bowman, Dr. H. S. Christian, J. Heacock, C. R. Henrie, J. W. Eves, F. C. Eves, Ellis Eves, A. W. Eves, William Masters. The officers are: William Masters, president; J. W. Eves, vice-president; C. M. Eves, cashier; C. R. Henrie, secretary. The surplus fund is now $25,000 and the deposits over $285,000. In 1914 the bank built its own home on a corner of the two main streets of the town. It is of Indiana limestone and gray brick, with brick lining, three stories high, and architecturally a credit to the bank and the town.

The Millville Water Company was chartered April 5, 1898, with a capital of $16,000. The projectors were William Masters, Ellis Eves, J. J. Robbins, H. G. Frederick, C. W. Miller. The supply of water, which is excellent in quality and abundant, is obtained from a large spring, being pumped into a reservoir. The present officers are: William Masters, president; C. M. Eves, treasurer and secretary; William Masters, Ellis Eves, Josiah Heacock, Watts Heacock, C. W. Miller, directors.

A tannery was started in 1907 by Heller & Cutler, who sold it later to the Millville Tanning Company. It is now operated by the Kirkpatrick Tanning Company of Philadelphia. The product is strictly sole leather.

The Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Millville was incorporated Sept. 7, 1875, with J. W. Eves, president, and Ellis Eves, secretary. They have continued since then to carry on a conservative and successful business, having over $5,000,000 in force in 1914. The present officers are: Cyrus DeMott, president; J. Fred. Eves, secretary.

Freeholders of Millville filed a petition for a borough charter on May 5, 1890, which was reported favorably by the grand jury. In September exceptions and remonstrances were filed, and on May 4, 1891, were dismissed. An appeal was taken to the Supreme court, which on April 14, 1892, decided in favor of the incorporation, the objectors having failed to continue the fight. The first borough election resulted as follows: Joseph W. Eves, burgess; R. J. Hess, J. C. Eves, C. W. Eckman, S. W. Kester, H. W. Kisner, E. T. Eves, councilmen; W. M. Eves, V. P. Eves, justices of the peace.

The present borough officials are: W. W. Heacock, burgess; E. T. Eves, Charles Cutler, J. W. Biddle, A. S. Ikeler, C. M. Eves, J. L. Reece, councilmen; C. L. Eves, Boyd Trescott, justices; Grant Johnson, C. A. Kreamer, J. B. Welliver, Charles Brumstetler, C. H. Henrie, school directors.

An unusual feature at Millville is the fact that there exists there an unlicensed hotel which has been carried on for over thirty years. At one time an effort was made to procure a license, but failed. Burr Albertson, the present proprietor, keeps an excellent place for the entertainment of the traveling public.

There is no place in the town where intoxicating liquor is sold.

An excellent system of sewerage, put in in 1899 and 1901, is still in use.

Millville is reached by the Pennsylvania railroad now, with two trains daily. The trolley line, projected in 1900, consists now of a rusting track overgrown with weeds and supported by rotting crossties, a monument to the credulity of local investors.

The storekeepers of Millville are: General Stores—P. L. Eves, G. & D. Smith, J. C. Christian & Co., B. F. Cadman, G. W. Henrie, S. T. Lewis, Grant Johnston, Heller & Fritz. Clothing—A. Frank. Restaurant—H. J. Bowman. Druggist—Charles S. Ely. Meat Markets—R. C. Kester & Son, Millville Creamery. Livery—Dildine & Kramer. Blacksmiths—H. W. Kisner & Bro., G. A. Stackhouse. Millville Laundry, Harry W. Buck.

The *Millville Tablet* is a five-column, eight-page paper, founded in 1887 by G. A. Potter, who ran it till 1912, when Boyd Trescott took the editorship and has held it since. It has a large circulation in that end of the county, and is ably edited and well printed.

A number of fraternal societies have had existence in the town since its founding, while many others have passed into the history of the "has beens."

Millville Lodge, No. 809, I. O. O. F., was organized July 29, 1872, with twenty-one members, but surrendered its charter a few years later. In 1880 the charter was restored, only to be surrendered again in 1886, and finally restored in 1888. Since then the existence of the lodge has been uninterrupted. The officers for 1914 were: Charles Wagner, noble grand; Perry Eves, vice grand; W. O. Johnson, treasurer; Dr. H. S. Christian, trustee.

Recently a camp of the Woodmen of the World has been organized here.

Valley Grange, No. 52, P. of H., one of the oldest in the State, was chartered with twenty members, Feb. 4, 1874. They own a fine library in Millville and have a membership of over one hundred and fifty. The officers are: William Eves, Jerseytown, master; Miss Sarah Reece, secretary.

J. P. Eves Post, No. 536, G. A. R., was mustered Sept. 3, 1886, with the following roster: James W. Eves, Henry Robbins, George W. Belig, B. F. Fisher, Isaac M. Lyons, John Shaffer, J. C. Eves, W. G. Manning, Emanuel Bogart, Jacob Derr, Henry J. Applegate, John Thomas, D. F. Crawford, Charles M. Dodson, William L. Caslan, W. H. Hayman, Richard Kitchen, George W. Perkins, John Applegate, Harvey Smith, John Krepneck, John H. Mordan. J. P. Eves, in whose name the post was organized, was wounded at the battle of Fredericksburg, died in the field hospital and was buried in an unmarked grave on the Rappahannock river. He was a member of Company I, 136th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers. The surviving members of the post are in 1914: George W. Belig, Isaac M. Lyons, John Shaffer, J. C. Eves, Jacob Derr, John Mordan.

ROHRSBURG

This town was named from its early landowner, Frederick Rohr, who served in the Prussian army against Napoleon, and who in 1825 bought the land on which the town is situated from Samuel Shertz. The following year the only building on this spot was the blacksmith shop of Robert Campbell. In 1828 Peter Venett opened a store here, and Shoemaker & Rees soon after followed the lead thus set. The first flouring mill here was built by Joseph Fullmer, on Green creek. In 1832 a fulling and carding mill was operated on the creek just north of the town by Joseph E. Sands. In 1856 he moved it to Mordansville. A flouring mill was built below the town on Green creek by Joseph Fullmer of Limestoneville in the early days; this mill was later owned by Jonas Hayman, and after him by J. H. Ikeler.

Lumbering was at one time the principal industry in this section and continued to be until the forests were practically exhausted. In 1820 Joseph Lemon built a mill on the creek below town, which was carried on until 1848 by his sons Jonathan, Isaac and William. The steam sawmill and foundry of Matthias M. Appleman was built in 1835 and operated for many years with success.

The pottery of Kester Parker in 1847, and the tannery of Perry Smith in 1868, were other industries of the past. Judge Iram Derr ran a hotel here from 1838 to 1841. Jacob Berlin was postmaster from 1862 to 1874.

The present storekeepers are Frank Albertson, George Appleman, Carl Redline, E. E. Parker.

Rohrsburg Grange, No. 108, P. O. H., was organized Feb. 12, 1874, with thirty members. In 1886 the membership had increased to eighty-four, and it is now about one hundred.

EYER'S GROVE

Located in the southeastern corner of the township, this village was founded in 1860 by

Jacob Eyer, who built a gristmill and store on the site of a similar structure erected in 1807 by Robert Montgomery. Successive owners since Eyer have been William Kreamer, C. W. Eves, Heacock & Masters, Dr. G. P. Gehring, Hileman & Johnson and W. D. Hileman. The present mill has five stands of modern milling machinery, operated by a 17-foot overshot wheel of iron. The mill race is over half a mile long and 40 horsepower is generated. A steam engine is used in low stages of the creek. The mill is a three-story red brick building of imposing appearance.

The present postmaster and storekeeper is G. M. Ikeler, a nephew of the late Judge Ikeler. A hotel was run by different proprietors until 1913, Rudolph Yankee being the last landlord. Since the building of the Susquehanna, Bloomsburg & Berwick railroad the town has improved in commerce and now has about forty houses, a Methodist church built in 1860, and a fine schoolhouse.

IOLA

This village is just north of Millville on Little Fishing creek and was started in 1828 by the building of a gristmill by John and Joseph Robbins. Elisha Hayman, who owned the mill from 1851 to 1880, named the town after his daughter. M. V. Gehring was a later owner, and the present one is Samuel Fought. The mill is operated by a 10-foot overshot wheel and the output is buckwheat flour and chop.

Iola Lodge, No. 711, F. & A. M., was organized July 5, 1870, and in 1881 removed by special dispensation to Pine Summit. An I. O. O. F. lodge was founded here before the Masonic lodge and at one time possessed a fine hall, but is now out of existence.

RELIGIOUS

A meetinghouse of the Society of Friends was built in Millville in 1795 and in the following year William Ellis, Thomas Ellis and John Hughes were appointed supervisors. In 1799 the Muncy Meeting was established and alternate sessions held at Millville. In 1856 the name was changed to the Fishing Creek Monthly Meeting. In June of each year the session is held at Catawissa. This record of unbroken meetings for almost 120 years has never been equaled in this part of the State. The present meetinghouse of the Friends is a neat brick building in a grove at the edge of the town. The Friends at Millville belong to the Hicksite branch, while those at Greenwood post office are of the Orthodox branch.

The first services of the Methodists were held in 1809 at the Eves mill in Millville by a class of eleven. Jacob Evans was appointed leader. For sixteen years services were held in the barn of William Robbins. A church was built in 1825 and occupied until 1857. It was located at the forks of the road from Millville to Rohrsburg. A second building was erected at Millville in 1882 and the present one in 1897. It is a fine brick structure, with a belfry, and cost $4,000. The pastors of this church have been Revs. Joseph S. Lee, George H. Day, D. Y. Brouse, C. W. Rishell, W. H. Hartman, Joseph A. Bretz, A. C. Logan, Fred A. Goeler, Zaccheus Weston, William A. Faus. The last named gave up a more lucrative charge in order to minister to the congregation at Millville, the home of his mother, Elvira Wright. The membership at Millville is seventy-five and the Sunday school about fifty. The charge includes the churches at Jerseytown, Eyer's Grove, Pine Summit, Iola and Ikeler's.

The Presbyterians organized at Rohrsburg in 1847, having previously attended the Orangeville Church. Among the first members were Philip Sibley, Elias Smith, James Wilson and Charles Fortner. The congregation was served for many years by Revs. Williamson, Thompson and Boyd, the services being held in William Mather's barn until the church was built in 1850, at a cost of $1,500. This church has a membership of twenty-four and is served occasionally from Benton.

The Christian Church at Rohrsburg was organized in 1870 by Elder J. J. Harvey, with a membership of thirty-one. Services were held in Appleman's shop until the house of worship was completed in the following year. Elders Harvey and Rodenbaugh held services occasionally in the seminary at Millville until 1880, when the "Free Church" was built for the use of all denominations. Josiah Heacock, S. B. Kisner and R. M. Johnson were the founders of this church. For some time other denominations used the church, but at present it is practically an exclusive Christian edifice. Rev. W. I. Burrell of Benton is the pastor there at present.

The Lutheran Church at Millville was organized in 1881 by Rev. F. P. Manhart and a charge was formed embracing also the church at Pine Summit. In 1894 a building was erected for the congregation at a cost of $4,800, and the membership has increased; the Sunday school numbers about one hundred. Rev. F. P. Manhart, now president of

Susquehanna University, at Selinsgrove, Pa., serves the congregation regularly.

The Evangelical Church at Greenwood settlement was organized in 1880 by Rev. W. H. Lilly, at the home of Eli Welliver. The following year, through the efforts of David Albertson and Wilson Kramer, the present church was built. The appointment is filled from Waller.

EDUCATIONAL

With the Friends religion and education were closely connected. One end of their first meetinghouse was partitioned off for a schoolroom and in 1798 Elizabeth Eves here instructed the children of the vicinity. Jesse Haines and John Shirley were her successors. The first schoolhouse in the township was on the farm of Jacob Gerard, in the eastern part. It was subsequently removed to Rohrsburg. Other schools were from time to time established in convenient parts of the township.

In 1851 the Friends erected the Millville high school, William Burgess being made principal the following year. He opened it in the autumn of 1852 with an enrollment of thirty, and continued to be the head for twelve years. In 1861 the Greenwood Seminary Company, with a capital stock of $5,000, was organized, assumed all the liabilities of the high school, added to the buildings, and placed the institution on a firm basis.

Prof. T. W. Potts, of Chester county, took charge in 1865, and in 1866 the property was leased to C. W. Walker. Three years later William Burgess returned, and remained until 1872, being succeeded by R. H. Whiteacre. During the winter of 1874-75 the school was conducted by Florence Heacock, of Benton. She was followed by Arthur W. Potter and R. H. Whiteacre. From 1878 to 1885 the school was conducted only in the summer, the teachers being John M. Smith, Harold Whiteacre, M. C. Turrell and A. L. Tustin. In 1886 the Fishing Creek Monthly Meeting of Friends again became the lessees, and opened the school with seventy-five pupils, under the principalship of Anna C. Borland, of Philadelphia. Subsequent principals have been Edith H. Cutler, 1887-89; Henry R. Russell, 1890-93; Jennie Kester and Ellen Russell, 1894-95; Harry W. Eves, 1896-1900; Wilmer W. Kester, 1901-09; Kathryn Eves, 1910-13. Many men and women who attained prominence in the various walks of life have been attendants at this institution of learning. The buildings are now in a state of disrepair and the school is poorly attended. Miss Mary Ridgway is the last principal.

The present Millville high school was built in 1900 and already in 1914 an addition has been built to accommodate the increase of attendance. The structure is a large two-story brick and is strictly modern in every respect. Present county superintendent Evans is of Quaker descent and takes particular pride in this school.

There were eleven schools in Greenwood township in 1912, with 271 pupils in attendance. The school directors are: A. W. Eves, W. F. Kline, Ralph Eves, J. W. Bowman, C. F. Derr.

The school directors of Millville are: J. B. Welliver, Grant Johnson, C. H. Henrie, Charles Brumstetler, C. A. Kreamer.

POPULATION

The population of Greenwood township in 1820 was 1,078; in 1830, 1,110; in 1840, 1,217; in 1850, 1,260; in 1860, 1,470; in 1870, 1,585; in 1880, 1,710; in 1890, 1,876; in 1900, 1,307; in 1910, 1,221.

The population of Millville was 593 in 1900 and 611 in 1910.

CHAPTER XXVI

HEMLOCK TOWNSHIP

Early surveys included the section now embraced in Hemlock township in what was then Wyoming township, Northumberland county. The name of Hemlock creek was then mentioned, and when this township was erected in 1801 the name was applied to both. It is one of the original townships included in Columbia county when the latter was formed. Part of the present territory of the township was incorporated into Montour county at first, but after the act of 1853 the part thus separated was returned.

The earliest warrantees were John Nicholson, Robert Bogard, William Eike, Philip Hahn, David Lynn, Elizabeth Gray, William Patterson, Evan Owen, Michael Bright, Henry Funk, Philip Gable, Samuel Emmitt, Sebright Wagner, Alexander Johnson, James Ellis, Daniel Duncan, Margaret Duncan, Thomas Barton, Daniel Montgomery, Nathaniel Brader, Peter Brugler, Andrew Waltman, John Lilly.

Peter Brugler was the first person to enter on and improve his land, coming here between 1788 and 1790. His land extended from the eastern part of Frosty valley to the west branch of Hemlock creek, and embraced about six hundred acres. He built his home on the slope of Frosty valley, but it has long since vanished.

Peter and Philip Appleman came soon after Brugler. Through a mistake they built their house on the wrong tract, but later acquired title to this also. They occupied the Duncan tract, part of which they sold to Hugh McBride, whose descendants still own it.

Other German families came soon after the above persons, emigrating from Berks and Northampton counties. They came by way of the Lehigh and Susquehanna turnpike, through its northern terminus at Berwick. Their first supplies were usually bought at Catawissa and Sunbury. Among these families were those of the Ohls, Hartmans, Neihardts, Whitenichts, Leidys, Girtons, Menningers, Merles, Grubers, Yocums and Haucks. They purchased their lands from the patentees, but few receiving title from the State.

Henry Ohl, who was a soldier of the Revolution, came in 1804. Michael Menninger located on a hill above Fishing creek and Henry Wanich was the owner of the adjoining tract. Most of their lands are now in the hands of later settlers' descendants.

INDUSTRIES

Hemlock township was rich in iron ore and the mines produced a fair income for the owners of the land from which the raw material was taken, but as the years passed the operators were compelled to go deeper after the mineral and the expense of keeping the mines free of water in this region of springs became so great as to make unprofitable the further exploitation of the veins. Besides ore could be purchased from the Michigan mines at less cost than it could be mined here. This, added to the necessity of radical changes in the methods of smelting, finally caused the closing down of the furnaces and the abandonment of this once highly remunerative industry.

Though somewhat hilly this township is a fine farming section and is cultivated to the limit, most of the forests being cleared away. A good State road runs through the western end of the township towards Danville and is much used by automobiles. The scenery of this part is fine and worth the trouble of the trip.

The first mill for the production of boards and timber was built at an early date in the Liebenthal—a narrow valley in which flows the west branch of Hemlock creek, but the builder's name as well as its location are now forgotten. Other mills were later built at different points, served their purpose and passed into oblivion.

Elisha Barton came to Hemlock township about 1781 and bought a tract of land extend-

ing from the mouth of Hemlock creek to the site of the village of Buckhorn. He and his family lived in their wagon until their home was built. After the house was completed and several crops raised he built what was for years called the Hemlock mill, at the foot of a hill about 160 rods from the mouth of Hemlock creek, on the north bank. In 1842 this mill was torn down by his son Isaiah and rebuilt, the name being changed to "Red Mill," from the color of the soil around it. Isaiah McKelvy in 1885 purchased the mill and installed the roller system. Since then it has been held by G. W. Sterner, R. R. Ikeler and the present owner, John I. Davenport.

About 1812 a mill was built on the upper waters of the north branch of Hemlock creek by a man named Pepper. It was operated by a small overshot wheel and was similar to most of the mills of that period. William Kline was the next owner, being succeeded by Jacob Ziesloft. The latter's daughter Maria is now the owner, but the mill is not in use, owing to the washing out of the dam. The only improvements made since the beginning have been the installation of a turbine and replacement of the wooden gearing with iron.

The mill beside the road to Millville on the banks of Little Fishing creek, in the northern part of the township, was built some time afterward by J. Beagle. It was a large building and one of the best equipped mills in this section, being operated by a large overshot wheel and later by a turbine, but it was subject to damage by repeated freshets and finally abandoned. It is still standing, but in a ruinous condition.

Mines for the development of limestone as flux in the furnaces and for agricultural purposes were operated at the junction of the two Fishing creeks and along the line of Frosty valley. None of these mines is now in use.

A tannery was operated on the west bank of Fishing creek, near Bloomsburg, by John K. Grotz from 1850 to 1870.

The Discovery of Iron

About the year 1822 Henry Young, a farm laborer, discovered iron ore on the farm of Robert Green, at the point where Montour ridge is severed by the waters of Fishing creek. The peculiar character of the soil induced him to open up a drift and have the mineral analyzed. This was the first of the mines in this township, and the product was hauled across the river to the Esther and Penn furnaces near Catawissa. After 1844 the Bloomsburg Iron Company took the product for ten years, later owners and producers being McKelvey & Neal and William Neal & Sons, until the time when the supply of ore was exhausted.

Part of these ore fields was owned by the Farrandsville Iron Company, who shipped their product over the Pennsylvania canal to Centre township, but never reduced it, later purchasers smelting it at Bloomsburg. When the soft ore was exhausted a shaft was sunk on the north side of Montour ridge in search of the hard ore, but the enterprise did not prove profitable.

Because of these iron mines and the industries in connection with them a large floating population came into the township and the villages of Buckhorn and Wedgetown came into being to cater to their wants. The loss of all of the township's industries have relegated these places to the status of small settlements.

Slate Quarrying

A limestone quarry on the west bank of Little Fishing creek had long supplied the iron furnaces with fluxing material. About 1868 a clergyman from Northampton county while visiting here noticed the shale on the sides of the bluff and was led to organize a company for the production of slate mantels and roofing material. He formed the Thomas Slate Company, bought twenty-three acres of land along the creek, built a factory and installed some machinery. Here a fine grade of slate was obtained and for a time the industry was vigorously prosecuted under the name of Susquehanna Slate Company, but in later years the death of the president of the company, William Milnes, and the poor management of his successors caused the closing of the plant and the sale of the machinery. It has never been reopened, although the raw material is still plentiful and the market good.

BUCKHORN

In a museum at Allentown is preserved part of a buck's antlers imbedded in a section of an oak tree. This tree stood on the edge of a swamp near the site of the present town and marked the junction of a path from the forts and settlements and an old Indian trail to North mountain. Some Indian had hung the antlers in a sapling as a mark for others on the trail, and as time passed the tree grew and covered over the last sign of the horns. In the early seventies a woodpecker reopened the wound in the tree and revealed the truth of what was then considered simply a tradition. From this

buckhorn the name of the village now standing here received its name.

Two stores were opened in Buckhorn by Vaniah Rees and M. G. & W. H. Shoemaker during the first days of its founding. These stores are now operated by Charles H. Harris and Roy Pursel. The first public inn in Buckhorn was built by Vaniah Rees, the founder of the town, in 1820, and received the patronage of the stagecoaches running from Bloomsburg to Muncy. It was the first house in the town and stood opposite the famous buckhorn tree. Twelve years later Hugh Allen erected another hotel opposite, which was last run by J. Appleman. The site of Rees's inn is now occupied by the Pursel home, the largest building in the town.

Hugh Allen was the first postmaster, his successors being Marshall Shoemaker, Joseph White, Charles Harris and Roy Pursel. Noah Prentiss carried the mail twice a week from 1850 to 1866, when a tri-weekly service was begun by Jacob Crawford. In 1883 the daily mail service was begun and has been continued since, despite the rural routes and the nearness of Bloomsburg.

The first justice of the peace in the township after the formation of the county was Henry Ohl, the Revolutionary soldier from New Jersey. Jacob Harris served as the first justice in Buckhorn, holding office for twenty-one years. His successor was N. P. Moore, the village blacksmith, who also served the public for many years.

Buckhorn now boasts a fine hall, built by Hemlock Grange in 1914 and dedicated with appropriate ceremonies on June 27th of that year. The Grange has a large membership in this township.

SCHOOLS

The first school in the township was opened in 1801 in a dwelling on the road to Frosty valley, a Mr. Davidson being the first teacher. Another was soon thereafter opened by Thomas Vanderslice near Little Fishing creek, and a third in the Liebenthal near the limits of the northern end of the township. The latter became a resort for the entire neighborhood as a place for singing schools and social gatherings. Other teachers of the early days were Henry Ohl, Jacob Wintersteen and Charles Fortner.

At present there are eight school buildings, attended by 123 scholars, in the township. The neat brick high school at Buckhorn was built in 1905, the school directors at that time being: I. N. Maust, E. R. Kester, S. M. Girton, W. H. McCarthy, E. Beagle, H. Hartman. The present school directors of Hemlock township are C. F. Girton, H. J. Traub, H. E. Jones, James Gulliver, E. R. Kester. Maurice J. Girton is the principal of the high school at Buckhorn at the present writing.

MEDICAL

The first resident physician in Buckhorn was Dr. Hugh W. McReynolds, who served the residents of the entire township from 1851 to 1876. His successors have been Drs. Stiles, Christian Lenker and J. R. Montgomery. Dr. Montgomery moved to Bloomsburg in 1904, and since that time Buckhorn has been without a local physician.

RELIGIOUS

The spot where the Vanderslice cemetery is now located, near the banks of Little Fishing creek, was at one time the site of a combination school and church, used by the Lutherans. Here Rev. John P. Heister preached, and Squire Ohl taught an English and German school. This church had passed out of existence and even memory by 1868.

The first religious services in the Hemlock region were held by Rev. Frederick Plitt, a Lutheran minister who came with the early settlers. The Revs. Ball, Frey, Weaver and Oyer also occasionally held services in private homes in this section. The first church building was a union edifice, dedicated by the Methodists in 1848 and located at Buckhorn, on a lot of ground owned by John McReynolds. Immediately after its erection services were alternately held by Revs. Funk, Price and Consor, of the German Reformed, Evangelical and Methodist denominations.

The Methodists were supplied regularly by Revs. Hartman, Tannehill, Buckingham, Gearhart, Ross, Bolton, Warren, McClure, W. H. Tubbs, Chilcoat, Bowman, Brittain, Ale, Savage, T. Clees and J. F. Brown. The present pastor is Rev. George Martin.

The old Methodist church, having seen its best days, was torn down in 1868 and the following year the present imposing two-story brick building was erected. The edifice has a bell and tower and cost $7,000. The trustees at that date were Thomas J. Vanderslice, John Appleman, Jacob Reichert, John Kistler. A few years later a fine parsonage was built near by.

For a time after the erection of the new

church in 1848 the only denomination which had regular services was the Methodist, the Lutherans being occasionally served by Revs. Ball and Weaver. The latter's first regular pastor was Rev. Mr. Frey, who was succeeded by Rev. William J. Eyer. The latter succeeded in adding a large number of members to the congregation, and in the spring of 1860 an organization was effected with a membership of sixty-three. During the Civil war the services were discontinued, but in 1867 Rev. J. M. Rice came to the field, his charge including the Espy and Millertown Churches. A reorganization was effected by the election of James Emmitt and Peter Werkheiser as elders, and George Wenner and John H. Miller as deacons.

"Christ's Evangelical Lutheran Congregation of Buckhorn" then became a part of the Espy charge, and the people took steps to support a regular pastor.

In 1867 a building committee consisting of James Emmitt, Peter Werkheiser, John H. Miller, Reuben Bomboy and George Russell was appointed, and on Nov. 25, 1869, the present brick building was dedicated by Rev. E. A. Sharretts. The cost was about $5,000, all of which was settled for in a short time.

After Rev. Mr. Rice the congregation was supplied occasionally by Rev. B. F. Alleman, of St. Matthew's Church, Bloomsburg, and Rev. Henry C. Heathcox, a student at Selinsgrove. In 1872 the Espy charge, composed of St. John's, Espy; Canby, at Millertown; Christ's, Buckhorn; and St. Peter's, New Columbia, called Rev. J. M. Reimensnyder to be their regular pastor. In March, 1875, he resigned and the church was without a pastor for two years. Then Rev. William Kelley accepted the charge for a year. The next pastor was Rev. E. A. Sharretts, who remained eight years. Successive pastors have been Revs. M. O. T. Sahm, A. R. Glaze, Charles W. Sechrist, Peter B. Fassold, H. W. Hilbish, W. J. Wagner, G. D. Strail and the present pastor, Rev. E. A. Chamberlin.

The parsonage, purchased from G. W. Hartman and remodeled in 1894, is occupied by the pastor, whose charge also includes the churches at New Columbia and Frosty Valley, Montour county, and Canby and Mordansville, Columbia county.

POPULATION

The population of Hemlock township in 1820 was 1,464; in 1830, 1,681; in 1840, 957; in 1850, 1,087; in 1860, 1,037; in 1870, 1,170; in 1880, 1,080; in 1890, 946; in 1900, 927; in 1910, 898.

CHAPTER XXVII

JACKSON TOWNSHIP

The first division of Greenwood and Sugarloaf townships was made in 1838, when Jackson township was formed from portions of both. In 1840 the section taken from Sugarloaf was returned and the present limits were defined. The whole of the area of this township was at first owned by the Asylum Land Company, a syndicate of land speculators whose actions prevented an early settlement of their property. The lack of roads and the hilly nature of the country were also important hindrances to settlement.

Jacob Lunger came from Northampton county to this section in 1800 and settled on Green creek. About 1805 Abram Whiteman located at the headwaters of Green creek, four miles from North Mountain. Jonathan Robbins came in 1810 from Sugarloaf, where he had settled in 1795. In 1811 Paul Hess, Levi Priest and George Farver arrived. Others who settled in this section at later dates were the York, Golder, Waldron, Everhart, Campbell and Parker families.

The industries of this township were few and came into being after the opening of the first good road through the country from Unityville to Benton, in 1828. Most of the first industries were small sawmills, as the chief occupation of the pioneers was lumbering. Judge Iram Derr built a sawmill on Little Fishing creek in 1841 and soon the settlement that grew up around it was given his name. His son, Andrew J. Derr, ran the mill from 1861 until its abandonment in 1874. He was the first postmaster here in 1879.

The first post office in the township was that of *Polkville*, established in 1848 at the home of John P. Hess, near Waller. Mr. Hess was the first official, and the next was Lot Parker, in 1863; in 1866 D. L. Everhart took the office.

For a time it was discontinued, and then re-established at the village, which had changed in name from Polkville to *Waller,* as it is still known, although the post office is lost to it, being supplanted by rural delivery from Benton. Waller once consisted of a church, used by various denominations, a schoolhouse, a store and a few cottages. This condition remains, with perhaps the exception of a slight reduction in the number of inhabitants. Alfred J. Hess is the storekeeper here.

Derrs is slightly smaller, and has a Baptist church and a school. A general store kept by Charles Robbins, and a chop mill operated by Arthur Cole, are just south of the Jackson township line, in Greenwood township.

RELIGIOUS

The Baptists were the first to visit this township, in 1819. Revs. Joel Rodgers, Elias Dodson, Samuel Chapin, Brookins Potter and Merrit Harrison held monthly services on their tours through this wild region in the years afterward until 1845. John Christian was an early promoter of the cause and attempted to have a church built, but died before he could succeed. In 1852 Revs. A. B. Runyon and F. Langdon held revivals here and their efforts resulted in the erection of a church in 1853 at Derrs. In 1859 the Benton Baptist Church was organized with nineteen members. In 1859 it was disbanded, and in 1869 reorganized, with John R. Davis and Theodore Smith as deacons, and John F. Derr, clerk. Pastors of this church have been: Revs. E. M. Alden, J. Shanafelts, Furman, Zeigler, Stevens, Tustin, Benjamin Shearer, Joseph W. Crawford. Mr. Crawford continued as pastor from 1885 until of late, when regular services ceased. He occasionally serves the pulpit when requested.

The Christian Church of this township was organized in 1858 with eleven members, among them being Luther German, Iram Derr, Thomas W. Young, Absalom Henry. Pastors have been: Revs. John Sutton, J. J. Harvey, A. Rutan, Edward E. Orvis, Charles S. Long, C. W. Cooper, D. M. Kinter. This congregation is now included in the circuit that covers Benton, Stillwater, Derrs and Cambra. The church was built in 1879 near Derrs, at a cost of $2,500.

The Evangelical denomination had two congregations in this township. The oldest was formed at Waller in 1846 by Revs. James Dunlap and Jeremiah Young. The first class had been formed earlier by Rev. James Seybert and consisted of George Hirleman, Henry Wagner, Michael Remley, David Remley and Frederick Wile. The union church at Waller was built in 1854. The class in the southern part was formed in 1876 with nineteen members. Revs. James T. Shultz and C. D. Moore served the small congregation for a time. Both of these congregations are now under the charge of the pastor at Benton.

SCHOOLS

The schools of this township were few at first. John Denmark opened a school in a log dwelling near the union church at Waller in the winter of 1821-22. The next year a building was erected here for school purposes. His successors were John Keeler and William Yocum. The first school in the southern part of the township was built in 1825 at Derrs. The different teachers here were Cornelius McEwen, Helen Calvin, Joseph Orwig and Peter Girton. There are now eight schools in the township, taught by the same number of instructors, and attended by 113 scholars.

The school directors of Jackson township are: Jacob Sones, Warren Kline, C. O. Hartman, S. L. Knouse, J. N. Fritz.

POPULATION

The population of Jackson township in 1840 was 265; in 1850, 374; in 1860, 539; in 1870, 565; in 1880, 675; in 1890, 738; in 1900, 700; in 1910, 552.

CHAPTER XXVIII

MADISON TOWNSHIP

This township, the most westerly in Columbia county, is noted as the only one which is partially drained by the headwaters of Chillisquaque creek. The "Divide," a sharp ridge, separates this stream from the waters of Little Fishing creek. At the corner in the northwestern end of Madison township, where Columbia, Lycoming and Montour counties meet, is the site of an old Indian town, and the trail from the West Branch to Nescopeck crossed the "divide" just above the village of Jerseytown.

In the year 1776 the Whitmoyers, Billhimes and Wellivers came to this section from New Jersey. Michael Billhime located on Muddy run, where he built a cabin and cleared six acres of land. Daniel Welliver selected a place on Whetstone run, an affluent of Little Fishing creek. The Whitmoyers settled a short distance west of Jerseytown. When the Indian outrages induced the settlers to take refuge in the forts, the Whitmoyers remained. In March, 1780, some of the men went to a sugar camp, leaving several of the women and a few men at home. A son returning the following morning for a forgotten utensil found the whole family dead and scalped. Fearing for his life he fled to Fort Augusta. The next day a party of rangers returned to the spot and buried the bodies. The graves are on the road from Jerseytown to Washingtonville.

In the autumn of 1780 the Billhimes and Wellivers returned, accompanied by John, Adam and Christopher Welliver, cousins of Daniel. Christopher bought land south of Jerseytown, John located on the site of the devastated home of the Whitmoyers, and Adam occupied the site of Jerseytown. Michael Billhime found his home in the possession of another, and had to clear a new spot, on Spruce run. About this time Joseph Hodge and Peter Brugler also arrived from New Jersey. In 1785 William Pegg (or Pague) settled on the Chillisquaque, two miles southwest of Jerseytown, and three years later Phineas Barber took up a tract on the opposite side of that stream. The following year Hugh Watson located a mile east of the village site, as also did John Funston, and Evan Thomas settled a little west of town. In 1786 Richard Demott located east of Jerseytown. Lewis Schuyler, a Revolutionary soldier, came in 1794, and George Runyon and Jacob Swisher followed soon after. Swisher was the first justice of the peace in the township, having been appointed by Governor Snyder, and holding the office until it became elective some years later. He also started the first tannery. Other settlers were John Smith, James Laird, Thomas Laird, Henry Kitchen and Hugh McCollum.

After the peculiar methods adopted by the land speculators who first controlled the titles to tracts in this county had been aired by those who had suffered from their dishonesty, the former adopted more reasonable methods of sale, and honest settlers came to this section in increasing numbers. By 1817 the growth of population was such as to warrant a separation from the extensive township of Derry. Accordingly the court at Danville ordered the erection of the township of Madison, naming it from the president, who had just completed his second term. Since that time the township has been twice reduced in area for the benefit of other townships.

JERSEYTOWN

The village of Jerseytown, the only one in this township, was developed by the traffic on the stage roads from Danville and Bloomsburg to Muncy. The first store was opened in 1791 by John Funston, and around it the village grew up. It was founded in a somewhat singular manner. Funston and his neighbors were in the habit of sending their wheat and other products to Reading yearly by the former's son, and in return obtaining there a supply of goods for the season. On one trip

Tommy bought six wool hats, and they found such ready sale in the vicinity that the father embarked in the business of supplying the neighbors with goods and thus originated the first store. Conrad Kreamer was his successor, and the first postmaster of the village.

Evan Thomas, son of Evan the pioneer, opened the first blacksmith shop, and later the first hotel, which was afterward run by Andrew Hazlett and A. K. Smith. James N. Miller, late sheriff of Montour county, was successively storekeeper, tanner and hotel proprietor in Jerseytown, before 1867.

The present hotel is operated by S. D. Rimby, who took charge in 1886, and obtained his license in 1893.

The tannery here was opened in 1827 by Jacob McCollum; his son Hugh succeeded him in 1856, and twenty years later E. W. McCollum became proprietor. The last to operate it was Warren McCollum, who sold out in 1903 to the Millville Tanning Company.

In 1868 Jerseytown consisted of the tannery, two stores, forty houses, a church and a schoolhouse. It has scarcely gained in size since that date. The present stores are kept by William E. Kreamer and Harvey L. Gingles, the latter being also the postmaster. The Susquehanna, Bloomsburg & Berwick railroad, now the Pennsylvania, runs through the town, but has not seemingly increased the population to any appreciable extent.

The gristmill at Jerseytown was built by Samuel Farnsworth in 1877, and sold to R. G. Greenly in later years. Mrs. R. G. Greenly, widow of the late operator, has leased the mill to Rohm Brothers, who now run it. The mill is three stories high, 45 by 55 feet, operated by steam, and can produce forty barrels of wheat flour and thirty barrels of buckwheat flour a day. It is strictly modern in its interior equipment.

Mathias Appleman for a time ran a distillery in Jerseytown, the only one in the township, but it soon passed into the realm of forgotten things.

One of the early industries in the township, outside of Jerseytown, was the sawmill, chopmill and fulling mill of James Masters, later operated by his son, David Masters, built in 1791 on the upper part of Spruce run. For a time this was the only carding and fulling mill north of Danville. The sawmill here was operated as late as 1880.

RELIGIOUS

Between the years 1793 and 1800 there was built on the old road from Jerseytown to Millville, two and a half miles from the former place and one mile from the latter, an Episcopal church, the parish name of which seems to have vanished from the recollection of the oldest citizen as early as 1880. It was known as Christ Church, Derry township, Northumberland county, and after the erection of Columbia county came into the township of Madison. The road since then has been changed, so that the site of the old church and the weed-filled cemetery is now (1914) on the farm of Thomas Mordan. The site was donated to Rev. Caleb Hopkins, Jacob Swisher and Mathias Appleman, trustees of the church, by Henry Kitchen, Sr., many years after the church had been built, but no deed for the land was ever executed. The subscription paper was made out to John Funston and Mathias Appleman and was in pounds, shillings and pence, the current money of those days. The subscribers included: Lawrence Miller, William Kitchen, Even Thomas, Jacob Hendershott, Daniel Weliver, Isaac Hendershott, William Laird, Jacob Bodine, Jr., Joseph Haynes, Daniel Dildine, Jr., Samuel Marr (or Mann), Henry Kitchen, Jr., Valentine Christian, Richard Demott, Jesse Hendershott, John Thomas, Jr., Joseph Kitchen, James Dunbarr, Henry Kitchen, Sr., Edward Rorke, Thomas Rorke, John Funston, Ebeneazer Davis, John Hanna, Valentine Woollever, David Woollever, Nathanil Kinney, William Miller, John Allen, Michael Johnston, Joseph Williams, John F. Wollevor, Hugh Watson, Peter Kinney, Jr., John Philips, William Snider, John Sommers, Joseph Robison, Joseph Handeword, Joseph Magill, Jacob Diline, John Moody, John Haynes, John Wilson, Elijah Miller, Philip Philips, Phinehas Barber, Peter Labour, William Brottain, Mathias Woodley, Samuel Wooliver, Jr., John Cox, Joseph Hodage, Richard Kithchen, John Frochey, Jacob Rordene, Jr., Peter Kinney, John Bacman, John Kitchen, John Seed, Ellexander Watson, Samuel Kitchen, Alex Stewart. On the flyleaf of the subscription book the name of Jacob Rordene, Jr., was corrected to Jacob Bowdine, Jr., and another name, William Pagg, added. A page of the book was torn out, so that the complete list will probably never be known. All of the names are given as spelled, some of the members of the same families apparently differing as to the correct way. The total amount of subscriptions is not known, neither is the total collected, but with whatever sum it may have been the trustees, John Funston and Jacob Langs, entered into an agreement, dated Dec. 24, 1796, with John Lee and Jesse Hender-

shott, house joiners, to do certain work on the church by the following March.

Before the work was completed another subscription was taken up, the new signers of this sheet being Samuel Moore, Caleb Hopkins, Jacob Langs, William Aten, William Ikeler, Jacob Wintersteen, Stephen Drake, William Hull, James Cochern, John Butler, William Butler, James Campbell, James Wintersteen, Peter Wintersteen, Frederick Coder, Abraham Shoemaker, Paul Lyde, John Coder, John Wats, William Harris, Elam B. Albertson, Samuel Kennedy, Joseph Sampson, Lawrence Sidrick, Henry Laport, Paul Eicke, Martin Bogart, Andrew Irvine, John Lemons.

The old church was built of very straight, hewn pine logs, and was quite large, with a gallery on three sides. It was chinked between the logs with lime and sand. The pulpit was well built and nicely furnished, and there was a raised sand box in the center of the room for heating purposes, charcoal being the fuel. It is not known when the church was completed, but the last payment was made by Rev. Caleb Hopkins in December, 1798.

The subscription paper refers to the church as Episcopal and "Lutherian," but there are no records of services by the latter denomination, although undoubtedly many of the signers were Lutherans.

Rev. Caleb Hopkins, the first rector, left the church in 1812 and thereafter the services were irregular until 1821, when Rev. Charles Snowden took charge for about a year. After him Rev. James Depuy (or DePue) was rector for two years, followed by Rev. Mr. Carter, who ministered to the people for several years after 1826. He first suggested the removal of the church to Jerseytown, and served in that town after the removal. Then came the last regular rector, Rev. Mr. Fury, and afterwards services were held irregularly by Edwin and Milton Lightner. The last recorded minister was Rev. William H. Bourns, who baptized May 19, 1844, Mathias, son of Esau and Sarah Girton, and Jane, daughter of Phillip and Jane Girton.

By 1829 the old church became dilapidated and it was torn down and another built at Jerseytown, on an acre of ground donated by Jeremiah Welliver and his wife. When the building was erected cannot be definitely decided. It was used intermittently until 1844, when it was abandoned. Conrad Kreamer for a time stored his grain in the building, and in 1877 he conveyed the title to another lot to the Episcopal parish of Bloomsburg, in return for the unlawful use of the old church and lot. Later the old building was torn down. In 1899 the lot was sold.

Many of the early settlers in Madison township were Baptists, among them being the Demotts, Runyons, Hulitts, Hodges, Wellivers and Swishers, so they soon prepared to establish a congregation of that faith in their new home. On Sept. 27, 1817, Elders John Wolverton of Shamokin, Smiley of White Deer township, and Simeon Coombs of Middleboro, Mass., met in the union meetinghouse in Moreland township, Lycoming county, and organized the Little Muncy Baptist Church. This society is one of the oldest in the Northumberland Baptist Association, and at the formation of that body in 1821 the delegates from Madison were Revs. Henry Clark and Silas E. Shepard, and James Moore, Richard Demott, James Hulitt and Powell Bird, lay delegates.

The Madison Baptist church was built in 1845 in the eastern part of the township, near Little Fishing creek. The pastors of the congregation have been: Revs. Henry Clark, J. Green Miles, Joseph B. Morris, Henry Essick, A. B. Runyan, Henry C. Munro, R. M. Hunsicker. This church is now out of use, as the membership has been greatly reduced.

The first Reformed church, called the "Heller" church, was built in 1826 in the southern end of the township, on the stage road to Bloomsburg. Rev. Jacob Dieffenbach organized the congregation, and the attendants came from neighboring townships as well as this one. The second church was built in 1870. Other pastors here were Revs. Daniel S. Tobias, Henry Funk, William Goodrich, and others from Orangeville and Bloomsburg.

The Methodist church at Jerseytown was built in 1832 about a quarter of a mile above the village. In 1900 the old building was removed and a fine structure of native limestone, with a slate roof and bell tower, erected in the heart of the town. The congregation is now served by the pastors from Millville, but four miles distant.

"Vandine" Lutheran Church was organized in 1869 by Rev. George Eicholtz, of Lairdsville, Lycoming county, and the next year a building was erected in the extreme northern part of the township. The successive pastors here have been: Revs. Miller, Bodine, Battersby, Hutchison. The church is now supplied from Buckhorn.

SCHOOLS

The first school in this township was opened at Jerseytown in 1799 by a Mr. Wilson. In

1810 Leonard Kisner opened another in a dwelling on his land, which was taught by Thomas Lane. A third was opened in 1815 near where the Reformed church now stands, in the southern part of the township. A fourth, in the eastern part, near the Baptist church, completes the list of early schools.

At present there are ten schools and the same number of teachers for them in this township, and they are attended by 173 scholars.

The school directors for 1914 are: Jesse Hunselman, J. G. Rishel, S. R. Howell, Cyrus Hartline, Jacob Welliver.

POPULATION

The population of this township in 1820 was 1,330; in 1830, 1,554; in 1840, 1,700; in 1850, 714; in 1860, 1,146; in 1870, 1,090; in 1880, 1,077; in 1890, 1,072; in 1900, 1,025; in 1910, 909.

CHAPTER XXIX

MAIN TOWNSHIP

Previous to 1799 Main township was included in the territory of Catawissa township. For nearly fifty years thereafter part was included in Mifflin township and the balance still remained in Catawissa. In January, 1844, the township was formed with its present boundaries, that on the north being the Susquehanna and the southern limit being defined by the towering height of Catawissa mountain.

Along the river runs a bold hill which hems in the Pennsylvania railroad, giving it scarce room for one track; to the east rises the crest of Nescopeck mountain; to the southwest lies the Catawissa range, and between the two Catawissa creek forces a passage with much violence and many turns of its course. Probably one half of the territory of this division of Columbia county is given up to nature, owing to the abruptness of the hills and valleys.

It was while this region was known as Augusta township and was included in Berks county that the first permanent settlers appeared within its limits. In 1709 Samuel John emigrated from Wales and settled in Uwchland, Chester Co., Pa. His son Samuel removed from there to Exeter, Berks county, and from that place in 1772 his son, Isaac John, with his wife Margaretta came to the valley of Catawissa, having previously purchased three hundred acres of land here. During the summer of 1778 they were twice compelled to leave their farm for fear of Indian depredations, and they endured many other hardships incidental to pioneer life. They occupied a log cabin a story and a half high, the door being in the roof and reached by ladders within and without. It is a well attested fact that a family of ten children was brought up in this humble and scarcely comfortable habitation.

Among those who followed Isaac John and settled farther up the creek were Peter and John Klingaman, both of whom located at the site of Mainville. Jacob Gearhart settled on the hill above, Jacob Bower on a tract nearer the river, and a few others from the lower counties came before 1808, the Reading road through the gap made by Catawissa creek being their route of travel.

INDUSTRIES

The principal industry of this township in the past was the manufacture of iron and its products. In 1815 the first charcoal iron furnace in Columbia county was built south of the site of the present village of Mainville by John Hauck. The advantages of the location were the proximity to the Reading road, the abundance of fuel, and the supply of ore in the bogs of Locust mountain, near where the town of Centralia now stands. Later on some of the ore was obtained from around Light Street. The pig iron was at first sent to Reading to be manufactured, but in a short time Hauck began to cast stoves and plows, many of which are still in existence, one stove in particular serving at this late date to warm the old Quaker meetinghouse at Catawissa.

In 1826 Harley & Evans built a forge on the creek below the furnace, where the Kester mill is now, which was operated by them until 1854, when Rudolph Shuman became owner. From 1863 to 1883 it was operated by C. E. Pennock & Co., of Coatsville. The last one to operate it was Charles Reichart.

One year before he built the furnace John Hauck had taken advantage of the abundant

waterpower to build a mill on the banks of Catawissa creek. In 1831 Abraham Creesmer was the proprietor, and also operated the furnace. The mills on the old site at present are of modern design and are operated by Jeremiah Kester.

The Mainville Roller Mills, of which D. W. Shuman is the proprietor, are located on the creek between the two railroad bridges. The mill was built soon after the Hauck mill, is three stories high and in a good state of preservation. Many additions and improvements have been added in the past years, the roller process superseding the old method of milling in 1885. John M. Nuss & Son operated the mill from 1876 to the date of Shuman's purchase.

Mainville was at one time a thriving village, having the furnace and two mills, the forge, three stores and two hotels. Part of this prosperity came from the building of the Catawissa railroad, between 1832 and 1838. Many parts of the line were graded and the high trestle bridge over the creek and gap between Nescopeck and Catawissa mountains was constructed at a great cost. The work ceased until 1853, when it was resumed, but the entire structure had rotted, necessitating its complete rebuilding. This gave more work for local contractors, and a few years later the Danville, Hazleton & Wilkes-Barre railroad added to the temporary prosperity of the town while in process of construction. Both of these roads now have tall steel bridges across the ravine and creek, the Reading (or Catawissa) railroad structure being directly over the old one, the piers of stone still standing in fair condition, but not supporting the new work in any way.

The "Shuman Hotel" was owned by that family for a century. It is no longer a public house.

The "Mainville Hotel" is an old-fashioned, roomy structure in the lower part of the town and has a reputation for good service and ample accommodations. It has been kept by Boyd R. Yetter for many years. W. M. Longenberger is postmaster, and also has a store here. Another merchant is A. F. Deaner. P. O. S. of A. Camp No. 484 has a fine brick meeting hall here. There is also a new frame high school in the town.

There are but three veterans of the Civil war now living in Mainville: William Utt, Henry Bredbender and Martin Van Buren Kostenbauder.

RELIGIOUS

The oldest religious societies in Main township are the Lutheran and the Reformed. In 1813 they built a log church on the crossroads north of Mainville, calling it Fisher's church, from one of the farmers who donated the ground for the building and cemetery. The second church upon this site was a frame, built in 1833. The third church, still in use, was a brick one, built in 1877. It was badly damaged by a storm in 1896 (the Lutherans had previously sold their share to the Reformed congregation and built a home of their own just north of the town). Frank Shuman donated the land and a frame building was erected in 1888, being dedicated in the following year. The cost was $4,300.

The donors of the ground upon which the successive union churches were built were Henry Fisher, Peter Bowman and John Neuss. The Lutherans organized in 1822 and their pastors to the present time have been: Revs. John Benninger, Jeremiah Schindel, William J. Eyer, W. G. Laitzle, L. Lindenstreuth, J. H. Neiman, W. E. Roney and C. F. Dry. The parish of Mainville now includes the churches of Mifflinville, Mainville and Beaver Valley, Rev. C. F. Dry having charge of them and residing in the parsonage at Mifflinville. The Mainville Church is now called Emmanuel's. The membership is 125 and the Sunday school has forty-five attendants.

The storm or cyclone which struck the union church in 1896 blew in the gable and so damaged it that the congregation had it torn down. The Lutherans having sold their interest in the building, the Reformed congregation sold the remains of the brick church and in 1896 erected a frame church building a short distance north of the site of the old one, at a cost of $2,500.

The membership of this church in 1914 is 138, and there are fifty children in the Sunday school. The present pastor, Rev. R. Ira Gass, resides in Mainville. His predecessors from the first were Revs. A. J. Tobias, A. R. Hottenstein, Philip Steery, G. B. Dechant, Lutin Fetterolf, Charles H. Matchler, J. Alvin Reber, Alfred J. Herman, Frederick A. Cook. The officers of the church are: J. B. Nuss, S. C. Beagle, M. M. Geiger, A. F. Deaner, Charles B. Hawk, Peter Beagle, Henry Whitenite, D. M. Miller.

Prior to 1880 the Methodists held services in the schoolhouse at Mainville and were included in the Mifflinville circuit. In that year a committee was appointed at the second quar-

terly conference of the church to erect a house of worship. John W. Shuman donated the ground and in October, 1881, the work was begun. The building, a frame, was dedicated in 1882, Rev. C. L. Benscoter being pastor at the time. His successors were Revs. John W. Horning and J. K. Deaver. The present pastor, Rev. J. W. McAlarney, resides at Mifflinville, being also pastor of the church at that place.

SCHOOLS

When this township was included in the limits of Catawissa the school children were compelled to attend the "springhouse" school in the western part of that township. About the year 1820 a school was opened by Jacob Gensel in George Fleming's carding mill on Scotch run, southeast of Mainville. In 1824 John Watts opened a school in a log building near the Fisher church. When that church was abandoned for the new one beside it the school was removed to the rejected building, which was fitted up for the purpose and used until the establishment of the public school system. Daniel Krist was another of the teachers in this school.

During the year 1886 five teachers were employed in the schools of this township at an average salary of $30 per month. At present there are six schools in the township, attended by 114 scholars. The rest of the statistics regarding these schools may be found in the chapter on schools of the county. The present school directors are: B. R. Yetter, Miles J. Fisher, D. W. Huntzleman, F. A. Shuman, S. I. Goodman.

POPULATION

The population of Main township in 1850 was 581; in 1860, 529; in 1870, 601; in 1880, 626; in 1890, 595; in 1900, 652; in 1910, 567.

CHAPTER XXX

MIFFLIN TOWNSHIP—MIFFLINVILLE

This township was erected in 1799, during the last term of Thomas Mifflin, one of the signers of the Constitution of the United States, and governor of Pennsylvania from 1788 to 1799. It was one of the two divisions of the county of Columbia at the date of its formation, and was reduced to its present dimensions by the erection of Main and Beaver townships in 1844 and 1845. The northern boundary of this township is the Susquehanna, and the crest of Nescopeck mountain on the south forms a long and complete natural barrier between this and Beaver township.

The date of the first settlement of this section cannot be accurately determined; there were some families here in 1779, one of which was murdered by the Indians, their more fortunate neighbors fleeing across the river to Fort Jenkins for safety. The last Indian tragedy in this section occurred in 1785, when a family of three was murdered on the "Mifflin flats." Their names have never been ascertained.

Among the first settlers of this township was Nicholas Angle (or Engle), who located on Ten-mile run, southwest of the present town of Mifflinville. This run obtained its name from the fact that it marks the ten-mile post on the hill road to Catawissa. Paul Gruver made a settlement at the same time near the base of Nescopeck mountain, and in the same neighborhood Thomas Aten and Jacob Schweppenheiser also located. The latter built the first sawmill in the township on a branch of Ten-mile run. On the ridge above this stream were the Creasys, the Kirkendalls and John and David Brown. John Brown, in 1793, located in the valley of the creek on a tract of four hundred acres, purchased by his father for $12 an acre. This tract included the site of the present gristmill and the Frymire and Snyder farms. Other old families in this section, who came here some time later, were the Koder, Bowman, Kern, Hartzell, Mosteller, Zimmerman and Mensinger families, most of whom were from Berks county.

INDUSTRIES

The second oldest gristmill in the county was built soon after the Wyoming massacre by John Brown, great-grandfather of J. C. Brown, postmaster of Bloomsburg from 1902 to 1914. The mill was operated by a long line of Browns —John, Samuel, William, Freas and John. The present owner is P. A. Fetterolf. This

mill has changed but little since its erection and still has the long wooden flume running from the side of the hill to the second story of the building. At one time a 22-foot overshot wheel operated the machinery, but since 1881 a turbine has furnished the power. The mill is three stories in height, and has three runs of buhrs, with a capacity for grinding one hundred bushels of buckwheat per day. This is now the only mill in the township in regular operation.

Another mill was erected on Ten-mile run in 1869 by George Nungesser, who ran it till 1881, when his son William J. took charge. It is three stories high and 36 by 45 feet in size. The mill about a mile north of this one, on the same stream, was built about the same time by Peter Yohe, father of J. R. Yohe, who also ran a sawmill for a time. Both of these mills were for buckwheat alone. The Yohe mill was burned some years ago. The Nungesser mill is still occasionally operated.

On the eastern border of the town stood the tannery and brickyard of Freeze & Smith, which flourished during the period of the town's prosperity, but are now in a state of dilapidation and disuse. Southeast of town is the large brick plant of the Nanticoke Brick Company, which was built to produce common red brick, but after the discovery of a fine stratum of shale in 1913 the plant was altered to make paving brick. Some of the product has been used on the streets of Bloomsburg and Berwick. There are three kilns in operation.

In 1914 the Creasy Brick Company was chartered by Oden R. Lewis, Samuel W. Gillam, James T. Brennan and James L. Reilly, with a capital of $75,000. They began in that year the erection of a large paving brick plant and acquired leases of the B. D. Freas, Robinholt and George S. Miller farms.

MIFFLINVILLE

This most beautiful and admirably located village was laid out in 1794 by John Kunchel (Kunkle) and William Rittenhouse, on the "flats" almost in the center of the township, upon the banks of the Susquehanna, directly opposite a cleft in the Montour ridge on the northern side of that stream. The original draft of the town's charter described it as "situate on the south side of the river Susquehanna, opposite three islands (now gone) in Catawissa township, Northumberland county (of which it was then a part), about thirty miles above Sunbury, and the same distance below Wilkes-Barre."

The last part of this description reveals the motive of the proprietors in founding the town. The erection of Northumberland county in 1772, and of Luzerne in 1786, with their seats of justice sixty miles apart, made it probable that the formation of a county from adjacent parts of each would eventually be necessary; so these enterprising founders took time by the forelock and built for the future, with the desire of capturing the county seat. This desire, however, failed of accomplishment. At one time it was hoped to secure the location of the Columbia county courthouse here, but it was merely a suggestion of disgruntled politicians and had no effect on the final decision. In 1808 an unsuccessful effort was made to induce the projectors of the Mauch Chunk and Towanda turnpike to locate its course through the town, but the inducements were insufficient. On a later map of this State by Reading Howell this turnpike is traced through Mifflinville (or Mifflinburg, as it was then called). This was but an error of the maker of the map, however.

In laying out the town the founders were most generous in the matter of streets and alleys. Front street was laid out one mile in length and the town plat extended the same distance to the rear. The streets were named in a systematic manner, and a space of great size reserved for the projected courthouse and public square. All of the streets are wide, Market and Third being 132 feet across. Ten corner lots on Fourth street were reserved for houses of worship, the title remaining in the corporation, with a perpetual lease to occupants. Two lots were set aside on Third street for German and English colleges, which failed to materialize.

The first house in the village was built by Peter Yohe, who came from Berks county. It stood on a lot adjoining the present "Creasy Hotel." He must have come from the home county at an early date, as he was obliged the first year to go to Wilkes-Barre for corn, his crop having not yet matured. Other old houses were those of John Reynolds, Christian Kunchel and Michael Wehr, located respectively on Race and Third, Market, between Front and Second, and Front, above Market, streets. Matthias Heller built the first tavern on Front street, to cater to the trade of the river raftsmen. Later another public house was built by Jacob Harman, who opened the first store in the township. The first regular physician to locate in the town was Dr. Clement Millard, of Philadelphia, in 1825.

The first iron plow in the county was brought to Mifflinville by Samuel Smith, who had it made for him in his native city of Baltimore. He located at the eastern edge of the town soon after its founding.

The building of the "North Branch canal" might have greatly helped the town had there been any convenient and rapid method of communication with the opposite shore. For many years ferries had been operated at this point, but the shallow stages of water, alternated by freshets and ice gorges, made the Susquehanna an unreliable means of communication. Efforts were then made to have a bridge erected across the river, but the project failed by a small margin to receive financial backing. This disheartened the proprietors of the village, and they ceased to supervise the affairs of the community. The result was that many lots were occupied without warrant or purchase, and the titles of many at the present time are based solely on "squatter rights." Many of the residents also encroached on the wide streets, alleys and squares, the result being that in many places there was hardly passageway for a single vehicle. The old spirit of civic pride was not lost, however, and in 1835 a meeting of thirty-one citizens was held to discuss the propriety of opening the streets. Capt. S. B. M. Yants was called to the chair, and Benjamin Seidle was appointed secretary. A town committee was elected for six years and empowered to take measures to resurvey the town, rent the public lots and call all necessary meetings of the citizens. This committee consisted of John Keller, S. B. M. Yants, Benjamin Seidle, Samuel Harman and Charles Hess. Though never regarded as a legally constituted body, these town committees were never opposed in their actions.

The work of resurvey was given to Ezra E. Hayhurst and so well did he accomplish the duty that the original plans of the founders were practically duplicated. Thus the village was again given the proud title of chief among the many lovely towns of eastern Pennsylvania. The resurvey was accomplished in but five days.

An old magazine published in 1847 states that "Mifflinburg" then contained about thirty dwellings, several stores and taverns, a Lutheran and a Methodist church. At that period the tanneries were the only industries of the village. With no facilities for transportation until the construction of the North and West Branch railroad, Mifflinville has never offered any inducements for the location of industries, and after that road was built the greater attractions of the larger towns to the east and west diverted any projected manufactories or mills. In 1855 a small powder mill was opened in the town by Matthew Brown and Samuel Snyder, to supply the nearby coal mines. The mill was blown up three days after its opening, but rebuilt and operated as long as the mines were operated in Beaver township.

The station of the Pennsylvania railroad here is called *Creasy*, owing to the similarity of the town's name to another on the same line of railroad. The bridge here was built in 1907 and a description of it will be found in the chapter devoted to bridges and rivers.

There are but three survivors of the Mexican war in Pennsylvania and Mifflinville has the honor of being the home of one of them, John S. Myers, who served as a marine in the bombardment and capture of Vera Cruz in 1847. In 1914 he is ninety-five years old—the oldest man in the town, and one of the liveliest. Post No. 59, G. A. R., of Berwick, has twelve members living at this time in Mifflinville.

The town committee for 1914 consists of Samuel J. Keller and C. Whitney Hess, who hold office indefinitely.

RELIGIOUS

The Lutheran and Reformed congregations were the first to avail themselves of the generous donations of the founders of Mifflinville. In 1809 articles of agreement for the erection of a union church at Race and Third streets were signed. The building was begun the same year, but not completed until 1813. In January, 1882, the union between the two congregations was dissolved, the Lutherans preparing to build a home of their own, the dedication of which took place in December, 1883. This building is the one standing at present opposite the site of the first union church. It was remodeled in 1892 and is now valued at $3,000. The parsonage adjoining is valued at $2,800.

The Lutheran congregation was organized in 1809 as St. John's by Rev. J. P. F. Kramer. Previous to that time the Lutherans had been occasionally served by Rev. Mr. Shelhardt, one of the pioneer pastors of the Susquehanna valley. The successive pastors of this congregation since Kramer have been Revs. Barnitz, Kessler, J. Schindel, Isaiah Bahl, W. B. Fox, S. S. Henry, Thomas Steck, J. P. German, W. E. Roney, and the present incumbent, Rev. C. F. Dry. The membership of the church is

166 and the Sunday school has 128 attendants. Before 1890 the services here were held every four weeks, the German and English languages being used alternately.

For a time after the separation the Reformed congregation worshipped in the old church, calling it St. Matthew's, but in 1887 erected the present building, a frame, similar in design to the brick Lutheran church directly opposite. Among the first pastors of this congregation were Revs. Dieffenbach, Shellhamer, and Hoffman. Following were Revs. A. J. Tobias, A. R. Hottenstine, Philip Steery, G. B. Dechant, Lutin Fetterolf, Charles H. Matchler, J. Alvin Reber, Alfred J. Herman, Frederick A. Cook, and the present pastor, Rev. R. Ira Gass, who took charge June 12, 1910. The present congregation numbers but thirty-eight, and there is no Sunday school.

During the winter of 1859-60 a division of the Lutheran Church in the western part of the State on doctrinal lines caused a like dissension in Mifflinville, and a number of members separated, forming an English Church under the control of the General Synod, the main body being, as now, under the charge of the General Council. The seceding members built a brick church on the public square and were served successively by Revs. E. A. Sharretts, Henry R. Fleck, David Truckenmiller, William E. Krebs, M. V. Shadow and J. E. F. Hassinger. After having been disused for a number of years the church building in 1914 was converted into an amusement hall by the young people of the town, who have repaired and refitted it, with a stage and folding seats.

Methodist services here were first held in the home of Samuel Brown, and when the number of attendants grew too large, in the barn of Henry Bowman. In 1819 Samuel Brown built a small frame house near his private burying ground, for a chapel. It was small in size, and had a gallery around three sides, which could be reached only by a ladder, for the young people. The pulpit resembled a bird's nest and was affixed to the wall some distance above the floor. It was a tight fit for the portly form of Rev. Marmaduke Pearce, who had to ascend to his perch by a small ladder. During the years following 1831 a frame church was built in Mifflinville on the present site and used by the congregation, and in 1861 the present large brick church was erected. Since then it has been improved until its value now is over $4,000. The old "Brown" church was torn down in 1862.

The early pastors of this church were those of the Danville district, and later it was served by those having the different charges and circuits of which mention is made in the chapter on religion. Since 1905 the pastors have been Revs. J. W. Worley, E. J. Symons and the present pastor, Rev. J. W. McAlarney. The present membership of the church is 200, of which sixty-four have been added since Rev. Mr. McAlarney's coming by a revival in 1913. The Sunday school has a membership of 235.

The trustees of the Methodist Church are F. K. Smoyer, R. W. Smith, George B. Keller, S. J. Keller, J. W. Creasy, A. F. Fedder. The stewards are B. E. Ervin, F. K. Smoyer, R. W. Smith, George B. Keller, S. J. Keller, S. E. Ruckle, Rash Wintersteen, Jerd Wintersteen, James Hoglan. The president of the Ladies' Aid Society is Miss Hattie Hutchens, and Robert Miller is president of the Epworth League. The superintendent of the Sunday school is B. E. Ervin.

Zion Evangelical church was at one time located in the southwestern part of the township, near the Yohe mill, but is now gone.

The Hetlerville Lutheran church, about a mile south of Mifflinville, is now out of use, but at one time had a thriving congregation. Mrs. J. Bringenberger keeps the store here.

THE ORPHANAGE

One mile south of Mifflinville on a commanding hill is located the orphanage of the Patriotic Order Sons of America and Patriotic Order of Americans. The building is of concrete block construction, with wide porches, is three stories high, and was dedicated in May, 1909. The orphanage is supported by the camps of the State, Columbia county being one of the strongest in membership of any division of Pennsylvania. The order includes men and women in its ranks, and most of the camps in this county have homes of their own, Camp No. 684 of Mifflinville having a fine two-story brick hall in the heart of the town.

The chief occupation of the Mifflinville town committee is the care of the old cemetery in the center of the town plat, with its roofed-over stone wall and ancient tombstones. The inhabited part of the town is located on two long streets, while the balance of the plat is devoted to truck gardens. The storekeepers of the town are J. R. Berninger, J. W. Creasy, E. R. Eisenhower, P. E. Housenick, W. H. Kelchner, H. G. Miller, George S. Miller. The only hotel is kept by C. M. Creasy, and the barber shop by A. E. Harvey. The village blacksmith is J. H. Bastencheck.

SCHOOLS

In the year 1794 a school was opened by David Jones in a hut among the scrub oak and pine trees below Mifflinville, on the land of Christian Wolf. The alphabet was taught by means of letters inscribed by the teacher on a shingle, there being then no books on school subjects available. Soon after a school building was erected where the Lutheran church now stands. The present schoolhouse is located on the adjoining lot.

At present there are ten schools in this township, with 264 scholars in attendance. The school directors are: Samuel Keller, R. H. Mowery, Harvey Slusser, J. H. Eisenhauer, Aaron Wolf.

POPULATION

The population of Mifflin township in 1820 was 1,492; in 1830, 1,791; in 1840, 2,143; in 1850, 1,024; in 1860, 1,021; in 1870, 1,043; in 1880, 1,038; in 1890, 1,022; in 1900, 1,043; in 1910, 1,142.

CHAPTER XXXI

MONTOUR TOWNSHIP

Bearing the same name as the county beside it, Montour township lies in the sharpest bend of the Susquehanna in its meanderings through Columbia county. The river here has ample reason to bend. In ancient geological years the stream had a straight course through what is now called "Dutch valley" and pursued this way to the vicinity of Danville. But an obstacle was encountered at the site of Rupert in the shape of Fishing creek, which semiannually poured a flood of water and debris into the river at right angles to its course. Ages passed and the mound of gravel slowly choked the river, which in desperation turned to the southward and aided by some upheaval of the strata that cleft a breach in the lofty hill carved a new course, which poured the waters of both streams past Catawissa and diverted the entire flow of the river into a great loop. This "plug" of gravel and sand is plainly seen along the west bank of the creek and forms a high ridge, in which for more than fifty years the surrounding towns have found an inexhaustible supply of building materials.

The bluff below Rupert is an attractive example of stratified rocks and there a complete story of the geology of the county can be read in God's own book. This is one of the scenic spots of the county and is the resort of tourists from all parts of the State.

SETTLEMENT

The first comers to this township were from Berks and Northampton counties and their nationality gave the name to Dutch valley. The Ruperts came first, bringing their wagons and all the household goods by way of the Reading road and Catawissa, ferrying across the river to the spot where *Rupert* stands. Leonard Rupert did not long remain in the first rude cabin of logs he had erected on his arrival, but reached out into the future and built him a home of three rooms in 1788, occupying it for thirty years; it still stands beside the more pretentious "Paxton" home. Rupert had the land from his father-in-law, Michael Bright, who had it from John Spohn, he in turn having obtained his patent from the proprietaries in 1769.

Among those who followed Rupert were the Tucker, Frey, Dietterich, Blecker, Hittle and Leiby families, most of whom went on into Dutch valley, since Rupert's land included all the available soil in the angle of the creek, river and mountain.

This section of the county was at first amply supplied with the news of the outside world, being on the main line between Sunbury and Wilkes-Barre. Travelers took the ferry over Fishing creek and passed west up Dutch valley to the regions of Danville and Sunbury, thus leaving Catawissa to the south. The route to Reading through the latter town also drew travelers across the river ferry to Rupert. Thus the town caught the travelers "going and coming." This stream of traffic was foreseen by Rupert, who opened a tavern here at an early date, and his rooms have held some of the famous men of the different periods since the opening of this region. The first ferry here was established by William Hughes, who was succeeded by a Mr. Clark. Both objected to the toll charged by Rupert for running the ferry on his lands, so Rupert started one of his own, and, of course, soon absorbed the others.

In 1829 the "North Branch" canal was built and for a time affected the traffic of the stage-coach. The work of running the canal along the hills and across the creek was of sufficient magnitude to employ the labors of many men for two years, and of course Rupert profited thereby—that is, the town as well as the man. The opening of the canal caused such a rapid growth of the town and the near country as to cause a congestion in the schools. The people vainly tried to secure adequate schools from the officials of Hemlock township, so in 1837 they separated from the parent division and formed the township of Montour.

In the summer of 1853 the railroad bridge across the river was begun, and in September, 1854, the first train came into Rupert. The Catawissa, Williamsport & Erie Railroad Company opened an office here in that year and Wesley Fleming was appointed the first freight agent at Rupert, retaining the position for fifty years, until retired by the company on a pension. He died about 1908.

For some years the passengers for Bloomsburg took a stage at Rupert for the balance of the journey, but in 1857 the Lackawanna & Bloomsburg road was opened to Rupert and for some months was the southern terminus. Later it was extended to Northumberland. As the only railroad point north of the river Rupert then became a place of importance, although when the first road was opened it was simply a settlement of a few houses. After that time it grew quite rapidly. This came about partly through the advent of many industries, drawn here by the fine shipping facilities.

INDUSTRIES

The first result of the traffic enlargement of Rupert was the establishment, in 1861, by Isaac S. Monroe, a lumberman of Catawissa, of a factory for the manufacture of powder kegs for the Dupont Powder Company, of Wapwallopen, Pa., and Wilmington, Del. In 1866 his son, Washington M. Monroe, was admitted as partner, and in 1879 the death of the father placed the works entirely in the control of the son. The factory turned out ninety thousand 25-pound kegs in a year, valued at $20,000, and gave employment to eleven men. It was located beside the canal locks, over the spillway, from which it took power to run an overshot wheel in summer. In winter, when the canal was emptied, the power came from a steam engine. After many years of success fire destroyed the plant, and it was not rebuilt.

The Susquehanna Slate Company, whose mines were located on Little Fishing creek, had some time before 1871 endeavored to make paint from the refuse of the works. In that year they removed this department to Rupert to avail themselves of the shipping facilities, and the firm of Reay & Drehr took over the work. But ten days had elapsed after the building of the factory here when fire destroyed it. However, it was immediately rebuilt and ran successfully for some years, but the financial depression of 1885 caused it to close, and after selling off the stock on hand the business was discontinued in 1890.

The traffic on the canal and the industries above mentioned caused much transient trade to pass through the town, and this was catered to by the "Rupert House," kept by W. R. Tubbs, and the "Montour Hotel," of which M. Dougherty was the proprietor. The former stood near the railroad depot, and the "Montour Hotel" was located on the canal basin, opposite the coal office of Paxton & Harman. The latter buildings were incinerated in the fire which destroyed the powder keg factory.

Two stores, and a blacksmith shop kept by James Quick, were the limit of the smaller industries in the past as well as the present. Quick has been the village smith for many years.

Besides the establishments already noted, Rupert at the time of its prosperity comprised about twenty-five houses, a store, two hotels, the marble works and the coal office on the canal.

The stores at Rupert are conducted by I. M. Betz, the postmaster, and Arthur Roberts. The "Rupert Hotel" is owned by Harry J. Mensch. A. J. Duck is the local coal dealer, and there is a store at the north end of the Catawissa bridge operated by R. B. Grimes & Co. Rupert is now simply a railroad junction, without industries. In its palmy days Paxton & Harman conducted an extensive wholesale grocery and provision business there.

At the eastern end of the town and in the angle of the roads leading to the old covered bridge across Fishing creek is the home of L. H. Boody, formerly the Paxton residence, an old-fashioned brick building, but supplied with all modern conveniences. It is surrounded by spacious and well kept lawns, dotted with ancient and lofty shade trees and beautified by ornamental plants and flower beds. Beside the dwelling is an ancient log building, the identical one in which Miss Harriet Rupert held the first school. In the corner of the lawn near the creek is a stone and wood springhouse, vine-

draped and venerable, which adds beauty to an already charming ensemble.

Many residents of Bloomsburg now staid and gray recall with pleasure the social fetes that were given in the past by Mr. Lloyd Paxton, sometimes in the mansion and sometimes on the illuminated lawn—all events of delightful memories.

Just across the creek from Rupert and within the boundaries of the town of Bloomsburg, although apparently far from that thriving town, is the "Aqueduct Mill," built by Lloyd Paxton two years before the construction of the canal, and subsequently owned by George W. Keiter, whose death put it upon the market in 1914. This mill has never lacked for waterpower, being fed from a large dam in Fishing creek some distance above. The water is carried under the old canal and operates two turbines of 58 inches diameter each. The head of water is 8½ feet, and the capacity of the mill, which is fitted with the modern roller process, is seventy-five barrels of flour daily.

Near the mill is what is known as the Reuben Hess farm, which was purchased by Mr. Keiter some years ago and now is owned by the Guernseydale Stock and Fruit Farms, a corporation engaged in the dairy business, farming, raising Guernsey cattle and Duroc-Jersey swine, and fruit.

Outside of Rupert there is little to tell of in the township. The iron mines and lime kilns, in the northern part, constituted the only important industry. William Neal & Sons owned them at first. Since the exhaustion of the iron ore the limestone is the only source of revenue from the property. There are a number of other small limekilns in operation along Montour ridge on the farms of the owners.

The "White" mill, near the mouth of Hemlock creek, was built by James Barton, son of Isaiah, about 1842. In its construction were used some of the longest timbers found in any mill in the county. Water was taken from a dam below the tailrace of the "Red" mill to operate two 15-foot overshot wheels. Caleb Barton, brother to James, took charge of this mill in 1882, introduced the roller system and replaced the old wheels with two turbines, of 35 and 45 horsepower. He also changed the name to "Montour Mills." Since his time the mill has been run by Thomas J. Barton, Elisha Drieshbach, George W. Keiter and the present owner, Alfred Girton. Mr. Girton has followed milling all of his life and is constantly making improvements to the plant. In 1914 he placed a concrete wall around the entrance of the race, to prevent danger of washing.

CHURCHES

Religious worship had its inception in the first frame schoolhouse at Rupert, services being held there by pastors of the Bloomsburg churches until 1884. From 1869 to 1872 Revs. Bowersox, Irvin, Shuneberger and Hertz conducted Evangelical services there.

The first Methodist sermon in Rupert was delivered in the home of James Farnsworth by Rev. Mr. Creever, of Bloomsburg, in 1870. In September, 1884, the cornerstone of the Methodist church at Rupert was laid by Rev. G. W. Stevens, pastor at Buckhorn. It was completed in the following winter. It is the only church in the township, and is now served by Rev. George Martin.

Lazarus Lutheran Church, just over the line in Montour county, serves the people of the western part of this township. At present there are no church services held in any part of the township, the nearness of the towns of Catawissa and Bloomsburg rendering the maintenance of local churches difficult.

SCHOOLS

The first school in the township was held in a frame shanty once occupied by the contractors who built the canal. Harriet Rupert was the first teacher here, in 1831, but soon removed her class to a log house on her father's land nearby. Later a schoolhouse was built on the west side of the railroad, on a triangular piece of land donated by Leonard Rupert. The present school building, the third on the site, occupies the old position of the first one built for school purposes exclusively.

At present there are four schoolhouses, housing 122 scholars, in Montour township. One is at Rupert, one at the settlement called "Battletown," and the other two at the eastern and western ends of the Danville road.

The school directors of Montour township are: Frank Hagenbuch, Henry Hummel, Isaac Whitenight, Francis Leiby, William Rechel.

POPULATION

The population of Montour township in 1840 was 809; in 1850, 409; in 1860, 485; in 1870, 624; in 1880, 662; in 1890, 638; in 1900, 618; in 1910, 625.

CHAPTER XXXII

MOUNT PLEASANT TOWNSHIP

In 1818 this township was constructed from portions of Bloom, Greenwood and Fishing-creek townships. It has never been a very important division of the county, although a good farming section. The little villages of Canby, Welliversville and Mordansville have never developed into sufficient size to be classed as towns. The township was noted in the days of settlement of the county for the abundance of timber and the unfailing character of its water supply.

Most of the settlers of this region were of English descent, and natives of New Jersey. They did not come until after the Revolution and the settlement of the Indian troubles. The first to arrive were Peter Eveland and Jacob Force, the former locating near the site of Welliversville, and the latter near the spot where the Kitchen church was later built. Adam Welliver came soon after and settled between these first two arrivals, the spot being afterwards called *Welliversville* in his honor. Frederick Miller, a German from Northampton county, came some years later and settled at the site of *Canby*, the post office established here in 1831 by him bearing at first his name—*Millertown*. This office was for a time discontinued, but revived in 1873 under the name of Canby, from the gallant general whose death occurred in the Civil war. This office is at present replaced by the rural route. A dozen houses, a Lutheran church and a schoolhouse form the town in 1914. The first stone house in the township, built by Philip Kistler, still stands near the village. The present storekeeper is A. M. Shultz.

John Kester located on the hill above Mordansville, where many of his descendants now reside. John Kitchen settled near Welliversville. The Vanderslices, Ikelers, Applemans, Crawfords, Bittenbenders, Whites, Hartzells and Howells were among the later arrivals. George Van operated a small woolen mill for a few years on a run in the eastern edge of the township, and a number of sawmills and lime kilns in the southern portion were the limit of industries, outside of Mordansville, in the early sixties.

MORDANSVILLE

The sawmill of John Mordan, the first built in the early days of settlement, gave this village its name. For a time the place was a thriving spot, due to the woolen mills built here in 1856 by Joseph E. Sands and Thomas Mather. In 1860 Mr. Sands became sole proprietor. At first the farmers brought their wool to the mill to be carded, then spun and wove the cloth at their homes, returning the material to the mill to be fulled and pressed. Later Mr. Sands installed the necessary looms and for many years did a fine trade with the mining regions of the State. In 1881 he died and his son, Charles L. Sands, took charge, introduced improved machinery and increased the capacity of the mills. In 1886 he took into partnership William R. Hagenbuch and M. J. Elder, calling the firm C. L. Sands & Co. In 1898 Mr. Elder retired, and in the year 1905 the mills were burned. They were never rebuilt. The capacity of the mills had grown from 6,000 to 25,000 pounds of wool per year.

Joseph E. Sands established the first store there and was the first postmaster, the office being at first called *Bear Run*.

At present the only industry in the little village is the saw, shingle, planing and chop mill of John V. Kline. It is run by steam.

The old Sands home has been converted into a hotel, operated by Harry W. Johnson. Previous owners of the property were E. B. Hagenbuch and, before him, Joseph E. Sands.

John McCaslin, a native of Missouri, opened a store here in the old Frank Kindt home in 1914. The village blacksmith is R. C. Kindt. There is no post office here, the rural route taking its place. The Susquehanna, Bloomsburg & Berwick railroad (now owned by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company) runs through the village.

CHURCHES

The Methodist churches in this township are located on the old Mount Pleasant road, one in the southern end and the other in the north, near Wellivers. The former is called the "White" church and the latter "Kitchen's" church. Services were held in the schoolhouse and in the home of Harman Kramer until "Kitchen's" church was built in 1859. "White's" church was built in the year 1875. Some of the first members of the latter church were the White, Oman, Shipman, Melick and Hilborn families.

The English Lutheran Church at Canby was organized Nov. 18, 1859, in the Millertown schoolhouse, by Rev. E. A. Sharretts, of Espy. The church building was erected in 1861. It is served by the pastor at Buckhorn, Rev. E. A. Chamberlin.

SCHOOLS

All of the old schoolhouses of this township were located on the Mount Pleasant road. Peter Oman formed the first school in his home and employed a teacher at his own expense, his neighbors' children as well as his own being instructed. The first three schoolhouses were built on the lands of Joseph Gilbert, Aaron Kester and Andrew Crouse. The number of schools at present is eight, with the same number of teachers, and there are 166 scholars in attendance.

The school directors of Mount Pleasant township are: A. B. Kester, F. P. Davis, Calvin Kressler, Charles Mordan, D. F. Fester.

POPULATION

The population of Mount Pleasant township in 1820 was 637; in 1830, 715; in 1840, 609; in 1850, 708; in 1860, 776; in 1870, 750; in 1880, 760; in 1890, 786; in 1900, 722; in 1910, 647. This is a remarkable constant average and evidences the pastoral occupation and contented character of the inhabitants.

CHAPTER XXXIII

ORANGE TOWNSHIP—ORANGEVILLE BOROUGH

This township is the most centrally located of the divisions of Columbia county north of the Susquehanna river and is watered by Fishing creek and its branch, Green creek. Knob mountain rises abruptly on the east of Fishing creek and continues unbroken for many miles to the east. It is one of the highest of the elevations in the county.

Orange was formed in 1840 from portions of Bloom, Fishingcreek and Mount Pleasant townships. Previous to that Bloomsburg was the voting place for the Orange election district, a most inconvenient arrangement.

SETTLEMENT

The earliest mention of this locality concerns a tragic occurrence. The party of Indians who captured Joseph Salmon in the year of 1780 in passing through murdered a family who had settled at the foot of Knob mountain. The rangers who were following them buried the mangled corpses on the east bank of the creek. In 1885 these remains were plowed up in a low spot far from the bank of Fishing creek, the stream having in the interval shifted its channel. Who the family were will never be known, and these brave but unfortunate pioneers will pass into history among the unknown heroes of our country's settlement.

Salmon states that the savages camped at the junction of Green and Fishing creeks, and in the morning two of them left, going towards the east. Some hours later they returned with their blankets filled with lead ore, which they proceeded to melt. This caused later owners of land hereabouts to prospect for lead, but without success. The probability was that the Indians obtained their ore from the hill north of Lime Ridge, where galena is now mined in small quantities.

In 1785 Abram Kline, his wife and family of grown sons came to this section of the county, and for the first year lived in their wagons and tents. The first log house erected by their united efforts stood halfway between Fishing and Green creeks on the land now owned by George Welch. It was in good repair in 1886, but was later torn down. Matthias, Isaac and George Kline built cabins later on the creeks above the one of the father. This family is now one of the largest in the county,

many of the descendants of the pioneers residing on the lands owned by their forefathers. The stone house built by Harman Kline, near Orangeville, in 1826, is still in fine condition.

It was not until 1796 that Abram Kline secured a title to his land. The tract had been surveyed for Hester Barton, who married Paul Zantzinger, and from him the title was secured by Kline. Other owners about this time were George Cutts, William Montgomery, Catherine Razor, Frederick Yuengling and Andrew Krouse. The settlers who followed the Klines and took up these lands were the Whites, Parks and Culps, from New Jersey; and George and Frederick Rantz, James Van Horn, the Netenbachs and the Weremans, from Berks and Northampton counties, Pa. In 1800 Peter Blank and Andrew Larish came from New Jersey, and Samuel Staddon from Lancaster county, Pa. Ludwig Herring and the Vance and Patterson families came some years later.

INDUSTRIES

Before he had been in the county long Abram Kline built a sawmill on Green creek, not far from Laurel hill. It was abandoned after a few years' use and is now completely obliterated. Another mill was built by Henry Geiger in early times on Fishing creek, west of the present town of Orangeville. He sold it in 1822 to Jacob Seidle, and in 1845 Wesley Bowman bought it and completely rebuilt it. His son, Henry, ran it till his death, and it is now in the hands of Benjamin C. Bowman. Three turbines, of 50 horsepower each, operate the modern machinery of this mill, and the product is a fine grade of wheat flour which sells all over the county. The capacity of the mill is fifty barrels of wheat and fifty barrels of buckwheat flour daily.

ORANGEVILLE

This village is one of the most picturesque in the county, and while not possessing any pretentious dwellings, has many attractive and homelike cottages, surrounded by trees and flowers.

The town was laid out by Clemuel G. Ricketts, of Fairfield county, Ohio, who came here in 1822. Noting the advantages of the site for a village, he bought it from Henry Dildine and other heirs of Andrew Dildine and took possession of the house just vacated by Harman Labour. This house and the farmhouse of Abraham Eveland were the only ones on the site of Orangeville at the time. Ricketts straightened the road and sold two lots to Elisha Boone, who at once began the erection of a house and tannery. He bought a stock of goods from an Espy merchant and opened the first store in the town in the same year that it was founded. Ludwig Herring was employed to haul the goods for the store from Philadelphia, yearly.

The third house was built by David Melick, and at once occupied by Philip Snyder and Solomon Siegfried, from Northampton county. On the corner later owned by Alexander B. Stewart, Ricketts built the next house, which was occupied by David Fausey as an inn. A few years later Ricketts built the brick hotel now known as the "Orangeville Hotel." John Unger, who came to Orangeville in 1824, built many of the houses later erected here.

The name of the town was adopted at a town meeting at the suggestion of the proprietor, who said that as many of the residents had come from Orange county, N. Y., and Orange, N. J., it would please them to perpetuate the name. So the town received the name of Orangeville, about 1824.

A. B. Herring, son of Ludwig Herring, built the first gristmill in the town. It was burned in late years, and the site is now occupied by the Conner electric light plant. The Boone tannery was continued for many years. It had a rival in the tannery of Miles A. Williams, built in 1856. Both of these have been long since abandoned. A distillery once occupied the site of the present Methodist church.

One of the first undertaking establishments in the county was opened here in 1853 by Alfred Howell. In 1855 James B. Harman became proprietor and brought to the town the first hearse. He also embarked in the manufacture of furniture. His successor is A. E. Patterson.

Abraham Eveland, son of the first resident on the site of the town, has been engaged in shoemaking here for over twenty-five years. M. S. Hayhurst has been repairing watches and clocks for more than thirty years in Orangeville. His quaint sign has hung from its post for almost that length of time.

The storekeepers in 1914 are B. F. Quick, Jerome B. DeLong, Perry DeLong, G. N. Smith and G. S. Fleckenstine. The village smith is J. C. Smith. The Orangeville Printery is operated by F. M. Bowman, who does a good business, but does not publish a paper.

The old "Centennial Hotel" was last run by H. C. Conner, but its site is now occupied by the Presbyterian church. The "Heckman House" is managed by H. A. Shaffer. The

"Orangeville Hotel" is an old hostelry. It was owned and conducted for many years by Samuel Hagenbuch, and some time after his death was sold by the heirs to C. H. Reice. In 1913 it passed into the hands of James Redline, the present landlord.

The Sterling Shoe Company, owned by A. C. Guinn and Irvin Roeder of Catawissa, was established in Orangeville in 1908 and employed twenty men at one time. The plant was operated by electricity and manufactured children's and misses' shoes. It closed in 1912.

The Conner Implement Works

One of the important manufacturing plants in the county and for years the chief support of the residents of Orangeville was the Conner Agricultural Implement Works, which were burned in June, 1914.

Benjamin Hayhurst began the manufacture of farming implements in his blacksmith shop here and was succeeded in 1853 by William Schuyler, who continued it for twenty years. After passing through several hands the shop was purchased in 1880 by White & Conner, who devoted their time entirely to making wheelbarrows, harrows and bobsleds. In 1896 Mr. Conner assumed full control of the works, and in 1909 he took into partnership his son Gerald.

Mr. Conner bought the water right of the old gristmill on the creek above town, and clearing out the abandoned millrace, constructed a concrete dam across Fishing creek, 212 feet long, built a concrete powerhouse and installed a 75-kilowatt generator, operated by a 55-horsepower turbine. He developed the implement factory to a high degree, putting all of his profits into it in the shape of buildings and machinery. At the time of the fire it consisted of six two-story buildings, housing a planing mill, foundry, machine shop, blacksmith shop and two warehouses. The products of this plant were threshers, fodder cutters, wood saws, springtooth harrows, Scotch harrows, bobsleds and wheelbarrows. About thirty men were employed and the prosperity of the town to a great degree depended on that of the works.

A peevish baby was the cause of its mother awakening and discovering the fire. Mrs. Harry Ebner awoke a little before four one morning in June, 1914, and noticing the blaze roused her brother, Harry Williams. The alarm was given to most of the residents of Orangeville. For a time the bucket brigade had a hard time preventing the total destruction of the town, but strong efforts finally conquered the flames. Four of the buildings, containing all of the machinery except the electric plant, and all of the stock on hand, besides $5,000 worth of lumber, went up in smoke, the total loss being almost $40,000, with but little insurance. The fire was more difficult to fight because of the darkness caused by the breaking of a flywheel in the electric plant the day before. This left the town in darkness, as besides operating his factory Mr. Conner supplied the town with lights.

After the fire Mr. Conner at once cleaned up the debris and erected concrete buildings, establishing the works on a firmer footing than before. His water rights and location are ideal and the workmen are firmly settled in the town, so that rebuilding on the same site was the logical thing, although he received many advantageous offers from other towns.

The petition for the incorporation of Orangeville was presented to the proper court in 1899 and in February of the following year it was made a borough. The election in that month resulted as follows: A. B. Herring, burgess; C. J. Megargell, J. B. Montgomery, C. B. White, J. B. DeLong, G. S. Fleckenstine, R. Fister, J. W. Conner, councilmen; H. J. Conner, J. B. Harman, justices; G. L. Jolly, L. C. Williams, H. B. Low, G. M. D. Herring, E. H. Sloan, school directors; I. K. Dildine, A. W. Eveland, poor overseers. At that time there were about ninety-one freeholders in the new borough.

The present council of Orangeville is composed of: E. W. Coleman, burgess; and O. P. DeLong, A. B. Herring, Joseph Fleckenstine, P. H. Dildine, O. R. Henrie, C. W. Trump, councilmen. E. H. Sloan is justice of the peace.

POPULATION

The population of Orangeville in 1847, according to an old history, was about two hundred persons. At that date there were forty houses in the town, several stores and two taverns. In 1900 the census gave the town 439 inhabitants, and in 1910 one less than 400.

MEDICAL

The physicians who have been settled at Orangeville since its founding have been: Drs. A. P. Stoddard, George L. Jolly, O. A. Megargell, G. E. Fulmer and W. T. Vance. Of these the first two named have practiced here continuously for many years. The latter two are late comers.

POSTAL

The postmasters of Orangeville since the establishment of the office have been as follows: C. G. Ricketts, appointed Feb. 8, 1826; Jacob Bittenbender, March 13, 1830; C. G. Ricketts, Dec. 12, 1832; Emanuel Lazarus, Dec. 12, 1838; Jesse Coleman, Nov. 4, 1847; A. B. Stewart, June 23, 1849; Samuel Achenbach, April 16, 1851; William Fritz, May 6, 1853; Richard Brewer, Nov. 19, 1862; Elizabeth J. Schuyler, May 16, 1864; R. W. Bowman, June 22, 1865; R. J. Millard, Sept. 19, 1866; D. K. Sloane, June 27, 1867; R. W. Bowman, March 17, 1869; Kate Lazarus, Oct. 23, 1871; H. C. Conner, March 6, 1872; Charles W. Low, July 12, 1872; Silas Conner, Jan. 20, 1874; Charles W. Low, March 21, 1877; William Mausteller, April 30, 1885; L. C. Williams, July 9, 1889; John G. Knorr, April 6, 1893; Francis Herring, June 27, 1896; Millard F. Conner, July 11, 1900; Archibald E. Patterson, Feb. 23, 1907. Mr. Patterson is still serving as postmaster in 1914.

SOCIETIES

Mountain Lodge, No. 256, I. O. O. F., has been in existence at Orangeville since Sept. 17, 1847. The officers then were: Abraham Covel, noble grand; George W. Lott, vice grand; Joseph E. Sands, secretary; Elijah G. Ricketts, treasurer.

Oriental Lodge, No. 460, F. & A. M., of Orangeville, was instituted Nov. 12, 1870. The original members were: James B. Harman, Miles A. Williams, Frederick Laubach, John F. Brown, A. H. Megargell, Jeremiah Comstock, Hiram C. Eves, Jacob M. Harman, Nathaniel Spear, John Heacock, Dr. O. A. Megargell, Peter Laubach.

Joseph A. Pealer Post, No. 435, G. A. R., was established at Orangeville May 13, 1893. The present officers are: James F. Trump, commander; O. P. DeLong, adjutant; Abraham W. Eveland, quartermaster; Ranslo Fister, chaplain. The other members are Joseph Fleckenstine, James Ammerman, D. B. Hughes, Samuel Harp, Henry Conner, William Sands, Stewart Henrie, John Goodman.

ORANGEVILLE ACADEMY

The first school in this township was taught in a building on the farm of H. R. Kline, the teachers being Daniel Rake, Philip Doder and Jonathan Colley. In 1820 George Vance came from Bloomsburg and opened a school in a log building on the farm of William DeLong, below Orangeville. He was succeeded by Clemuel G. Ricketts, William Rantz and John Kline. The house was later torn down and another of more substantial character erected on the site of the Kline home in Orangeville. Among the earliest teachers in Orangeville were Abraham Kline, Ira Daniels and Charles Fortner.

The Orangeville Male and Female Academy was incorporated by an act of Assembly dated March 11, 1858. Pursuant to the directions of the charter a board of trustees was elected. This first board consisted of George W. Lott, Samuel Achenbach, Michael C. Vance, James S. Woods, Wesley Bowman, Hiram R. Kline and Edward Lazarus. They appointed Rev. Peter Bergstresser first principal. He prepared a course of study contemplating a period of three years for its completion. On May 1, 1860, the academy was opened in the public school building with thirty-two students. Rev. Mr. Bergstresser continued as principal two terms, when the duties of his pastorate compelled him to relinquish it. At his recommendation John A. Shank, a graduate of Wittenberg College, Springfield, Ohio, was elected his successor. Professor Shank was a fine disciplinarian. He conducted his school on schedule time.

The trustees meanwhile had formed a stock company for the purpose of obtaining funds for the erection of a proper building. This was completed and occupied by Prof. Shank in the autumn of 1861. The attendance was large and the school enjoyed a fair degree of prosperity. At the beginning of the next year, 1862, Rev. H. D. Walker was placed in charge of the academy. Two years later he was called upon to take charge of a number of soldiers' orphans. He rented the academy building and the grounds from the trustees and transformed the institution into a soldiers' orphans' school. He erected a building on a lot adjoining the academy grounds for the occupation of the children. Prior to its completion they were received into private families and every provision for their comfort was made by the citizens of the town. The home was occupied in the spring of 1866. Under the efficient government of the principal and matrons, Mrs. Charles Walker and Priscilla Snyder, the appearance of the orphans was always neat and clean. Subsequently the orphans were removed to another school.

In 1870 Prof. Isaac E. Schoonover became principal of the academy which had now been virtually suspended for six years. He remained in charge of it four and a half years.

Professor Schoonover and wife did excellent work. The school was very prosperous under their administration. They became very much endeared to their pupils and were regarded as true benefactors. During this principalship Miss Mary A. Achenbach taught music.

In 1875 Rev. A. Houtz took charge of the academy and served it nearly two years with Francis Herring and Miss Sadie Spear as his assistant teachers. In 1876 and 1877 it was served by John Aikman and Francis Herring. Rev. C. K. Canfield was principal from 1877 to 1882. Mr. Canfield was a good solicitor and drew students from Bradford county and other distant points. He not only had a large attendance, but maintained a corps of good teachers, among whom were: Mrs. Canfield, Augustus Y. Burgner, Miss Newman, Andrew Y. Husler, G. L. Jolly, Miss Carrie Dicker and a Mr. Harrison. Rev. Mr. Canfield was succeeded by Prof. Francis Heck, 1882 to 1884; Prof. James F. Harkins, 1885-86; L. P. Sterner, 1886-88; W. C. Mauser and C. H. Moore, until 1894. It then ceased to be an academy and was sold to the township for school purposes. When Orangeville became a borough the officials bought the building from the township. The hall is now used for entertainments and the first floor has been repaired and is occupied as a high school.

The school directors of Orangeville are: A. Houtz, Carl Fleckenstine, Clinton Herring, Gerald Conner, Charles H. Dildine.

The school directors of Orange township are: J. A. Kline, J. C. Montgomery, J. P. Houcke, H. J. Hippensteel, B. A. Steiner.

RELIGIOUS

Before the founding of Orangeville the old McHenry church was built two miles west of Orangeville on land given by Andrew Larish in 1800. The church was erected in 1810 and used as a house of worship by the Reformed, Lutheran and Presbyterian congregations for more than a quarter of a century. Edward McHenry came into possession of the farm adjoining in 1828, increased the size of the graveyard and thus had the church named after him. It had been laid out as a cemetery in 1813 by the previous owner, Harmon Faust. Among the pastors who preached in this church were Revs. Baughey and Benninger, of the Lutherans; Dieffenbach, of the Reformed; and Patterson and Hudson, of the Presbyterians. In 1837 the roof of the church collapsed beneath a weight of snow, and soon after the ruins were removed to make way for a schoolhouse.

The three denominations before mentioned in 1839 united in the erection of a union church in Orangeville, at a cost of $1,600. This union church is still the home of the Reformed and Lutheran congregations, but the Presbyterians now have a home of their own.

The Reformed congregation of Orangeville was formerly part of the Bloomsburg charge. When Rev. William Goodrich resigned in 1865 the Orangeville charge, embracing also St. James and Mount Zion, Rev. E. B. Wilson was called to the charge in 1866 at a salary of $500 a year, and served until his death in 1868. For three years after the church was without a pastor and the membership decreased considerably. In 1869 Rev. A. Houtz took charge, and at once the spirit of the congregation revived. He increased the membership and the salary also. The Hidlay congregation was annexed to this charge in 1871. Altogether Mr. Houtz continued to minister to the congregations for forty years, when he resigned, still enjoying the love and respect of the entire community. His ministry was one of devotion to his Master and his people, and during that time the congregations were increased, the church buildings improved and a successful financial system adopted. He still resides in Orangeville, sometimes officiates in one of the pulpits, and is active and vigorous, being at present a member of the school board. Rev. W. S. Gerhard was pastor until succeeded by Rev. A. M. Shaffner, in October, 1914.

The Presbyterian appointment was formerly a station of the old Briarcreek charge. Occasional services were held in the Orangeville schoolhouse by pastors on their way to the McHenry church. When Rev. D. J. Waller became pastor in 1838 regular services began, and in the following year they occupied the union church. The formal organization of the church occurred in 1842, Samuel White, John B. Patterson and John B. Edgar being elected elders. The other members were Sarah White, Ann Charity Patterson, Elizabeth Edgar, Isaac Kline, Mary Kline, John White, Lucy White, Ann Kline, Ruth Dildine, Mary Welsh. The subsequent pastors of this church: Revs. Charles Williamson, George W. Newell, W. P. Teitsworth, Nathaniel Spear, D. J. Waller, Jr., C. K. Canfield, R. H. Davis, James W. Martyn, F. B. Frisbie, J. B. Christ and John W. Kern, the present pastor. The present church was built in 1885 and dedicated the following year. The congregation donated its share in the union

church to the other two denominations which still use it.

The Orangeville Methodist Church was formerly in the Bloomsburg circuit. In 1852 the Orangeville circuit was formed. The first Methodist sermon was preached in Orangeville in 1829 by Rev. James W. Donahay, in the schoolhouse. The first church, a brick building, was erected in 1843, opposite Snyder's mill. In 1881 the present brick church was dedicated, at the corner of Mill and Pine streets. The pastors since organization have been Revs. Albert Hartman, T. O. Clees, E. M. Chilcoat, A. B. Hooven, and others whose names are not available. The present pastor is Rev. Ariel R. Turner. The membership in his three charges is 268, Sunday schools, 257; and the value of the church properties is $12,800, besides the parsonage, $1,000. During the pastorate of Rev. T. O. Clees the frame church at the McHenry appointment, now "White's Chapel," was built.

The Orangeville Lutheran charge was organized in 1857 by Rev. P. Bergstresser, and included Orangeville, Zion's, Rohrsburg and Briarcreek.

CHAPTER XXXIV

PINE TOWNSHIP

The natural beauty of the mountain scenery of this township may attract the tourist now that good roads have been built within its limits, but the absence of the latter and the rugged appearance of the country were deterrents to the original settlers of Columbia county. Thereby the settlement of Pine township was postponed for some years after the filling up of the other townships, and the increase of population after a few venturesome hunters entered this wilderness of forest and hills, was slow and irregular.

Pine township was formed in 1853, and had previously been included within the confines of Derry township, Northumberland county, and Madison township, Columbia county. Most of the land was owned by the Asylum Land Company, and their untrustworthy methods held many a substantial settler from entering this region.

Peter Brugler, a hunter from New Jersey, was the first to come to this corner of the county, and he lived for many years upon the proceeds of the chase, as the region abounded in deer, bear and other game.

INDUSTRIES

Many shingle makers came to Pine township, but none of them were permanent settlers. Jerry Lyon came in 1796 from New Jersey to Greenwood, where he remained six years, and then crossing the Muncy hills made the first permanent improvement in the township, on land now occupied by his descendants and those of Jeremiah Fowler, to whom the land had been surveyed. He was soon followed by David Hamilton and Daniel Whipple, who settled some distance above Sereno. Joshua and Samuel Davis next arrived and built the first sawmill on the site of that of Edward Ritchie at Sereno, now in ruins. Later John Thomas built another sawmill on Little Fishing creek, north of the first. This was afterwards run by Jacob Christian. For many years these two mills did all the work for that end of the county, the timber being hauled to the Susquehanna and rafted down that river. In 1835 Richard Greenly built the sawmill on Wolfhouse run, and in June, 1836, a cloudburst destroyed the mill, dam, house and barns. It was not till 1841 that he returned here and rebuilt his devastated property. J. L. Eves was the last owner. The Benfield sawmill at Sereno was built in 1853, as also those of Zebulon Robbins and Henry Battin in other parts of the township. After this date a great number of small sawmills arose at various points, consummated their purpose and sank into ruin. To enumerate them would be wasteful of space. The tannery at Sereno was for a time of some consequence. It was operated by Edward Ritchie in connection with his sawmill, from 1837 to 1872.

Sereno post office was established in 1853, with John Starr as the official. The village had for a time been called Warnersville. Frank P. Masters was the postmaster in 1861. His father, James Masters, was his predecessor and the first schoolmaster in the township, in 1830.

Talmar, a village in the northern part of the township, consists of a store kept by H.

R. Getty, a schoolhouse, church and a few dwellings. There are no industries.

Pine Summit, in the western part of the township, was the most pretentious of the villages here. The first merchant there was R. W. Lyons, who was also the first postmaster, continuing in office from 1866 to 1889. The present storekeeper is W. C. Swartz. Simon Whitmoyer opened the first blacksmith shop. His modern successor is H. D. Neupher. The most important industry here was the distillery of J. R. Fowler, operated from 1880 to 1883. Although it made a fine quality of goods, it was too far from railroads to be a success. The last owner in 1910 was James C. Houghton. It is now closed down. The townspeople are served in a mercantile way through the tradesmen of Millville.

CHURCHES

St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church was organized in 1879 by Rev. N. A. Whitman. His successor, Rev. O. D. S. Marcley, dedicated the first church building in 1880. The officers of the congregation at this time were John Bruner, P. W. Sones, Samuel Eckman and A. E. Girton. Soon after this the congregation had a disruption and disbanded. The church is now occupied by the Evangelical congregation and is regularly served by the pastor from Unityville.

The Methodist Church in the extreme northern part of the township was built on land donated by Thomas Faus, and has since borne his name. It is a fine frame building and is served from Millville, the congregation being under the charge of the pastors of that place.

SCHOOLS—POPULATION

There are eight schools in the township at present, taught by the same number of teachers, male and female being equally divided, and there are 215 scholars in attendance.

The school directors are: John Gardner, Erastus Kline, H. P. Shaner, James Clemmens, L. G. Shultz.

The population of Pine township in 1860 was 555; in 1870, 760; in 1880, 911; in 1890, 965; in 1900, 976; in 1910, 834.

Iola Lodge, No. 711, F. & A. M., was removed to Pine Summit in 1881 under special dispensation, and has been defunct for thirty years.

CHAPTER XXXV

ROARINGCREEK TOWNSHIP

This is the third township formed from Catawissa in 1832, and then embraced all of Locust, Cleveland and Conyngham townships, but at various periods since it has been shorn of territory until it finally reached its present dimensions. Catawissa mountain on the eastern boundary forms a natural barrier between it and Schuylkill county, while on the south a spur of Little mountain and several hills break up the landscape into picturesque beauty. This township is entirely agricultural, but the broken character of the land is such as to interfere greatly with farming operations. The name of Roaringcreek is now hardly applicable, as since the year 1850, when Montour county was formed, most of the territory through which Roaring creek meanders has been taken from the township. The Indians gave the name of Popemetung to this creek.

Among the first persons who came to this section were Samuel Hunter and Bezaliel Hayhurst. The former secured a patent in 1774 for a tract known as the Trout Springs farm, southeast of Mill Grove. Alexander Hunter succeeded to the farm after his father's death in 1784, and from him it passed into the hands of George Randall, then into the possession of Abram Whitner, his son John, and his descendants. Other later settlers in this township were Samuel and Anthony Morris, Hugh and Michael Hughes, Francis and Barbara Artilla, Henry Hartzel, Andrew Helwig, John Hemminger, John Harmon, George Groh, George Duval, Stephen Peabody, George Dewees.

Adam Zantzinger settled on Mill creek in 1784, and others who resided in that section were Jonathan Pearson, Bartholomew Wambach, and the Wilsons and Robinsons. The mountain lands above Mill creek were owned by Christian Immel, Peter Minnich, Frederick Wagoner, William Lamon, Christian Shultz. The best farming land in the township came at first into the hands of Matthew McGlath, Charles Truckenmiller, John McKay, Jacob

Shakespeare and Thomas Fisher. Most of these persons were Quakers who later removed to points farther west, being followed by distinctively German settlers, among the latter being the Rarigs, Kunkels, Driesbachs, Houcks, Holstines, Kreishers and Longenbergers.

INDUSTRIES

The road to Reading runs directly through this township from northwest to southeast, with a branch in the central part towards Hazleton, over which a large traffic was done in the era of settlement and development. This road was used for a time after its improvement in 1812 as a route for stagecoaches, but a few years later the Reading road through Locust township drew all of the trade from this section.

The first mill in this township was erected about the year 1816 by James Hibbs at the site of *Mill Grove,* which is now just on the border line between Locust and Roaringcreek townships. Hibbs also bought from John Nixon and Alexander Foster, two merchants of Philadelphia, a tract of land, having as his partner Joseph Hampton. The mill was replaced by the one built by Judah Cherrington in 1856. Peter Swank was the next owner, followed by J. W. Hibbs and David Long. It is now in the possession of the Cherrington family. Another mill was built on Mill creek, some years after the Hibbs mill, by Abner Hampton. This later came into the possession of William Heupka, who rebuilt it. Its last operator was John Mourey.

A few houses were built around the Hibbs mill and eventually the village of Mill Grove was established. Judah Cherrington opened the first store there in 1859, and his son, O. W. Cherrington, was the first postmaster, in 1886. A. E. Cherrington is the present successor of the storekeepers and postmasters of the past.

SCHOOLS

The first school in this township was opened in 1816 in the home of Mahlon Hibbs, at Mill Grove, and was taught by Joseph Stokes. It was a subscription school, and ran for two sessions. It was reopened in 1821 by Charles Breech, who was followed by David Chase.

The Cherrington family has for years been connected closely with the interests of this township, particularly the schools. Samuel Cherrington was a locally famous millwright, having built most of the gristmills in this and neighboring townships. He found his growing family in need of schooling and sent to Berks county for his father, who had taught schools there for thirty-six years. Thomas Cherrington, the father, opened his school in 1817 and taught it for four years, being then succeeded by his son Samuel. Thomas Cherrington was a mathematician of no mean attainments, and his descendants have in their possession a manuscript treatise on mathematics by him that gives evidence of much knowledge of the subject.

The first schoolhouse in this township was built in 1830 near Mill Grove. For twenty-three years this building was the home of the Methodist denomination. At present there are five schools, attended by ninety-five scholars, in the township.

The school directors of Roaringcreek township are: Owen Hughes, Ira Cherrington, William Berninger, John Feese, William Hoffman.

POPULATION

The population of Roaringcreek township in 1840 was 1,842; in 1850, after the formation of Montour county and the consequent reduction in territory of this township, it was 519; in 1860, 509; in 1870, 485; in 1880, 533; in 1890, 580; in 1900, 631; in 1910, 569.

CHURCHES

The first religious denomination to form a congregation here were the Methodists, who began to meet at the home of John Yocum, north of Mill Grove. Mrs. Yocum had been a MacIntyre previous to her marriage and her father was one of the founders of Methodism in Catawissa township. After the building of the schoolhouse meetings were held there regularly until 1853, when the church building a short distance north of Mill Grove was erected. The trustees at that time were William Yocum, David Case, J. J. Thomas, William Rhoads. The first members were Phoebe Dyer, J. J. Thomas, Joseph Yocum, Jesse Yocum, Ezra Yocum, Samuel Horn. The pastors who served this congregation in the first years of its existence were Revs. Black, Tague, Mendenhall, Haughawaut, Gearhart, Cleese, Savage, Brown, Guilden. This church has been a charge under its own pastors for a number of years. The present pastor is Rev. John H. Greenwalt.

In 1873 William Yeager offered $100 and

an acre of ground to any denomination which would build a church on his land. This offer was accepted two years later by Rev. M. P. Saunders, of the United Brethren Church, who held a meeting here and converted fourteen persons.

The Freewill congregation was organized and the present church completed in 1876. The membership was then increased to sixty and has continued near that figure ever since. Successive pastors were Revs. S. R. Kramer, H. S. Gable, J. G. M. Herrold. The present pastor is Rev. B. F. Goodman. The church was burned down in the fall of 1914.

CHAPTER XXXVI

SCOTT TOWNSHIP

This division of Columbia county was formed in 1853 from Bloom township and named for George Scott, then entering upon his second term as representative in the State Legislature from the district embracing Columbia and Montour counties.

The early settlers of this section were chiefly of English origin and came from New Jersey. Peter Melick came in 1774 and farmed near Espy. He served in the Continental army and spent the winter of 1776-77 at Valley Forge. He returned home in 1778 to defend his home on the outbreak of the Indians, who burned the house on Sept. 17th of that year. He and his family managed to escape to Fort Wheeler, on Fishing creek, near the site of the present paper mills, near Light Street.

Henry McHenry, a private soldier who had been stationed at Fort Wheeler, settled at the site of Light Street in 1779. He put in a crop of potatoes, but the yield was poor and the family suffered from hunger during the following winter.

Levi Aikman settled at Briar creek in 1778. His descendants still occupy his lands. Zebreth Brittain came to this section in 1782, but died before making a settlement; his wife and children remained. John Bright and Alem Marr settled near the Brittains. Others of the earlier families to settle in Scott township were the Henries, Seidles, Webbs, Crevelings and Boones.

The fertility of the soil of the township may be judged from the fact that every acre not occupied by a home is cultivated and produces abundantly. But the chief wealth in the past has come from the iron ore in Montour ridge. The first mines were opened on the land of Samuel Melick by Rodman, Morgan & Fisher, the ore being hauled to Espy and forwarded to the furnaces at Bloomsburg by way of the canal. The McDowell and Ent furnaces at Light Street for a time used the ore, but did not prove paying propositions.

Between 1780 and 1850 the fisheries of the Susquehanna were of great value to the people of Scott township, the industry bringing many traders to this region. The good points on the river were preempted by different persons and bore their names. From the mouth of Fishing creek to the rapids at Mifflinville they were known as the Boone, McClure, Kinney, Hendershott, Kuders, Whitner, Creveling, Webb and Miller fisheries. Most kinds of fish then caught are not now found here, the first to succumb to the incessant inroads of the wasteful fishermen being the shad, gar, salmon and rockfish. The season began in March and ended in June, a law prohibiting fishing on Thursdays to give the fish a chance to get to headwaters. Two hauls of the seines were made in a day, the nets being about four hundred yards in length and five yards in depth, with meshes two inches square. Seven men handled the seine, four men handled the oars of the flatboats, one man in the stern paid out the seine, while two men on shore held the land end. At the Webb fishery 9,000 fish were caught at one cast in 1830. The price of shad in 1800 was $6 per hundred and in 1830 had risen to double that amount. People came to the river from all points to buy fish, bringing in exchange corn, meat, cider, whiskey, etc., creating a steady and remunerative traffic. But this industry was destroyed by the ruinous methods of the fishermen and at present it is a serious offense to cast a seine into the river, even if there were fish to be caught. During the season in which line and hook fishing is allowed a few fortunate persons land a trout or a bass and perhaps a few of the other almost extinct fish, but the day of the fisheries has gone, never to return.

LIGHT STREET

This neat and homelike village, a short distance north of the Susquehanna and northeast of Bloomsburg, is now merely a place of residence for retired farmers and a few storekeepers who cater to their wants. At one time it was a town of some pretensions.

The plot of the town of *Williamsburg* was laid out in 1817 by Philip Seidle and in 1821 the residents were John Hazlett, Uzal Hopkins, William McCarthy, James McCarthy, George Zeigler and a Mr. Lake. Half a mile south were the blacksmith shop of Robert Gardner and the farmhouse of John Deaker.

The upper gristmill was built in 1823 by McDowell & Millard, and here Gen. Matthew McDowell later established the first post office under his own name. This mill was rebuilt in 1868 by Peter Ent. It is now operated by Harry Heacock with the modern roller process. The lower gristmill was built in 1825 by Samuel L. Bettle, was later owned by Kelchner & Son and is now operated by W. H. Greenley & Son. It also is a modern mill. Both of these mills are operated by waterpower from Fishing creek. Each mill had a distillery beside it.

Two iron furnaces were located in the past at Light Street. One at the upper end, above the mill, was built by McDowell in 1845, soon after the construction of the mill. It was a charcoal furnace, and was operated later for some years by Peter Ent, and after him his son Wellington ran it till 1868 and then abandoned the work. The lower furnace was owned and run by Bettle, and stood just above his mill.

Rev. Marmaduke Pearce, a Methodist clergyman, came to Light Street about 1844 and became the owner of the lower mill. He found the walk to the post office at the upper mill too far and took steps to remedy this by applying for the post office. When his object was attained he changed the name of the place to Light Street, from the fact that he had lived on a street of that name in his native city of Baltimore. Soon after the two settlements came to be one long village and so remain to this day.

At one time a tannery was operated in the town by J. W. Sankey and later by Charles Rink, but is now closed. Besides the mills the town, with a population of about three hundred, has three churches, a school building and a P. O. S. of A. hall.

William M. Ent, a descendant of Peter Ent, conducts a hardware store in the town. William M. Robbins, the postmaster, is also a furniture dealer, and stores are kept by J. E. White, Franz Crawford and R. W. Ivey. C. F. Jackson, barber, R. M. Kester, butcher, and Grant Drake, blacksmith, constitute the rest of the commercial men of the town.

The largest house in Light Street is the old tavern, now a private residence, built by Peter Shook about 1865. He owned considerable land in the village and built the tavern himself, burning the brick on his farm near the creek. Owing to opposition from the neighbors he lost his liquor license some years later, sold out and moved away. His property was sold to various parties, but in 1914 all of the various parcels have come into the hands of Harvey Hutzell, thus again vesting the ownership in one person.

The "United States Hotel" was opened in the early sixties by Philip G. Keller, who rebuilt a private residence for the purpose, adding a large hall on the third story. This was then the only hall in the town and a popular resort for the young people. William B. Goodheart was the next owner, and Mr. Spearing the last. When the building was burned a small frame house was erected on the site to retain the license, which was later rescinded.

The remaining veterans of the Civil war in Light Street are John Crawford, Joseph Miller, and Samuel Keller.

PAPER MILL

West of Light Street, on Fishing creek, near the site of Fort Wheeler, is the plant of the Bloomsburg Paper Company. Here a gristmill, three stories high and operated by an overshot wheel, was built by John Barton many years ago. His successor was a man named Phillips, who for a time manufactured buttons from clam shells, but was not successful, finally selling the property to Thomas Trench in 1830. In 1840 the mill was adapted to the manufacture of paper by Thomas Trench, who some years later took his son, C. C. Trench, in partnership with him. The product was used for wrapping purposes. In 1882 James M. Shew bought the factory and began the manufacture of waterproof cartridge paper for the DuPont Powder Company, of Wilmington, Del. He later took his son-in-law, Robert J. Ruhl, into partnership, and at Mr. Shew's death the property came into the hands of Mr. Ruhl, the present manager.

The plant has thrice been destroyed by fire, first in 1855, when it was rebuilt by the

Trenches, and then in 1903, when it was rebuilt and remodeled by Mr. Shew. The third fire was in 1905, after which the present fine outfit of modern paper machines was installed. The power comes from turbine water wheels and an auxiliary steam plant. Eleven men are employed the year round. The works comprise four brick buildings on a plat of forty-three acres, and are connected by side tracks with the B. & S. and S. B. & B. railroads, which here have a junction point.

ESPY

This place acquired its name from Josiah Espy, who in 1775 bought a tract of three hundred acres from the Penns, which included the present site of the town. Soon afterwards his son George built a two-story log house on a spot about twenty yards from where the canal later ran, and near the center of the present town. He built the house in 1785 and occupied it until 1810, when he removed to Crawford county. In 1800 he laid out the town into lots, which he sold to various persons, all of whom did not occupy them. He gave the name of Liberty to the settlement, but later on the residents adopted his name, which was fixed in 1828 by the establishment of a post office here with that title. At that time there were fourteen log houses and twelve frame dwellings in the place.

Among the first residents of the town were John Edgar, Alexander Thompson, John Kennedy, Samuel McKamey, a Mr. Hinkle, John Haverman, a Mr. Miller and Frederick Worman. The first frame house was built of lumber sawed at the Elias Barton sawmill in Hemlock township and was owned by John Shuman. The first hotel was built about 1805 by John Kennedy, rebuilt in 1853 by Henry Trembly, and at present is owned by Boyd Hartzell as the "Hotel Espy," but has no license. The first brick house was built in 1845 by John Hughes. In 1826 the people of the town were supplied with water from three wells at the hotel and the houses of John Webb and Philip Miller, the latter at the corner of Main and Market streets.

During the early history of the town the bog in the rear between the hills and the settlement was almost impassable, a log bridge called the "Indian Path" being the only method of passage towards Light Street. Over this morass a corduroy road was laid in 1815 by John Hauck to haul ore over from the ridge to his furnace at Mainville. This bog extends from the brook near Almedia to the edge of the corporation line of Bloomsburg and has for years been a waste spot. However, in 1907 a company was formed to exploit the peat deposits and in 1913 was reorganized by the Espy Humus Fertilizer Company, of which Dr. Ira R. Wolfe is president, M. W. Wolfe treasurer and F. E. Lord secretary and manager. The deposits of peat, which are twelve feet in depth, are dug, dried by steam and pulverized, being then shipped to different plants over the Union to be converted into fertilizer by admixture with other materials. Thus a worthless spot has been developed into a source of almost unlimited wealth.

Probably the palmy days of the town of Espy were during the operation of the canal. About 1834 the first boat for use on the canal from this point was made by George and Thomas Webb, and until 1873 canalboating was a prominent industry of Espy townspeople. Boatyards were operated by Barton & Edgar, Kressler & Vansickle, Fowler, Tronsue & McKamey, all of which were later absorbed by the Pennsylvania Canal Company. The latter firm continued to operate their yards until the canal was abandoned, and in 1900 the boatyard was destroyed, together with the Milnes gristmill beside the canal basin.

While the boatyards were in operation there were three planing mills in Espy, two owned by Thomas W. Edgar and one by D. Snyder & Co., respectively. There were also a tannery, a pottery, a distillery, a vinegar factory and a brickyard. All of these have passed into oblivion.

The Atlas Manufacturing Company, for the manufacture of a special design of stepladder, was formed in 1881, by James and William J. McCormick, who ran it till 1884 and then removed to Danville.

The first merchant in Espy was William Mann, who continued in business from 1816 to 1818. Between 1820 and 1850 stores were operated by Worman & Swaby, Miles Bancroft, Cyrus Barton and John Petricken. The volume of business in the town at one time was so great as to support a private bank, of which William Milnes was the owner and John V. Logan cashier. The present storekeepers are: H. C. Ruckle, T. W. Hartman, F. P. Pursel, N. Reichert, K. S. Creasy, W. E. Hummel.

The old planing mill on the line of the Lackawanna road was purchased in 1910 by George B. Markle, of Hazleton, who also owned the John Robinson farm. He spent $50,000 and developed a large poultry business, making a specialty of squabs, hundreds of which he

shipped each week to markets in the East, using the old mill as a cold storage house. The place is called "Uncle John's Farm" and is under the management of George Denby.

The citizens of Espy have always taken pride in the beautifying of the streets of the town. The first residents imported the Lombardy poplar and the weeping willow, while later lot owners have added the maples and other shade trees to the list. Travelers on the electric line of the North Branch Transit Company have ample opportunity to admire the results of the efforts of the citizens to make the town attractive.

The public buildings of Espy consist of a high school, three churches and a frame Odd Fellows hall, which replaced the town hall, burned in 1889. The population of the town is about six hundred.

ALMEDIA

One mile above Espy is the little village of Almedia, once called *Afton*. It contains some neat residences, the stores of C. M. Creveling Company, and Frank White, two churches, a schoolhouse, and the blacksmith shops of W. H. Englehart and William Sneidman. The population is about three hundred persons.

Most of the old lime quarries here were operated by the Creveling family for fifty years, some of them coming into the hands of other parties at different periods. At present there are three plants in active operation near the town. H. N. White has a quarry with two kilns which he is preparing to enlarge. Rhone Trescott operates the plants of the "Silver Spring Quarry Company" with nine kilns and a fine stone crusher for making road ballast. He has the only vein of galena, or lead ore, in the county, but the production is small.

An industry of all these towns along the Susquehanna is that of coal dredging, after the high water has subsided. Most of the residents of the towns depend almost entirely on the anthracite taken from the river bed for their winter fuel. Some of the large steam dredges take from thirty to fifty tons a day from the river.

The Creveling cemetery at Almedia was given to public use by members of that numerous family and is one of the handsomest and best kept burying grounds in the county.

RELIGIOUS

The denominations represented in this township are the Methodist, Lutheran, Presbyterian and Evangelical. The oldest of these is the Methodist at Light Street. At a camp meeting held at Huntington in the autumn of 1819 a number of residents of that town were converted and on returning home were formed into a class by Rev. John Rhoads, then the pastor at Berwick. For eight years the meetings were held at the home of John Brittain, but in 1827 Gen. Daniel Montgomery, of Danville, donated a plot of ground in Light Street to the Methodists and they built a log chapel upon it. The trustees at that time were Paul Freas, John Brittain, John Millard, Samuel Melick and Peter Melick. In 1851 the church was incorporated and a new deed was executed by the Montgomery heirs. That year the log house was razed and a frame building replaced it. Most of the pastors of the church here have been connected with the Orangeville circuit. The present pastor at Orangeville, Rev. A. R. Turner, holds regular weekly services in Light Street.

The Presbyterian Church had but one congregation in the past at Light Street. The church there was built in 1853, but services were irregular and in the later years, after 1883, it has been used as a dwelling.

Methodist services were first held at Espy in 1828 by Rev. Isaac John. In 1833 the famous evangelist, Lorenzo Dow, visited here and preached to a large congregation in the schoolhouse. The services being frequently interrupted by the barking of dogs in an adjoining lot, he announced that he had come to preach to men, not dogs. When a carriage was offered him as a conveyance to Mainville he refused it in favor of a truck wagon. The first church here was built in 1838 and the present one in 1883. The latter was dedicated by Bishop Bowman. The pastor at that time was Rev. H. C. Cheston. His immediate successors were Revs. R. H. Wharton, James Beyer and Richard Mallalieu. The present pastor, Rev. Edmund J. Symons, preaches also at Lime Ridge and Almedia.

From 1851 to 1853 Rev. William Weaver, pastor of the Lutheran Church at Bloomsburg, preached occasionally at Espy, and during that period a congregation was formed from those residents of the town who attended the Bloomsburg church. They were: David Whitman, John Shuman, Samuel Kressler, John Kressler, J. D. Werkheiser, Cyrus Barton, Conrad Bittenbender.

In the summer of 1853 a church was erected and dedicated, Rev. E. A. Sharretts becoming the first pastor. His successors were Revs. J. R. Dimm, D. S. Truckenmiller, J. M. Rice, J.

M. Reimensnyder, William Kelly, E. A. Sharretts, M. O. T. Sahm, A. R. Glaze, C. W. Sechrist, D. E. Rupley, J. J. Minimier, J. H. C. Mansfield, H. E. Harman, L. W. Kline, H. O. Reynolds, and O. E. Sunday, the present pastor.

In 1895 the old church was replaced by a neat frame building, and in 1905 a parsonage was built. The pastors of this church for some years have officiated at the Hidlay and Fowlersville Churches.

The Evangelical societies at Espy, Almedia and Light Street have always been included in the Bloomsburg mission, but were established while this territory was included in the Columbia circuit. During the winter of 1866-67 revival services held by Rev. A. J. Irvine in the Presbyterian Church at Light Street resulted in many conversions and caused the formation of a congregation there. The church here was built in 1869. Almedia became a preaching point in 1866, services being held in the schoolhouse until a church was built in 1872. It was not till 1875 that preaching became established at Espy, and in the following year the church there was built. These churches are under the charge of Rev. John Shambach, of Espy.

The Lutheran church at Almedia was built in 1852. It was in regular use until 1912, when it was damaged by lightning. Since then no regular services have been held therein.

SCHOOLS

The first schoolhouse in Scott township was established at Espy in 1805, the trustees being John Kennedy, John Webb and a Mr. Waters. The building stood at the corner of Market and Main streets and was 20 by 24 feet in dimensions. It had small-paned glass windows, slab benches, writing tables around three sides of the room, and a wood-burning stove completed the furniture.

The second school at Light Street was built on a lot later owned by J. W. Sankey in the extreme lower end of the town, in 1806. In 1814 a third school was opened in a building on one of B. Ammerman's lots, in the upper end of Light Street. The teachers of these schools were George Vance, Joseph Solomon, William Love and John Kennedy.

At present the township supports eight schools, including a high school at Espy, and the average number of scholars in attendance is 188.

The school directors of the township are: I. C. Creveling, A. F. Terwilliger, Austin Ohl, Bruce Sneidman, Joseph Hippensteel.

THE "CREVELING" GRAPE

This famous vine was propagated by Mrs. Charity Creveling, wife of John Creveling, a member of the Society of Friends, at her home near Espy. The vine ran over a large pear tree beside the house, and cuttings from it were sold all over the nation. It is still a popular grape in many parts of the country.

RAISING OSTRICHES IN A COLD CLIMATE

The first and at present the only ostrich farm in a northern latitude is that of the Ostrich Farm & Feather Company, at the edge of the eastern end of Espy. The company was organized in 1910 with W. H. Hile, president; George W. Oster, vice president; James E. Teple, secretary; A. N. Yost, treasurer. All of these gentlemen but Mr. Oster are native sons of Columbia county.

Mr. Hile was led to organize the company by having visited several of the famous ostrich farms in other parts of the world. He procured the first of his stock in Africa and has developed the farm into one of the show places of the State. He also has exhibition yards in Cleveland, Ohio, where forty-four birds are kept. In the Espy farm he has twenty-eight old birds and several young ones. An incubator house, pens, nesting house and factory for the preparation of the feathers are part of the equipment.

Besides ostriches the company breeds Belgian draft horses, thoroughbred Guernsey cattle and Berkshire hogs. They are the first farmers in the county to grow alfalfa successfully, and they have a number of acres of land devoted to grain and forage crops and vegetables. The farm is neatly kept, is located beside the trolley line and is a popular resort for visitors.

"Ostrich farms are found in California, Arizona, Texas, Arkansas, Florida and Pennsylvania. Ten farms have over one hundred birds each, five farms over four hundred birds each and one farm has over two thousand birds. In all, about seventy-five farms in the United States are making a business of ostrich farming. The number of birds on these farms is about seventy-one hundred, of which 5,685 are in Arizona. Approximately forty-nine hundred of all the birds are plucking birds and give on the average one and a quarter pounds of feathers per bird, valued at $20 a pound. Besides this, a pair of breeding birds will easily reach $350 each, and eggs for hatching sell at about $10 apiece. Egg shells find a limited market as curiosities at fifty cents to one dollar each."

CHAPTER XXXVII

SUGARLOAF TOWNSHIP

This township was formed in 1812 from the township of Fishingcreek. The court gave it the name of "Harrison," the change to Sugarloaf being made some time later. The date of this change is not known, but the reason is apparent from the former importance of the maple sugar industry here.

The settlement of this section of Columbia county was made by a family party, represented by John J. Godhard, an Englishman from Delaware. He had one son-in-law, William Hess, and four granddaughters, the wives of Philip Fritz, Christian Laubach, Ezekiel Cole and John Kile. Most of these were farmers and resided on the Delaware near Mr. Godhard. He and his son-in-law and grandsons, together with William Coleman, Matthias Rhone and Benjamin Coleman, all neighbors, came to this section, explored the land thoroughly and decided to buy it. The price they paid made the average $2 an acre.

In the following year—1792—the actual immigration occurred. The large party came by way of the Susquehanna and Lehigh road to Berwick, thence along the river to Bloomsburg, and up Fishing creek to their destination. The tract purchased by William Hess extended from Cole's mills to North mountain. He built his cabin, which has since been destroyed, near a spring on the Laubach farm. The spring is still flowing. His sons, George, John, Andrew, Tobias, Conrad, Frederick, Henry and Jacob, took up their residences along the creek, where many of their descendants still reside. John Kile, Ezekiel Cole and William Hess settled near each other, while Christian Laubach went first to Montour county, in 1797 returning to remain in the section now covered by Sugarloaf.

Philip Fritz followed his relatives here in 1795, settling on the site now called "Fritz Hill," near Central, on land owned at present by Thomas Fritz, one of his descendants. Jonathan Robbins arrived in the same year and located in the southern part of the township. He had brought with him some apple seeds, which he planted, the result being that his children in later years gathered fifteen hundred bushels of apples from one thousand trees. Portions of the orchard are still to be seen in 1914.

Others who became residents of this part of the county in those years were Godfrey Dilts, William Bird, David Harrington, Jacob Harrington, James Seward, Jesse Hartman, James A. Pennington, Ezekiel and William Shultz. The population of Sugarloaf in 1800 consisted almost entirely of the Hess, Kile, Laubach, Robbins and Cole families, and these are still the larger part of the population in 1914.

INDUSTRIES

The first mill in the township was built by Ezekiel Cole in 1802, on the little creek of his name, near its junction with Fishing creek. The generations of Coles who have owned and operated this mill are Ezekiel, Ezekiel, Jr., Alinas and Albert, the latter being the owner in 1914. At the beginning this mill had four runs of stone, but now has only two. The wooden crown and lantern gears are still in use, and one of the old buhrstones, made in Danville at the time the mill was erected, is still in use. The old method of milling is in use, the product being buckwheat flour, cornmeal and chops, from forty to fifty bushels per day being the capacity. A 13-foot overshot wheel of wood furnishes the power, and the mill has never run out of water since its construction.

Many small sawmills were built in the pioneer times of this township, in order to utilize the great supply of timber. Among them were the following mills, which attained more than local fame: Jacob W. Harrington built a sawmill on Cole's creek, in the eastern part of the township, in 1841, which he sold to J. B. Davis in 1866. William Yorks built another mill about that time on a branch of Fishing creek, in the extreme southern part of the

township, and ran it till 1852, when his nephew, Joseph Yorks, purchased it and operated it till 1867. Larish & Roberts, E. Cole and two of the Fritzs also operated sawmills in the period of the industry's palmy days. One of the most noted of the early sawmills was at Paradise, a short distance above the Harrington mill. This was operated until 1875.

Harrington's foundry was established in 1866 by Newton R. Harrington, at *Pioneer Station* on Cole's creek. A sawmill was added in 1882, and the product was plows, sleds, mill gearing, shingles and lumber. This mill is still in operation, but the product is now limited by the exhaustion of the timber. Other modern mills on this stream are the Pennington, Hartman and Howlett sawmills, all of which at one time were of much importance. William Shultz operates the mill at Grassmere Park, on the Bloomsburg & Sullivan railroad.

JAMISON CITY

The completion of the Bloomsburg & Sullivan railroad opened up the territory in the upper end of the county. The terminus of the road in Sugarloaf township was called Jamison City, in honor of Col. B. K. Jamison, of Philadelphia, who aided largely in financing the road. While the road was in process of building A. L. Fritz, Col. James Corcoran and Col. John Jamison purchased three farms about a mile above Central and laid them out in lots, many of which were sold and a number of buildings erected thereon. Soon quite a village grew up, and in 1889 a large sawmill was erected by the Central Pennsylvania Lumber Company. Later a large tannery was put up by Colonel Corcoran, who sold it to Thomas E. Proctor, of Boston. It was subsequently acquired by the Elk Tanning Company. These two plants employed numerous men and attracted a still larger population, composed mostly of lumbermen and tanners and their families. A large general store was opened by Stiltz & Company, and smaller stores and shops rapidly multiplied until the place seemed to justify the name of Jamison City.

The town being situated upon an elevation six hundred feet higher than Bloomsburg, the idea was conceived by a number of citizens of the latter town that the altitude, the cool nights, the many trout pools in the creeks, and the beautiful scenery of mountain and forest, rendered Jamison City an ideal spot for a modern summer resort hotel. So, in 1888, the Manor Rest Inn Company was formed, and upon the hillside above the town was erected a hotel of Swiss design, fully equipped with modern conveniences, and handsomely furnished. The first managers were Stiltz & Company, and the inn was opened in 1890 with a great flourish. For some reason, however, the public did not take sufficient interest in the project to accord it a lucrative patronage and the hopes of the promoters were never realized. Not long after the opening the company was reorganized and the name of the place changed to Proctor Inn, but this had no effect, and finally in 1905 the hotel was closed, the furniture disposed of at public auction, and the building sold to Parvin Kile, who conducted it as a hotel for a short time. He also lost money, and finally sold the building to a party who tore it down and utilized the material for building purposes elsewhere. When a distribution was finally made of the assets of the company the members received about ten cents on the dollar for their investment.

At the time when Jamison City was at the height of its prosperity there were five places where liquor selling was licensed, and but one church and one schoolhouse. In addition to the extensive lumbering operations carried on here, there were camps established at various places where the timber was cut and hauled to the central mill. There it was converted into lumber, the bark being used in the tannery. But it did not take long to work out the available timber and soon there was nothing on which to support the large population. In 1912 the mill was closed down and dismantled, the machinery being sent to other mills belonging to the company. The last carload of lumber, which had been cut some years before, was shipped over the railroad to Bloomsburg in the spring of 1914.

At present the tannery is still in operation, and bids fair to continue for at least five years. The population is so reduced that two stores and one licensed liquor establishment are all that the inhabitants seem to need.

THE COPPER CRAZE

Between 1900 and 1912 considerable excitement was caused in this section of the county by the rumor that there was copper to be found in Sugarloaf township. This was partially caused by the copper craze almost universal over the United States. A company was formed in this county and considerable stock sold. With these proceeds a smelter was erected below Central and operations commenced. Like many another project of the period, the plan proved a failure, as there

was copper to be found in small pockets here and there, but not in paying quantities. After a struggle to make good the property was sold by the sheriff, and to-day there remains only the dilapidated and rotting buildings and the fallen smokestack to mark this grave of high hopes and wasted dollars.

SMALL SETTLEMENTS

During all the period of its known history Sugarloaf has been a popular resort for the hunter and fisherman. In the early days hunting was the chief occupation of many of the settlers, and fishing followed in point of food value. At present the hunting is almost a thing of the past and fishing is rapidly passing away with the depletion of the streams of their finny population. Notwithstanding severe legal penalties dynamiting and seining are practiced by "fish hogs" and the trout and bass are becoming scarce with lamentable rapidity.

Nestled among the towering mountains a short distance above Jamison City, near a clear trout stream, stands an old-fashioned house, with large porches, that for many years was widely known as "Billy Cole's." It was a popular resort for the Bloomsburg people who were fond of fishing in the well stocked mountain streams, and for those who sought rest in the solitude of the forests and hills. It was the home of good cooking, few serving brook trout as well as Mrs. Cole. After her husband's death the place and the fishing privileges were leased to a club for a time, finally passing into the hands of Harry Miller, who carries it on with some of the reflected glory of the past.

Elk Grove is a hamlet located about a mile above Central on the west branch of Fishing creek, and consists of about a dozen dwellings, a store and the "Elk Grove Hotel," kept by J. W. Perry, who has conducted it for many years and built up a deserved reputation for service. The structure is a three-story frame, stands on the site of an old public house once kept by members of the Hess family, and is one of the best appointed rural inns in this section of the State. This spot was long the stopping place for travelers over the Laporte turnpike. During the lumbering boom the village was a scene of some activity. The Pentecost Lumber Company built a railroad to connect with the Bloomsburg & Sullivan road at Central, which passed through the town and for several miles further up the creek. The Pentecost Company was absorbed by the Central Pennsylvania Company and in 1912 the tracks were torn up, the little village relapsing into its former state of repose.

Grassmere Park is a station on the B. & S. road and consists of a store, a sawmill and the verdant resort from which it acquired its name. When the road first opened the park was laid out for the patronage of excursionists. It was fitted with a dancing pavilion, kitchen, booths, tables, swings, etc., and was supplied with water from an excellent spring. For a time it was patronized, but by 1913 it had relapsed into its wild condition of former times.

POST OFFICES

Central post office was established in 1836, under the name of *Campbell,* through the exertions of a doctor of that name. After his removal the office was discontinued until 1850, when Peter Hess was commissioned. Joshua Hess succeeded him in 1861, Henry Hess in 1876 and Elijah Hess in 1886.

Cole's Creek was first known as *Sugarloaf,* and the office of postmaster was held by members of the Cole family until the abandonment of the local delivery. *Guava* was established in 1883, with Andrew Laubach in charge. The only offices in the township now are Cole's Creek, Jamison City and Elk Grove. Other points are served by the rural routes.

SCHOOLS

In the early days subscription schools were in vogue in the township, the first of these being taught by Philip Fritz in a log building which then stood on the site of St. Gabriel's church. The first public schoolhouse was built on West creek. Upon the establishment of the public school system, in 1837, the following were elected directors: John Laubach, William Roberts, Matthias Appleman, Henry Fritz, Samuel Krickbaum and William E. Roberts. Two schools were opened, Hess's and Cole's Creek. In 1885 there were seven schools in the township.

At present there are twelve schools in the township, including a fine high school building, of which A. S. Fritz has been the principal from the beginning. Other statistics may be found in the chapter on schools.

The school directors for 1914 are: George Klinger, Irvin Diltz, William Perry, J. H. VanSickle, William Brink.

RELIGIOUS

Mr. Godhard, the pioneer patriarch of this township, was a member of the Established

Church of England, and his family were attendants in their Delaware home of the Episcopal Church. Thus it was natural that soon after their establishment in this new land they should have arranged to build themselves a religious home. The result was the beginning of the erection of the "Log Church," which for fifty years after this township's settlement was the only one in the northern end of Columbia county. Begun in 1810 and completed in 1812, this church was not dedicated until July 15, 1828, when the Right Rev. Henry M. Onderdonk, bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, performed the ceremony. The names of the members signed to the subscription book in 1812 were as follows: Caleb Hopkins, William Wood, Ezekiel Cole, Matthias Rhone, James Peterman, John Keeler, Philip Fritz, Jacob Gough, Conrad Hess, Henry Fritz, Uriah McHenry, John Kile, William Osborne, George Hess, William Hess, Sr., Daniel Stone, Jacob Hess, John McHenry, Tobias Hess, John Kopsnyder, Andrew Hess, Cornelius Coleman, Frederick Hess, John Roberts, John Hess, Daniel Robbins, Levi Priest, George Rhone, Jonathan Robbins, William Edgar, Benjamin Coleman, Abraham Kline, Sr., Jacob Rine, Conrad Laubach, Peter Yocum, Abraham Whiteman, William Hess, Jr., Samuel Musselman, Paul Hess, Jonathan Robbins, Henry Hess, William Waldron, William Yorks, Christian Pouts, Edward Roberts, Casper Chrisman, Emanuel Whiteman, Daniel McHenry, Jesse Pennington, John Emery, William Wilson, Thomas Miller, Frederick Harp, Benjamin Stackhouse, Silas Jackson, John Whiteman, Jacob Whiteman.

The first church, built of pine logs, had galleries around three sides of the interior. After being occupied for years as a place of worship it was burned in 1876. The ownership was held by the Episcopalians, Lutherans and Presbyterians, jointly, until the fire, and this will explain the presence of the names of members of those different denominations on the subscription list. The present frame church was built in the next year on the site of the old one. The belfry is located in a giant tree directly in front of the church. It was built and the bell hung therein in 1882, during the pastorate of Rev. John P. Rockwell, who lies beside his wife in the rear of the church, outside the main burying ground. The memorial window in this church is a copy of one in Christ Church, Oxford, England, made from a design drawn from memory by Professor Weir, of West Point Military Academy. The communion plate of pewter, as well as the lectern and Bible, have been in use since 1812.

The first wardens of the Episcopal Church were Christian Laubach and James Peterman, and the vestry consisted of William Wilson, Jacob Rine, John Roberts and Matthew Rone. The successive rectors of this church have been: Revs. Caleb Hopkins, William Eldred, Benjamin Hutchins, James DePui, W. H. Bourne, George C. Drake, G. M. Harding, John P. Rockwell. Services were held at various times by the rectors of St. Paul's, Bloomsburg. Rev. C. C. Kelsey, Berwick, is now the visiting rector.

It is interesting to note that the first accessions to the Disciples, or Church of Christ, in Columbia county were made in this township in 1836, when Elders John Ellis, J. J. Harvey and John Sutton held a protracted meeting in the Hess schoolhouse. A church was established at Guava and for a time was prosperous, but is now out of existence.

The Methodist Episcopal faith was established on a secure footing in 1855 by Rev. Elijah Fulmer, who conducted then a revival at the schoolhouse near Central. Ten years later Rev. John A. DeMoyer of Berwick conducted a protracted meeting here and that year a chapel was built and named "Simpson," after the bishop of that period. Later another church was built near what is now Grassmere Park. Both of these churches are served by the pastor of the Jamison City Church, Rev. J. N. Diehl. The Jamison City church was built in 1889. There are 251 Methodist attendants in this township, and the churches are valued at $9,000.

A Presbyterian Church was organized in this township in 1848, but did not thrive and was later removed to Benton.

POPULATION

The population of Sugarloaf township in 1820 was 505; in 1830, 678; in 1840, 943; in 1850, 1,316; in 1860, 752; in 1870, 761; in 1880, 869; in 1890, 1,337; in 1900, 1,376; in 1910, 1,404.

HISTORY OF

MONTOUR COUNTY

CHAPTER I

EARLY HISTORY—COUNTY ORGANIZATION, ETC.

Montour is among the youngest and smallest of the sisterhood of counties in the State of Pennsylvania. It is named in honor of Madame Montour, a character of whom little is known and yet one whose name, in this locality, in the early days, seems to have been a favorite. She is said to have been a white woman by birth and an Indian by adoption and choice. Her maiden name is not given. She seems to have acquired the name of Montour from her Indian husband, Roland Montour, who must have received it from the French settlers in Canada, as his Indian name is unknown.

The Madame was ever friendly to the whites, especially in the meetings of the whites and Indians in forming treaties. The esteem with which in her day she was regarded may be inferred somewhat from the verbal message sent by Governor Gordon by his deputy. He said: "Give kindest regards to Madame Montour and to her estimable husband, and speak to them to the same purpose." Count Zinzendorf speaks in terms of great praise of her in his account of the Indian troubles in the Wyoming. She took an active part in the Treaty of Lancaster in July, 1774. This was a very important agreement with the Six Nations, and it is proper to concede more to Madame Montour in bringing the Indians to agree to it than to anyone else.

In the general history of the two counties, Columbia and Montour (Chapters I, II, III), we have given the early Indian history of this section, as well as the topography and geology of the same. The two parts of this history must necessarily overlap in some slight degree in covering the story of two separate counties that once were one; but we shall avoid repetition as far as it may be possible.

On March 22, 1813, Columbia county was created out of the territory of Northumberland county and the county seat was fixed at Danville. There was some contention about the location of the county seat, as Danville was said to be in an inconvenient place for the majority of the people of the new county, who lived in the north and northeast portions.

The West Branch of the Susquehanna was the original western boundary line between Columbia and Northumberland counties. This included Turbot and Chillisquaque townships, and putting these townships into the new county made it possible to name Danville as the county seat with fairness, as to the accessibility in the lay of the territory to the county town. Afterwards, however, these two townships were reannexed to Northumberland county, leaving Danville considerably to the west of the center of the county. Then at once commenced the agitation by the people of the northern and eastern portions, for the removal of the county seat from Danville to Bloomsburg. The large bulk of the voters lay in the part of the county opposed to Danville. They could outrate the friends of Danville. They would regularly elect the county officers, running the elections almost solely on this issue. But Danville had able and astute

managers, men of powerful influence, and so the contest went on.

Danville, having triumphed over Bloomsburg and Milton in being designated as the county town, found herself confronted with the rather difficult task of providing ways and means to erect the required county buildings, jail and courthouse. Her citizens, as well as all the other people of this portion of the new county, were stirred to energetic action by the fact that they must not allow a loophole for the enemies of Danville, who were alert for any pretext on which to base a removal of the county seat. The new county made an appropriation towards the building of $1,050. The rest of the money was paid by private subscriptions. Three or four subscription papers were circulated early in 1814, two of which are still extant. They were duplicates and read as follows:

> We, the subscribers, promise to pay into Daniel Montgomery, James Maus and Alem Marr, for the purpose of erecting the public buildings in Danville, the county seat for the county of Columbia, the sums respectively annexed to our names; nevertheless, in case the whole subscription be not appropriated for the purpose aforesaid, the subscription of each subscriber shall be refunded in proportion to the sum subscribed.

Here was prudent forethought, indeed, on the part of those old fellows, characteristic of the time and the men, sounding curious to men of this age, when such a thing as expenditures falling short of appropriations is an undreamed of possibility, much less a probability. This was long before the days of graft and political contractors. These were men of sturdy patriotism and unflinching integrity, men who studied the public good and plotted not for private gain. How the politician of today laughs at the thought of the whole sum appropriated not being needed! How he pities the simplicity and honesty of these men of former days! Yet these were the men who wove patriotism, purity, truth and honesty into the fabric of our government and made possible a nation outriding the storms of censure and overcoming the blasts of the dishonesty and corruption of these present days. The hope of today is based upon the deep, firm, broad and unyielding foundation of truth, honesty, promise and endeavor laid by these men in the early days of the nineteenth century.

The principal names to this subscription paper are of sufficient interest to preserve for posterity: Daniel Montgomery, $1,000; William Montgomery, $1,000; Joseph Maus, $100; Thomas Woodside, $100; Phillip Goodman, $100; Alexander Montgomery, $100; James Loughead, $100; John Montgomery, $75; Alem Marr, $50; William Montgomery, $50; David Petrikin, $50; John Deen, $35; Robert McWilliams, $25; John Evans, $25; William Clark, $25; William Mann, $25; Peter Blue, $20; Peter Baldy, $12; David Williams, $10; James Donalson, $10; John Moore, $10; and others, $22—a total of $2,944.

This generous subscription was sufficient encouragement to commence the building of the courthouse. Gen. D. Montgomery made an estimate of the cost, $2,704.96. The committee to receive and disburse the money consisted of General Montgomery, Mr. Marr and Mr. Maus. Messrs. Montgomery and Marr were too deeply engaged in their own affairs to give the matter attention, we are told, so this duty devolved upon Mr. Maus alone. With his wonted energy he entered upon the task, employed workmen, opened stone quarries, brick kilns, purchased timber, hardware, glass, paints and needed materials of all kinds. His only resource for boarding the workmen was to establish a boarding house. In person he collected the subscriptions, superintended the work, paid all bills, and his unremitting energy and toil soon witnessed the triumph of his labors. Of those who worked upon the building the following names are all that can now be recalled: Daniel Cameron, a Scotchman, was a carpenter in charge of that part of the work; Tunis Gearhart, James and Joseph Crosley were stonemasons; William and Gilbert Giberson, brickmasons; the chief plasterer was the jolly Hibernian, Michael Rafferty, whose home was in Danville. Isaac Edgar, assisted by Asher Smith and John Cope, made the brick. The other employees on the building, their particular posts not being known, were John Bryson, John Stricker, Edwin Stocking, Alexander Johnson, Benjamin Garretson, Nehemiah Hand, William Lunger, Peter Watts, Peter Snyder, Frederick Harbolt, James Thomas, William Doak, D. Henderson, B. Long and T. Haller. The total cost of the building was $3,980.80. It was commenced in April, 1815, and completed in September, 1816.

These, our nation builders, were a hardy race, pious—bigots, it may be—austere in their religious tenets and practices; severe of conscience and relentless in the pursuit of sin; and, in order that no sin might escape, punishing even innocent pleasures; splendid types of the church militant, full of the fire of patriotism, devoted to the death to liberty, and

as honest as they were fearless! They ate heavily of a diet that was mostly meat. They were rugged men and women, to whom life and their Christian duties were stern realities. They knew nothing of the refinements and effeminacy of modern times; had these been brought to them, they would have despised them. They had mostly fled from the dire religious persecutions of the old world, had felt the heaviest hand of persecution, the cold dungeon and had approached the stake and the fagot. These they had left behind them to brave the solitudes, the malaria, the wild beasts and vipers, and the yet more deadly tomahawk and scalping knife of the cruel and pitiless savages of the forest. What a school in which to rear this new race of nation builders! Look out over the fair face of the earth to-day and behold what these simple children of the early days have given us, the magnificence and magnitude of their work and the poverty and paucity of the means at their command. No men the world ever possessed had more thoroughly the courage of their convictions. Their faults and frailties "leaned to virtue's side." As severe as they were in their judgments, the same castiron grooves they gave to others, they applied with even less charity to themselves. They came of a race of religious fanatics and martyrs, and the eldest of them were born in Europe when even the most highly civilized portions of the world were in the travail of the ages—the age of iron and blood; an age when shoemakers rose from their benches, tailors from their boards, and coopers dropped their hoops and staves, and unfurled the banner of the Cross; and gathering their followers about them, seized the greatest empire in the world, and chopped off the king's head with no more awe than performing the simplest daily duty; an age when all men were intensely, savagely religious. Great wars had been fought for religion. Gunpowder had been invented with its civilizing explosive powers. Marching, fighting armies, when not fighting, held religious meetings; and illiterate corporals mounted their rude pulpits and launched their nasal thunders of God's wrath at the heads of their officers. Men kneeled down in the streets and prayed and gathered crowds and preached their fiery sermons to eager listeners. The churches were filled three times a day on Sunday with earnest, solemn people, and prayers and singing of psalms were the only sounds to be heard in the towns or, for that matter, in the country. Nearly every man was a church policeman or a minister of God, his baton or license bearing no great red seal of state or church or institution; but, inspired of heaven, he became a flaming sword at the garden's gate against the entrance of all sin. And yet, out of these stern and unyielding and perhaps bigoted men, there developed those qualities of sturdy honesty, and sterling integrity and implicit faith in Almighty God, which combined to make the patriotism that walked with bleeding feet the snow and ice of Valley Forge; and that later struck the shackles from the arms of the dusky slave and still later consecrated to God and freedom the soil of Pennsylvania, on the bloody field of Gettysburg.

The contest for the removal of the county seat from Danville to Bloomsburg became more bitter as the years rolled on. There were then planted the seeds of hatred and jealousy which even yet are bearing fruit. Col. John G. Freeze, in his History of Columbia County, says:

"It is hardly worth while to write up the history of that long and bitter contest. Its track is strewed with the wrecks of unfortunate local politicians who had mistaken the temper of the people, or were themselves the mere tools of more designing intriguers. Party politics were lost sight of in the election of county officers, and year after year removal and anti-removal candidates tested the strength of the respective localities."

Attempt after attempt was made to have the Legislature change the county seat, but without success. These efforts ceased with the session of 1822, and no further attempts were made in the Legislature until about 1833 or 1834.

In November of 1833 the grand jury reported that the public records were in great danger of destruction by fire and recommended the immediate erection of fireproof offices. This action again aroused the people who had clamored for removal, and a new movement started. Bills were introduced into the Legislature at various sessions, only to be defeated.

At last, on the 24th of February, 1845, the Legislature passed an act submitting the question of removal to a vote of the people, and in October of that year a vote was taken which resulted as follows: For removal 2,913, against removal 1,579, making a majority for removal of 1,334.

At once public buildings were erected at Bloomsburg, and in November of 1847 the records were removed to that place and the first court held in January, 1848.

Danville's smart at defeat was of short

duration. No sooner was the county seat removed than Danville's partisans and leaders began a movement for a division of the county, with Danville as the county seat.

Valentine Best, one of the earnest advocates of retaining the county seat at Danville, was elected State senator from Columbia and Luzerne counties in 1850. He made his duty, chiefly, the distinctive one of the formation of Montour county. He was a newspaper publisher in Danville, and a warm partisan of the borough in all questions affecting that place as the county seat, and when Bloomsburg carried off the prize, he, among others, only redoubled exertions to score even with the people of the northern part of the county who had carried the day in the long contest, and left Danville to weep over her departed official eminence. He was an out-and-out Democrat of the Jeffersonian kind. When he took his seat in the Senate—a position he had won on the county seat question, and by his own tireless energy and good judgment—he found that there was some fine work to be done in order to carry through the sole measure for which he had gone to the Senate, forming a new county. He perceived the relation of the two political parties was such that without his vote there was a tie. The Whigs were ready to vote for his new county if they could gain any of their ends by such combination. He closed at once with them, and by their votes and his own he was elected speaker, and thus he was enabled to push through triumphantly the bill for the erection of Montour county.

By Act of Assembly of May 3, 1850, the county of Montour was formed. Section 2 provides as follows:

"That all that part of Columbia county included within the limits of the townships of Franklin, Mahoning, Valley, Liberty, Limestone, Derry, Anthony and the borough of Danville, together with all that portion of the townships of Montour, Hemlock and Madison lying west of the following line, beginning at Leiby's sawmill on the bank of the Susquehanna; thence by the road leading to the Danville and Bloomsburg road, at or near Samuel Lazarus' house; thence from the Danville and Bloomsburg road to the Rock valley at the end of the lane leading from said road to Obed Everett's house; thence by said lane to Obed Everett's house; thence northward to the schoolhouse near David Smith's in Hemlock township; thence by the road leading from said schoolhouse to the State road at Robin's mill to the end of the lane leading from said road to John Kinney's house; thence by a straight line to John Townsend's, near the German meetinghouse; thence to Henry Johnson's near Millville; thence by a straight line to a post in the Lycoming county line, near the road leading to Crawford's mill, together with that part of Roaringcreek township lying south and west of the line beginning at the southeastern corner of Franklin township; thence eastward by the southern boundary line of Catawissa township to a point directly north of John Yeager's house; thence southward by a direct line, including John Yeager's house, to the Schuylkill county line at the northeast corner of Barry township."

The Act then proceeds to provide that never, no, never, shall any portion of Northumberland county be annexed to said county of Montour without the unanimous consent of the voters of Northumberland. Then there occurs a clause fixing Danville as the county seat.

Section 3 provided that the people of Danville should pay all the costs of the courthouse and jail, and annexed the county of Montour to the Eighth Judicial district of the commonwealth.

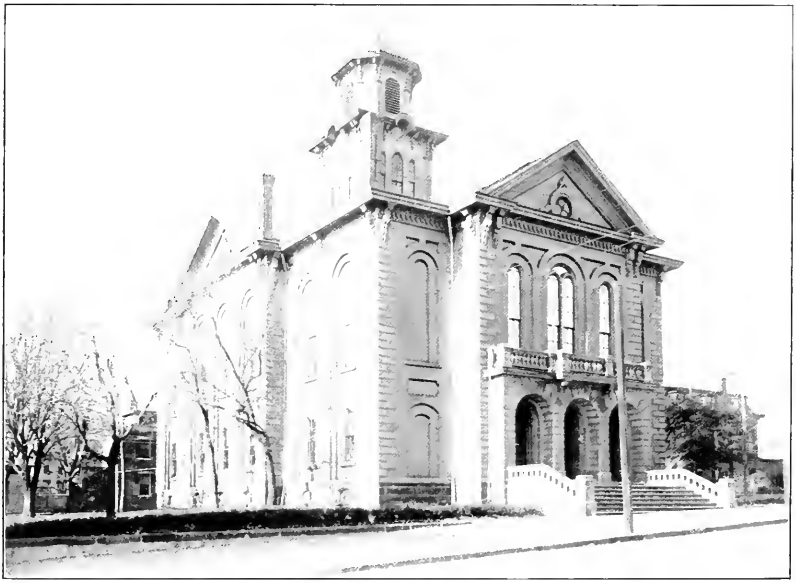
Section 14 provides that all that portion of Madison township lying in the new county shall be erected into a new township called Madison. * * * That the portion of Hemlock township in the new county shall be erected into a new township called West Hemlock. * * * All that portion of Montour township in the new county shall be a new township called Cooper. * * * That part of Roaringcreek township in the new county shall be called Roaringcreek township. These new townships were made election districts, elections to be held in Madison at the house of John Welliver; West Hemlock, Burtis Arnwine; Cooper, Jacob Rishel; Thomas Ritter; Roaringcreek, David Yeager.

The Act appointed commissioners to locate the boundary line of the county as follows: Abraham Stroub, David Rockefeller and Isaiah B. Davis.

On Jan. 15, 1853, the Assembly passed an act to change the location of the line between the counties of Columbia and Montour. Section 1 provides as follows: That Roaringcreek township, in Montour county, and such parts of the townships of Franklin, Madison and West Hemlock, in said county, that lie east of the adjusted line of Columbia and Montour counties shall be, and the same are hereby, reannexed to the county of Columbia

Old County Courthouse, Danville, Pa.

Soldiers' Monument, Memorial Park, Danville, Pa.



Montour County Courthouse, Danville, Pa.

as hereinafter prescribed and established. The act then described the new county line between the two counties as follows: Beginning at the Northumberland county line, at or near the house of Samuel Readen; thence a direct course to the center of Roaring creek, in Franklin township, twenty rods above a point in said creek opposite the house of John Vought; thence down the middle of the stream of said creek to the Susquehanna river; thence to the middle of said river; thence up the center of the same to a point opposite where the present county line between Columbia and Montour strikes the north bank of the river; thence to the said north bank; thence by the present division line between said counties to the schoolhouse near the residence of David Smith; thence to a point near the residence of David Smith; thence to the bridge over Deerlick run on the line between Derry and Madison townships; thence by the line between said townships of Madison and Derry and Anthony to the line of Lycoming county. John Koons, Gilbert C. McWaine, of Luzerne county, and Bernard Reilly, of Schuylkill county, were appointed commissioners to run and locate the new line.

Section 4 changed the name of Franklin township, in Montour county, and made it Mayberry.

Section 5 provides that so much of Madison township as remains in Montour county shall hereafter compose a part of West Hemlock township.

The present courthouse was built in 1871. It occupies the grounds of the old building, with the additional grounds where the building of the Friendship Fire Company stood. The total cost of ground and building was $55,000. The contractor and architect was Mr. O'Malley; the brick work was done by B. K. Vastine; the stone work by H. F. Hawke & Co. It is a very substantial and commodious building, plain, strong, and yet handsome in its outlines and finish. The first floor is occupied by the commissioners, prothonotary, recorder, sheriff and grand jury. The second floor is devoted to the main courtroom and jury rooms.

The whole is well furnished with all the modern conveniences and appliances for the carrying on of the county's legal affairs. The vaults for the records are large, comfortable rooms.

The large and solid stone jail known to the generations preceding 1890 was built in 1817-18 by Charles Mann, contractor. It had two cells on the first story and two on the second, and also a substantial and roomy residence under the same roof for the sheriff.

The present new and beautiful brick building, designed by Danville's competent and much respected architect, John H. Brugler, was erected in 1892.

While once in a while this jail contains a few prisoners, yet to the credit of the county be it said that oftener it is empty; and quite frequently the sheriff, instead of feeding prisoners, is notifying jurors that their attendance at court is not necessary.

CHAPTER II

SOME OF THE EARLY FAMILIES

We are in the second century since the first settlers came to what is now Montour county. The only record these sturdy people had time to make of themselves, for the contemplation and pleasure of their posterity, consisted almost solely of the works of their own hands amid trials and difficulties we can but poorly appreciate now. Without machinery, tools, money or the rudest appliances of civilization, they had to carve out their way against appalling obstructions. That they did it, not only well, but at all, is one of the marvels in the history of the human race. The world's "seven wonders" that have passed down for the admiration of so many ages are, in the aggregate and abstract, but childish, simple nothings—floating bubbles—compared to that of the continental conquerors, these liberators of the human race, who builded, no doubt, wiser than they knew, but yet built for all ages and for all mankind. The sublime story of these simple, grand men and women has never been properly told and is not understood by their descendants of to-day. Their memories have been grossly neglected, and too often now we find that their wonderful story has passed away forever with their decaying bones.

The few mentioned in this chapter include but a small portion of those whose family

names should be indelibly stamped upon the pages of the history of Montour county, yet these few names include about all, in connection with the accounts of others in the biographical section of this work, of whom it has been possible to give definite and reliable information.

To write the history of the early days of what now constitutes Montour county and to write the history of the Montgomery family would be mostly one and the same thing. Gen. William Montgomery wrote this upon the blank leaf of an old family Bible: "August 3rd, 1809.—By the goodness of divine Providence, I have this day numbered seventy-three years, and it is but right that I should leave a record of something of God's goodness to me in so long a life. I was the third son of Alexander and Mary Montgomery, who both died, leaving me an orphan ten or eleven years old."

Alexander Montgomery, spoken of in the above quotation, was the son of Captain Montgomery, born in 1666, who was an officer under William of Orange at the battle of the Boyne, and for bravery in that memorable conflict was promoted to be a major in the British army.

Alexander Montgomery was born about 1700 and died in 1746. He and his wife had eight children, seven sons and one daughter. William, Daniel and Margaret emigrated to Northumberland county together, from Chester county. William was born Aug. 3, 1736, and died in May, 1816, at the green old age of eighty years. He had become a prominent man in his native county of Chester before the Revolution. He was a member of the "Associators" and a delegate in a convention "of the people of the Province of Pennsylvania" assembled in Philadelphia Jan. 23, 1775. He was again a delegate to the convention that assembled in Carpenter's Hall, Philadelphia, in June, 1776.

In June, 1776, Colonel (afterwards General) Montgomery's battalion, the 4th Chester County Militia, 450 strong, was "serving its tour" in New Jersey, and it is supposed was in the battle of Long Island in August, 1776. Then his regiment became known as the "Flying Camp." In 1773 he visited Northumberland county, which then included Columbia and Montour, and Nov. 26, 1774, is the date of the deed of J. Simpson to William Montgomery for "180 acres of land on Mahoning Creek, north side of the east branch of the Susquehanna, called Karkaase." This is the land on which Danville was originally laid out. He removed his family to what is now Danville in 1776 or early in 1777. Here his youngest son, Alexander, was born Oct. 8, 1777, in a log house built by his father adjoining the old stone house still standing at the corner of Mill and Bloom streets, and there he died, in 1848, in the same room in which he was born.

William Montgomery was a fearless borderer of brawn and brain admirably suited to the turbulent times that were then upon the country, and which in consequence of Indian raids weighed so heavily upon the outer settlements. In 1779 he was a member of the Assembly from Northumberland county. In March, 1780, he voted for an act "for the gradual abolition of slavery." In 1783 he visited Wyoming and was engaged in the settlement of certain disputed claims which threatened the peace and safety of the community. Among the papers surviving him is the following letter, written to his wife, which shows the work devolving upon him in this connection, and also reveals his character as a courtly gentleman of the old school—and the pity is, it is not of the new school also.

Wioming April 21st 1783,

My Dear—I wrote you yesterday, but having an opportunity now which I think will be quicker I gladly embrace it in order to relieve your mind, but too easily impress with apprehension for my safety, that I am here safe and well that there is no apprehension of the least danger from the savages, the People here are very quiet, and I hope we will finish our Negociation successfully—there is no objection to the establishment of civil Government here—And I believe they will cede their claims to the Pensylvanians on certain terms which the Pensylvanians are willing to grant. Thus there is a probability of Peace here as well as elsewhere—this circumstance will be to our advantage as well as comfort as it will promote the trade and intercourse on our Branch—it will open a way to employment in my new business, and tend to the more genteel support and education of a rising family, for this purpose I can cheerfully undergo the fatigues thereof, Nor will I consider it otherwise than as a pleasure if it will contribute to the enjoyment of anything whereby I can gratify so amiable a person as yourself; which to do, is, & I hope will continue to be, the pride and glory of Your Affect. Hbd

Wm. Montgomery.

In 1784 Wm. Montgomery was elected, by the Assembly, a member of Congress, which position he resigned Feb. 7, 1785. That year he was appointed president judge of Northumberland and Luzerne counties. While in this position he was still actively interested in the adjustment of these disputed claims.

The following letter from Benjamin Franklin shows the estimate in which he was held by

those having the adjustment of these claims in hand:

IN COUNCIL

Philadelphia May 27th 1786

Sir

The Council have received your letter of the seventeenth and twentieth instant by General Bull, containing the important Intelligence of fresh disturbances at Wioming, which will be taken into Consideration. We are sensible of your attention to the public welfare manifested in these dispatches; and desire you would continue to send us what farther information you may from time to time obtain of the proceedings in that part of the Country; using in the mean while what influence you have, to quiet the minds of the unhappy settlers there, by assuring them that there is the best disposition in the Government to treat them equitably and even with kindness, and to take them under its protection and to extend to them all the privileges of our free and happy Constitution, on their demonstrating by their peaceable and orderly behaviour that the sentiments expressed in their late petition to the General Assembly are sincere, and that they are truly disposed to become good citizens.—We hope they will wisely pursue this Conduct and thereby render all Thought of taking compulsive measures unnecessary.

I am, with much Esteem
Sir, Your most humble servant
B. FRANKLIN Presidt.

William Montgomery Esquire
President of the Courts of Common pleas Quarter Sessions and Orphans Court—of the County of Northumberland

In 1787 Wm. Montgomery was appointed a commissioner to execute the act of Assembly entitled "an act for ascertaining and confirming to certain persons called 'Connecticut Claimants' the lands by them claimed in the County of Luzerne," etc. His commission reads as follows:

(SEAL OF THE STATE
OF PENNSYLVANIA)

[Just opposite this seal on the margin is the name Chas. Biddle.]

In the NAME and by the AUTHORITY of the FREEMEN of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. THE SUPREME EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, OF THE said Commonwealth,

To William Montgomery Esquire .....

We, reposing especial Trust and Confidence in your Prudence, Integrity, and Abilities, have appointed you the said William Montgomery our Commissioner for executing the Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act for ascertaining and confirming to certain persons called Connecticut Claiments the Lands by them claimed in the County of Luzerne" &c..... You are therefore by these Presents commissionated to have and hold the said Office of Commissioner ..... with all the Rights, Powers, Salaries [this word is erased in original], and Emoluments to the said Office belonging, or by Law in any Wise appertaining, until this Commission shall be legally revoked.....

GIVEN in Council, under the Hand of The Honorable Charles Biddle, esquire, Vice President, and the Seal of the State, at Philadelphia, this twenty third day of July in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty seven.....

ATTEST

On the 22d day of August 1787 Before me the Subscriber, Member of the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania appeared William Montgomery, Esq., and took the Oath prescribed by the Above recited Act of Assembly in due form of Law and the Oath of Allegiance as prescribed by the Constitution

NATHAN DENISON.

ATTEST
JOHN ARMSTRONG, Scty.

In December, 1787, he was appointed deputy surveyor of Northumberland and Luzerne counties; when he received this appointment he resigned his office of president judge of the courts. In 1791 he was induced to accept a commission as justice of the peace. These last two named acts are strongly characteristic of the man himself. In 1808 he was presidential elector, the vote of Northumberland county standing: William Montgomery, Republican-Democrat, 2,793; for the Federal candidate, 220.

This is but the briefest outline of his military and official life. His permanent greatness and fame should rest chiefly upon his domestic, commercial and agricultural labors. To the little colony of settlers he was much like a careful and protecting father. He boldly ventured upon any scheme of merchandising or manufacturing that promised to yield good fruits to the people. In an address to his neighbors in the dawn of this century he told them that these hills were full of iron, and he believed there were those listening to him who would live to see here great iron factories, employing vast numbers of laborers and yielding boundless wealth to the country. His prophecy became entirely fulfilled. He established here the first saw, grist and woolen mills, the first store, and in fact the first of almost everything that gave such powerful impetus to the building up of the town of Danville. We cannot better conclude this account than by completing the quotation, from General Montgomery's own words, with which we commenced:

"I early married Margaret Nivin; she was all that could be expected in a woman; she was pious, sensible and affectionate; she lived with me about thirteen years and had issue. Mary, who died at twenty-three years of age; Alexander, who died in infancy; Margaret, who died in the same year with her sister; William,

who is still alive and has a large family, is about forty-seven years old; John, who is about two years younger and has also a large family; Daniel, who is still two years younger than John and has a family; Alexander, who died about one year old.

"About twenty-two months after her decease I married Isabella Evans, a most distinguished and delightful woman, by whom I had issue, Robert, born in April, 1773; Hannah, born the 22d of January, 1775; Alexander, born October 8, 1777, and Margaret, born January 8, 1784. The three former are still living, but she died soon after her marriage with Thomas Woodside. Their mother was called away from me in August, 1791, and in April, 1793, I married a worthy and eminent woman; her maiden name was Boyd, and she was the widow of Col. Mathew Boyd, by whom she had issue, John, who died with the dysentery, aged about twenty-three years; also, Rebekah, who is married to Rev. John B. Patterson, lives happily and is raising a fine family. But I have had no issue by my present wife nor has any uneasiness arisen in consequence of it. Nor can it be said that any of my children have had step-mothers, being always treated with as much tenderness and respect as they could have expected from their own mothers. Another instance of my happiness, and for which I ought to be very thankful, is the untarnished morality of my children, and the peace and harmony that has always subsisted among them.

"Through all this long life I have been abundantly provided for, have enjoyed honor enough unsought by any other means than honestly endeavoring to do my duty to my God and my country—great health and much comfort, retaining my natural powers with little diminution until about five or six years past, since when I feel sensibly the advances of age. But I hope that goodness and mercy which have followed me through life will not forsake me when gray hairs appear, but continue to conduct me down to death, after which, through the merits of our Lord Jesus Christ alone and the mercy of God our Saviour, I hope to obtain eternal rest and happiness.

WM. MONTGOMERY.

"Note this year the woolen factory at Danville established under my care."

DANIEL MONTGOMERY, brother of Gen. William Montgomery, came with his brother from Chester county and for a long time lived in an old frame house on Water street, Danville, where Philip Benzbach now lives. He was a painter and said to be a very good one.

GEN. DANIEL MONTGOMERY was the third son of the above Gen. William Montgomery, and was fifteen years old when his father brought his family to Danville to reside. When only twenty-five years of age, under the guidance and assistance of his father, Daniel Montgomery opened the first store in Danville. Soon he was the trusted merchant and factor of a wide circle of patrons. This first store building was where the "Montour House" now stands. On Nov. 27, 1791, Daniel Montgomery married Miss Christiana Strawbridge. The next year he laid out the town of Danville—the part east of Mill street. The new town received its baptismal name from the abbreviation of his Christian name, through the partiality of his customers. From this time until his death he was the most prominent man in this part of the State. Elected to the Legislature in 1800, he at once took his father's place as a trusted leader in the public enterprises and politics of his district. By leading men throughout the State he was recognized as a man of great influence in wisely shaping public affairs. During his active political life of many years he carried on his extensive mercantile establishment, purchased and owned large tracts of land. In 1805 he was lieutenant-colonel in the 81st Pennsylvania Militia. He was appointed major-general of the 9th Division July 27, 1809. He was the chief promoter in the building of turnpike roads in this portion of the State. Elected to Congress in 1807 as a Democrat, he served out his term ably and acceptably and declined a reelection. He worked efficiently for the division of Northumberland county and the erection of Columbia and Union counties; Danville was made the county seat of Columbia county, and the father and son donated the land for the county buildings, and contributed largely in money towards their erection. In 1823, though strongly urged by prominent men all over the State, he declined to stand for the office of governor. In 1828 he was appointed one of the canal commissioners, and it was while he was in this office that the great internal State improvements were inaugurated — among others the North Branch canal was located and well advanced towards completion. He was a large stockholder and a strong promoter of the Danville Bridge Company, completing the bridge in 1829. He originated the project of the Danville & Pottsville railroad and was first president of the company. Besides ad-

ministering these varied positions of trust, great labor and responsibility, he, like his father, was a noted farmer. Gen. Daniel Montgomery died at his residence in Danville on Friday, Dec. 30, 1831, aged sixty-six years. The old family Bible bears the following record of his children: Margaret, born Oct. 18, 1792, died April 1, 1845, unmarried; Isabella, born Aug. 1, 1794, died Oct. 11, 1813, unmarried; Mary, born July 26, 1796, died Sept. 2, 1797; Thomas, born July 19, 1798, died Feb. 22, 1800; Hannah, born Oct. 16, 1800, was married to J. C. Boyd in May, 1820; William, born Jan. 11, 1803, died Jan. 23, 1873, aged seventy, bachelor; Polly, born Feb. 6, 1805, married Dr. W. H. Magill May 1, 1828 (they had two sons and three daughters); Christina, born March 1, 1809, died May 26, 1836, unmarried; Daniel Strawbridge, born July 2, 1811, died March 26, 1839.

Judge William Montgomery was a son of Daniel Montgomery the elder and a nephew of Gen. William Montgomery. He was a merchant, doing business in the store at the corner of Mill and Market streets and residing on the opposite corner. He was appointed the first postmaster of Danville in 1806 by President Jefferson. This position he held for seven years and in the administration of the office gave universal satisfaction.

Judge Montgomery was a man highly respected in the church and in the community, and all his influence was used for the betterment of mankind. Chiefly through his efforts the first Sunday school was established in Danville in 1816. On Aug. 5, 1815, he was appointed associate judge of Columbia county.

Phillip Maus was born in Prussia, 1731. In company with his parents he came to Philadelphia in 1741, being then ten years old. He attended school, and soon could speak and write both English and German fluently. In 1750 he was apprenticed to the trade of manufacturing stockings, a circumstance that enabled him in the times of the Revolution greatly to aid and benefit the country. Within five years after he commenced to learn his trade he established himself in the business, conducting it with great success for the next twenty years, when the troubles with the mother country suspended operations. His brothers were Frederick, Charles and Mathew. The latter became a prominent surgeon in the war and was with General Montgomery in his expedition into Canada, and when Montgomery fell before Quebec he aided Colonel Burr in carrying away his body. Dr. Maus served through the entire war of independence.

Phillip Maus married Frances Heap, a native of England, a most estimable wife, mother and friend. When his business furnished him the capital he invested it in the purchase of 600 acres of land. The patents from Thomas and John Penn are dated April 3, 1769, and are among the earliest in what is now Montour county. The proprietaries reserved a perpetual quitrent of twopence per acre, which was paid until the Commonwealth compensated the Penns and became the proprietor of the lands. The tract of land lay in the rich and fertile valleys of Valley township. At the time of the purchase it lay on the outer fringe of the settlements, and hence no improvements were made on the property until after the Revolution. But as soon as peace and safety permitted Mr. Maus brought his family to this place, and for more than thirty years it was his home. The children of this happy union were: George, born 1759; Elizabeth, 1761; Phillip, 1763; Susan, 1765; Samuel, 1767; Lewis, 1773; Charles, 1775; Joseph, 1777; Jacob, 1781.

During the Revolution Mr. Maus was an active and earnest patriot. He formed the intimate acquaintance, which extended to the end of their days, of Benjamin Franklin and Robert Morris. Mr. Maus invested very largely of his ample fortune in furnishing clothing to the army, took his pay in Continental money, and of this money, when it became valueless, he had several thousand dollars on hand. Basketfuls of this old currency may yet be found in the possession of Philip F. Maus. What would a modern army contractor think if he was to hear this story? Here is a letter that now possesses a historical interest:

Philadelphia, 9 Octo. 1776.

Mr. Samuel Updegraff, Sir:—By the bearer, Mr. Joseph Kerr, I send you the ballance of the price of 8 doz pairs of buckskin breeches I bought of you, having paid you £9 in advance, the ballance being £143 3s. which he will pay you on delivering him the goods. If you have any more to dispose of he will contract with you for them, and I shall be glad if you and him can agree. Your humble servant,

Phillip Maus.

Leather breeches, moccasins and hunting shirts of the same, were the clothing of some of the grandfathers of many of our most artistocratic and exclusive people of fashion and wealth of the present day.

At the close of the war Mr. Maus' fortune was so reduced that he turned his attention to his land in Montour county,

coming here in 1782. He found the infant settlement of Danville, which had then been founded by Daniel Montgomery and his brother William, to consist of a few log cabins and half a dozen families, nearly all from the southeastern portion of the State and the western part of New Jersey. His lands, when he then looked upon them, presented a mass of verdure and "deep tangled wildwood," stretching along the northern base of Montour's Ridge, with the Mahoning flowing through them. He brought with him from Philadelphia two carpenters, and his son Phillip, and with willing hands they cleared away the great forest and made his beautiful farm. He erected the first cabin in Valley township. Its site was on the right bank of the stream, nearly half a mile from the present stone mill. He contracted for the clearing of other parts of his land, but then the Indian troubles commenced, and the people in these unprotected parts had to flee to Northumberland for safety. Before leaving the place everything they could not carry away, such as implements, tools, etc., was carefully buried and secreted from the Indians. The place was then rented to Peter Blue and James Sutphel, the bargain being that the lessees were to return and occupy the lands as soon as it would be safe to do so. Mr. Maus and family remained in Northumberland only a brief time and then proceeded to Lebanon, where they remained one year; then returned to Northumberland, remained three or four years, and then came back to the Mahoning settlement.

Philip F. Maus, son of Joseph and Sallie Montgomery, and grandson of Phillip Maus, one of the first settlers in what is now Valley township, lived until the year 1891 at Mausdale, in Montour county. Philip Eugene Maus, his son, now lives upon the old homestead at Mausdale, and the direct line of descent is as follows: Phillip Maus, his son Joseph, Joseph's son Philip F., and Philip F.'s son, Philip Eugene Maus.

Joseph Maus was born in Philadelphia in October, 1777, and came to this county with his parents when about eight years old. In 1808 he married Sallie, daughter of John Montgomery, of Paradise farm. The issue of this marriage was Philip F., born Sept. 27, 1810, and John M., born in 1812. Joseph Maus died July 26, 1867. Sallie (Montgomery) Maus died May 20, 1872. John M. married Rebecca Gray in 1833. Philip F. Maus married Sarah Gallaher, of Lycoming county, in May, 1838. Of this marriage there were six children, four sons and two daughters, all of whom except Philip E. died in infancy. Mrs. Sarah (Gallaher) Maus was a daughter of William and Margaret Gallaher, who were early settlers in what is now Lycoming county; they were of Scotch-Irish descent.

John C. Gulics was born in Mahoning township Dec. 1, 1807, a son of John and Mary (Gearhart) Gulics, natives of New Jersey. Grandfather Jacob Gearhart was a Revolutionary soldier, attaining the rank of captain, and was long in the service under General Washington. John and Mary Gulics had five children.

Nathaniel Wilson and his wife Sarah (Bond) were of the early settlers in the county, Liberty township. They were natives of Pennsylvania, of Scotch-Irish descent. Nathaniel was a soldier in the war of 1812. Descendants of the Bonds and Wilsons are now citizens of Montour county.

Samuel Kirkham. How that name brings up old schools days and "parsing grammar!" Pennsylvania must have bred great grammarians—Lindley Murray was a native of York county, and Mr. Kirkham was a teacher in the Danville schools in 1819 to 1821. It is said what little grammar Abraham Lincoln ever knew he got from Kirkham's grammar.

Daniel Frazer was born May 2, 1755, and married Sarah Wilson in 1772. She died in 1775. He was again married, his second wife being Isabella Watson, whom he married on the 6th day of February, 1777. Daniel Frazer came here in 1790. He purchased a farm of John Frazer, 100 acres. Here he resided thirty-eight years, or until his death, which occurred on the 26th day of March, 1828. All the south part of his farm is now in the corporate limits of Danville. He was a most estimable farmer, and his death was mourned by a wide circle of friends. His children were Charles, Emma, Margaret, James, Alexander, Sarah, Jane, William, Christiana M., Agnes, Daniel and Thomas.

Dr. Benjamin F. Young resided in Northumberland (now Montour) county between 1794 and the date of his death, March 23, 1803.

Ellis Hughes came here a school teacher and for some time taught in the schoolhouse a short distance from where the "Montour House" now stands. He was appointed register and recorder by the governor, and served to the entire satisfaction of the public. He died in 1850.

William Hartman came to Danville in 1814, a chairmaker, at that time a very con-

venient kind of workman to have in a community where three-legged stools were chiefly the seats of honor. He died in 1851. His children were Joseph, Duncan, Jane, Frances, Emily (wife of Samuel Pardoe) and Sarah (wife of George W. Forrest).

Rev. Isaac Grier, S. T. D., was the son of John Grier, who in the seventeenth century was rescued as he and his wife were about to be driven into one of the lakes of Ireland on account of their religion. John Grier and his wife fled to this country and settled in the Cumberland valley. Rev. Isaac Grier was born in 1764. He graduated at Dickinson College in 1788 and entered the Presbyterian ministry in 1791. He studied theology with Rev. Thomas Cooper, D. D., of Middle Spring Church, in the Cumberland valley, and married Dr. Cooper's daughter. He settled at Northumberland and established there the brick college so well known throughout all this region. Dr. Grier was called, in 1794, to the pastorate of the three congregations which in 1792 were combined to form the Great Island Church in what is now Lock Haven.

The following were the children of Dr. Isaac Grier and his wife: (1) Hon. Robert C. Grier, mentioned in Chapter VI among the members of the bar at Danville. He was an eminent lawyer and in 1846 was appointed, by President Polk, a justice of the Supreme court of the United States. He was long an elder in Dr. Bordman's Church, Philadelphia. (2) Thomas Grier, who attended Princeton College and taught for some time in the Danville Academy. (3) Rev. Isaac Grier, D. D., for nearly fifty years pastor of the Buffalo Presbyterian Church, and for part of the time, in connection with the Buffalo charge, pastor of White Deer Church, both in the Presbytery of Northumberland. "An active and useful pastor, greatly beloved by the people whom he served so long, and held in high esteem by his co-presbyters." (4) John C. Grier, for many years a merchant and active citizen in Danville, interested in all that was good and for the uplifting of the town. About 1845 he removed to Peoria, Ill., and died about 1895, aged ninety years. (5) Michael C. Grier, for many years one of the substantial and leading citizens of Danville. He was long a ruling elder in the Mahoning Presbyterian Church and afterwards in the Grove Church, in the organization of which he took an active part. He married Isabella Montgomery, daughter of Alexander Montgomery, and after her death married her sister, Mary Montgomery. He was the father of I. N. Grier and Rev. John B. Grier, D. D., of Danville, William Alexander M. Grier, now of Brooklyn, N. Y., Mrs. Mary Ely, of Peoria, Ill., and Mrs. Jennie Youngman, now deceased. He died Dec. 25, 1879. (6) Gen. William N. Grier, a graduate of West Point and a brigadier general in the regular army, who spent much of his life in the military service of his country, in New Mexico and other places on the frontier. He served for some time in the Army of the Potomac during the Civil war, under the command of Gen. George B. McClellan. (7) Martha B. Grier, who married John Thomas Orr, of Kittanning, Pa. (8) Elizabeth Grier, who married Rev. Thomas C. Strong, D. D., of the Dutch Reformed Church of Flatbush, Long Island. (9) Jane Grier, who married William Hibbler, of Wilkes-Barre, Pa. (10) Margaret Grier, who married Henry C. Sproul, for a long time clerk of the United States District court at Pittsburg. (11) Anna Grier, who died unmarried.

Nov. 24, 1784, is the date of the oldest record extant containing a partial list of those who were first here. It was a subscription paper, drawn by Gen. William Montgomery's hand and entitled "Preaching Subscription." It was not especially sectarian, and as all men in those days were deeply religious in faith and pined for the expounding of God's word, it is quite probable that the list contained nearly every head of a family then in the county who was able to subscribe towards the desired fund. It is an interesting relic. To their descendants it is a kind of "Declaration of Independence signers," and it is due their memories that their histories, so far as can be now obtained, be gathered up. The list is here given in full, and following it is such an account of their descendants as it has been possible to gather from some of the oldest citizens.

Following is the document and the amounts respectively subscribed:

We, the subscribers, promise to pay the several sums annexed to our names into the hands of such person as shall be named by a majority of us to receive and collect the same, to be set apart as a fund for the encouragement and promoting the preaching of the Gospel among us at the settlement of Mahoning.

Done this twenty-fourth day of November, 1784.

	£	s.	d.
Jno. Emmitt		7	6
Jas. Emmitt		7	6
Charlie McClahan		7	6
David Subingall	1	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Peter Blew		7	6
Jno. Wilson		7	6
Jos. Barry		7	6
Jno. Irwin		15	0
David Carr		7	6
Jacob Carr		7	6
Gilbert Voorhes		7	6
Wm. Montgomery, Jr.	3	0	0
James Henry		15	0
William Gray		7	6
Asahel Fowler		7	6
Benjamin Fowler		17	6
Robert Henry		12	6
James Grimes		15	0
Martin Todd		5	0
Peter Melick		7	6
Wm. Montgomery	3	0	0
John Evart	1	0	0
John Black	1	0	0
Daniel Kelly		15	0
Peter Rambo	1	0	0
John Emmet		15	0
John Clark	1	0	0
Andrew Cochran	1	10	0
Alex. McMullan		15	0
Thomas Giles		7	6
Robert Giles		7	6
William Lemar		15	0
William Moreland	1	2	6
John Wheeler		15	0
Levi Wheeler		7	6
Garret Vancamp		7	6
John Ogden		7	6
Lemuel Wheeler		10	0
David Goodman	1	2	6
Joseph Roseberry, Jr.	1	10	0

In those days distance had but small control in determining where the good people would attend divine service. And it is highly probable that the subscribers above named included families from every settlement in the county.

Peter Blew (Blue) lived in Valley township, a good man and a much esteemed neighbor among his farmer neighbors.

John Wilson, we are told, was a Quaker. John, Thomas and William lived many years in Frosty valley, on the Back road.

David and Jacob Carr settled just across the river from Danville.

John Evart (Everitt) lived in Frosty valley.

John Black lived in Derry township, where he died many years ago.

John Emmet lived in Frosty valley. He removed to Bloomsburg. It is told that he was one of the believers in the wild story that the Indians, before they left these parts, buried vast treasures of gold in this hill. There was a further wild superstition that those who attempted to dig and find the hidden treasure would be stricken by the spell of the dusky ghosts, and would flee in terror and pine away and die. A man named Runyon, it was gravely related, went there to dig after Emmet had fled and left his digging implements. He, too, fled in terror before the spooks and went off and died.

William Clark, in company with his brother John, kept Clark's tavern, which stood where the Brown building now stands on Mill street. The old building was burned down in 1835 or 1836.

Andrew Cochran died many years ago.

William Crowle was a stonemason and helped build the old still.

Thomas Gaskins and family were among the earliest settlers here. He had six children: John, Jonathan, Thomas, Mrs. Polly McMullin, Mrs. Betsy Forsyth and Rachel (unmarried). Of these, John was born here in 1775 and died in 1856. He was the father of William G. Gaskins, born in 1817, who died a number of years ago.

There is extant the constitution of the Male Sunday school of Danville, which gives a number of other names of the early settlers here. These names are as follows: Ira Daniels, James Humphreys, James Montgomery, William Wilson, Josiah McClure, John Irwin, William Whitaker, Jeremiah Evans, William Woods, Joseph Frutzman, D. C. Barrett, W. Montgomery, John Russel, Charles M. Frazer.

Rev. William B. Montgomery, son of Col. John Montgomery and grandson of Gen. William Montgomery, was born at Danville about the year 1788. He graduated at Princeton in the class of 1808, studied theology with Rev. John B. Patterson, pastor of the Mahoning Presbyterian Church, and was licensed to preach Nov. 12, 1816. On Feb. 19, 1821, he was ordained to the gospel ministry and immediately with his wife, Jane Robinson, left as a missionary to the Osage Indians, in Indian Territory, where for more than thirty years he labored zealously and successfully for his Master. The field was then far distant from his home, the work was humble, the difficulties great, but this brave soldier of the Cross worked with patience and faith, looking for the "Crown of Righteousness which the Lord, the Righteous Judge, shall give him at that day." He died at his post of duty July 17, 1834, of Asiatic cholera.

John Deen, Sr., the first of the name in the limits of this county, came here in 1790. He was born in Philadelphia Dec. 22, 1783. When he was an infant his father was lost at sea—a seafaring man in command of a vessel. His mother, Eleanor (Frazier) Deen, was a native of Scotland, and some of the

Fraziers were of the earliest settlers in this portion of the State. John Deen came to this county with his uncle in his seventh year. The widow married John Wilson. She died in Danville Oct. 1, 1827, in her sixty-sixth year, and was buried in the old Presbyterian cemetery. Here John lived from the time he came with his uncle, Daniel Frazier, whose log house was on the hillside a little east of Bloom street, near the present site of the Reformed church, his farm covering the ground that is now the Fourth ward. Here at the short-termed subscription schools John acquired what education he possessed. In 1796 he was apprenticed to Mr. Hendrickson to learn blacksmithing. In 1809 he married Mary Flack, daughter of Hugh and Susan Flack, who was born near Washingtonville in April, 1785. The Flacks were a large family, and their descendants have intermarried with many of the pioneer families. The father on the maternal side of the Flacks was McBride, another of the very early settlers in what is now Montour county; McBride settled on a farm at what is now Whitehall.

In 1809 Mr. Deen and wife came to Danville. The town was then a mere hamlet of log buildings scattered over the territory west of what is now Church street and south of the canal. He occupied the corner on which is now the residence of W. G. Shoop, at Market and Ferry streets, where he lived until 1814. Here he had his smithy shop; here three of his children were born, viz.: Thomas, who died at the age of five years, John and Julia Ann. He then purchased ground on the opposite side of the street of Daniel Montgomery. He here erected what is now the eastern end of the frame house lately owned by his eldest daughter, Mrs. Julia Ann Bowyer, where he lived the remainder of his life.

The work in a blacksmith shop in those days was very different from that of to-day. There was very little machinery; everything had to be hammered out on the anvil, and charcoal was the only fuel used. Mr. Deen's account books are still in the possession of the family and here are recorded business transactions dating back to so long a period as now to possess much historic interest. Bar iron at that time was worth $100 to $120 per ton. Buckwheat was selling at thirty to thirty-five cents a bushel. In 1824 wheat sold for $1.87½. A day's ploughing with two horses was worth $1.40.

Soon after making his residence here, Mr. Deen obtained an interest in a fishery located above the mouth of Mahoning creek, and also one in Culp's eddy, above. The fish caught here at that time were many and of the best quality, shad weighing as high as seven pounds and salmon weighing fifteen pounds, rockfish thirty pounds. The best fish sold at six or seven cents a pound. The women made the twine of which the nets were woven, as they also made the clothes worn by men and women. The spinning wheel and the loom were then to be heard in almost every house. The first woolen factory was erected in Danville more than one hundred years ago. It was on Mahoning creek at the Northumberland street crossing. These facts are gathered from Mr. Deen's old account book.

John Deen's close industry and economy brought him prosperity, and in 1820 he purchased of John Montgomery the land running eastward along the south side of Market street, paying one hundred dollars per acre for it. This was stony ground and not fit for cultivation; however, it was once a great place for blackberries. It has long been covered with the fine improvements we now see there. In 1826, in addition to his business of farming and his large blacksmith shop, Mr. Deen purchased of the patentee the right to manufacture threshing machines and opened a factory. These were evidently good machines and well made. Mr. Deen had contracts on the canal then being constructed, as well as on the river bridge. When the canal was opened he owned and ran a boat thereon in the coal trade. At an age when ordinary men usually retire from active business life he built the tannery on the river near Church street.

On Jan. 5, 1852, his faithful helpmate departed this life. After a long and useful life, widely esteemed and beloved by a great circle of friends, he breathed his last July 16, 1864, leaving behind seven children, all of whom are now deceased. His eldest son, John, married Jane Hutton and died in 1874; Julia Ann married John Bowyer; James married Margaret Sanders; Jane married Thomas Brandon; Hannah married Rev. Amos B. Still; Perry, the youngest son, married Jane Ritchie, and after her death married Jane Fullmer; Susan, the youngest of the family, married Isaac Tyler.

Jacob Sechler was the son of John Sechler, an early settler, who bought part of the Montgomery Purchase included in the boundaries of Danville. John Sechler, the father, was a Revolutionary hero, surviving the winter at Valley Forge and said to have been an officer on Washington's staff. John and his brother came to what is now Danville some

time between 1780 and 1790. They bought part of the Montgomery Purchase, John taking the land beginning at what is now the river bank at Church street; thence eastward beyond the present site of the State Hospital; thence northward to the vicinity of Toby Run Hollow; thence westward to what is now the Bloom road; thence southward to the present Church street. Jacob Sechler, son of John, was born in what is now Danville, Oct. 9, 1790. He served in the "Danville Blues" in the war of 1812 and was the last survivor of that company. He was an enterprising and useful citizen and was one of the pioneers of this region noted for his honesty, industry and sterling integrity. For many years he lived on the farm within the present limits of Danville, later known as the "Beaver farm," and now a part of the property of the State Hospital for the Insane. He died Dec. 26, 1880, aged ninety-one years. Jacob Sechler was twice married, first to a Miss Reese, a Swiss Huguenot, and upon her death to Mrs. Ann Gilbert. His family consisted of eleven children, all born of his first wife, two of the eleven dying in early life. Those who grew to maturity were: Abraham, who died when eighty-three years of age; Samuel, who died at the age of eighty-two; Jacob, who died at the age of ninety years; Mary, who married Joseph Miller, and who afterwards married Thomas Coxey, the father of the famous "General" Coxey; Charles Sechler, who died at the age of sixty-two; Alem, who died at the age of seventy-eight years; Frank, who died at the age of eighty-two; James, who died at the age of seventy-five; and Marquis de Lafayette Sechler, who died at the age of seventy.

John C. Boyd was born in Chester county in 1794. His father was John Boyd, who served for seven years in the army of the Revolution and at the end of that time was honorably discharged, returning home, as his biographer says, "With nothing left but his horse and equipments." Yet still that same year—1782—he married Mary Cowen and at once established himself in a tannery near Cochranville, Chester county, where he carried on a profitable business for some years. John C. Boyd married Hannah Montgomery, daughter of Gen. Daniel Montgomery, May 18, 1820, and shortly after came to Danville to reside. Mr. Boyd opened a store in the building formerly occupied by his father-in-law, located on the lot where the "Montour House" now stands. In 1824 he sold out and removed to the farm a few miles above Danville, on the south side of the river, known ever since as the "Boyd farm." This farm was given Mrs. Boyd by her father as a marriage gift. Mr. Boyd built the stone gristmill which still stands on the old farm, as also the well known white mansion house which in all its stateliness has survived the wreck of time. He joined his most active father-in-law in the many enterprises in which he was engaged, chief among which was the Danville and Pottsville railroad. His biographer says: "Mr. Boyd was a man of irreproachable life and most agreeable manners, dignified and upright. He had a thorough knowledge of men and rarely was wrong in his estimate of them. In all his intercourse with those with whom he had to do, he was always the same courteous and considerate gentleman, never giving offense by thoughtless or inconsiderate words or actions. He had the confidence and respect of all his neighbors and friends."

He died Aug. 18, 1849, in his fifty-sixth year. He left surviving him children as follows: Mary L., married to William Neal, of Bloomsburg; D. Montgomery Boyd; H. Eliza Boyd, who died unmarried; James Boyd; J. Alexander Boyd; Christiana J. Boyd, married to Col. William M. McClure; and Joseph C. Boyd.

John Lundy was born at Millville, Columbia Co., Pa., July 22, 1799. He was the son of Ephraim and Elizabeth Lundy. On April 11, 1822, he married Mercy Morrison, who was born Aug. 25, 1799, daughter of John and Sarah Morrison, of Gettysburg, Pa. John Lundy came to Danville about 1822 and purchased the property at the southeast corner of Market and Pine streets, where he lived until his death, and where his widow resided until her death. This valuable corner was purchased by John Lundy, about the time he came to Danville, for $75. There was a superstition that the property was haunted and no one was willing to risk its purchase. The children of John Lundy and his wife Mercy were as follows: (1) Rev. John Patterson Lundy, D. D., born Feb. 3, 1823, graduated at Princeton University in the class of 1846 and at Princeton Theological Seminary in 1849. He entered the Presbyterian ministry upon his graduation, but in 1855 changed to the Episcopal ministry. He was interested in forestry and has the credit of first calling attention to, and promoting, the science of forestry; he was one of the founders of the Pennsylvania Forestry Association. He died Dec. 11, 1892. (2) Sarah Elizabeth Lundy, born Jan. 23, 1826, became the wife of John McHenry, of

Benton, Columbia county. (3) William Magill Lundy was born Nov. 25, 1827. (4) Ann Lundy, born Nov. 26, 1829, became the wife of Peter Adams, who at this writing is still living at his home on Ferry street. (5) Harriet Newell Lundy, born Dec. 1, 1831, married Andrew C. Russell, a well known resident of Danville for many years, whose children, still living, are Robert W. Russell, Andrew B. Russell, John L. Russell, Harry N. Russell, Walter Russell, Albert L. Russell and Miss Elizabeth Russell. (6) Charles Gotslaff Lundy was born June 26, 1834. (7) Albert Dunlap Lundy, born July 24, 1836, died recently.

Dr. William H. Magill, the "beloved physician," was born in Montgomery county, Pa., March 24, 1795. He was the son of William and Mary Dunlap Magill. He came to Danville in 1818 and began the practice of medicine, his family having moved to Danville in 1814. His mother built the house on Market street known ever since as the "Magill Homestead." On May 1, 1828, he married Mary, daughter of Gen. Daniel Montgomery. Dr. Magill played a large part in the earlier life of Danville. He had a large practice and had the happy faculty of bringing brightness and cheer into the sickroom, while his sterling integrity and open-heartedness won for him the confidence and respect of all the families to whom he ministered. The family physician, in the early days even more than now, stood very near the life and center of the home. His skill, his sympathy, his untiring attention, had much to do with family growth and family development. All these qualities Dr. Magill possessed in a high degree, and many in Danville and a large surrounding country district felt it a personal loss when he gave up his practice at an advanced age.

Dr. Magill was much interested in the growth and prosperity of the county. He was the first burgess of the borough of Danville. He was firm and loyal during the Civil war. He was always regarded as one of the leading citizens of the county.

Dr. Magill and his wife were earnest Christians, both members of the Mahoning Presbyterian Church, Mrs. Magill uniting with the same in 1822 and the Doctor in 1833. Mrs. Magill died in 1882; the Doctor in 1889, aged ninety-three. The children of this long and happy union were: Daniel; Elizabeth, married to William Hayes; William H.; Hannah L., married to Dr. S. S. Schultz, for many years superintendent of the State Hospital for the Insane at Danville; Robert D., for many years a leading druggist in Danville; Christian M.; Mary D., married to Lieut. James Kline; and James D. Magill. Mrs. Schultz, Mrs. Kline and James D. Magill, at this writing, are still living.

James Voris was born in what was then Northumberland county, now Liberty township, Montour county, in 1787. He was the son of Gilbert Voris, who was born in New Jersey in 1757. His mother, Jane (McClanahan) Voris, was born in Ireland. Gilbert Voris and his wife Jane early came to Montour county, where they spent the remainder of their lives, he dying in 1797, she in 1816. James Voris married Anna Gray, who was a native of Ireland. He was a carpenter and contractor, residing in Liberty township until 1837, when he removed to Danville, and was a substantial citizen of the county. Here his large family was born and reared. James Voris died in April, 1866. His children, a number of whom were among the prominent citizens of Danville, were as follows: Gilbert, born June 9, 1809, married Catherine Ashenfelder, and died in 1850; Elizabeth, born Nov. 8, 1810, became the wife of Joseph Diehl, and died Nov. 12, 1880; John, born June 3, 1812, died in 1848; Jane, born Dec. 23, 1813, died in April, 1860; Daniel Gray, born March 11, 1816, married Mary Hopewell and after her death married Charlotte Richie, and died Nov. 17, 1880; Archibald Gray, born Sept. 14, 1817, married Rebecca Frick, and died April 17, 1894; Reuben B., born March 8, 1819, married Harriet Vance, and died Nov. 18, 1903; Thomas, born Oct. 31, 1820, died Aug. 27, 1841; James, born Aug. 24, 1822, died Oct. 17, 1833; Eleanor, born Aug. 1, 1824, married Robert McCoy, and died Feb. 12, 1893; Elijah C., born Jan. 4, 1826, married Julia D. Troxell, and died Nov. 11, 1910; Sarah Bell, born Aug. 4, 1828, married John Bartholomew, and died Sept. 6, 1891; William P., born April 3, 1830, married Letitia Zuber; Christiana M., born April 3, 1830, married David F. Stroh, and died Nov. 21, 1894.

Peter Baldy, Sr., was born in 1788 and came from Northumberland to Danville in 1814. He was a blacksmith in his early days, but soon engaged in merchandising. In 1839 he built the stone mill which still stands on Church street. For long years he transacted business in Danville and by industry and thrift and care accumulated a large fortune. Peter Baldy was the first president of the Danville Bank, now the Danville National Bank, and has been succeeded in that position, first, by

his son, Edward H. Baldy, and then by his grandson, William J. Baldy, who at present holds that position. Peter Baldy was a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Danville from the time of its organization, and by his influence and means did much to build up and strengthen that branch of religious work. By his will he left fifty thousand dollars to his executors to be used as a memorial for himself and wife, which amount the executors used in building the present handsome and stately church which stands on the site of the old one. Mr. Baldy died Nov. 24, 1880, aged ninety-two years.

Isaac Rank was born May 19, 1811, in White Deer, Union Co., Pa. His parents, Isaac and Rebecca Rank, were from Lancaster county and were among the first settlers of Union county. He was the seventh in a family of thirteen children. In the spring of 1832 he moved to Danville and established himself in business as a blacksmith and carriage manufacturer, at the corner of Mill and Mahoning streets, opposite the present Opera House. He also engaged in boating and in the manufacture of lumber. Mr. Rank was prominent in public improvements, was chief burgess of Danville in 1860, and afterwards served the community as councilman. For many years he was a justice of the peace. He was strictly temperate in his habits and lived to a ripe old age, dying in March, 1883, leaving to survive him the following children: Norman Leslie, born Aug. 2, 1835; Ellis Hughes, born Aug. 10, 1837; Mary Elizabeth, born June 21, 1841, married to Stephen Johnson; Anna R., born Feb. 23, 1844; David Hayes, born Feb. 5, 1847.

H. B. D. Sechler was born on Water street, Danville, Jan. 26, 1808. He was the son of Rudolph and Susanna Sechler. His father was a blacksmith in early and middle life, later was postmaster of Danville, and later still was register and recorder of Columbia county, serving several years. In 1821 he was appointed justice of the peace and served until 1845. John Frazier, in his Recollections of Danville, says of Rudolph Sechler: "I never knew a more honest man than Mr. Sechler. With him it was innate. He could not be otherwise than honest. His countenance, his actions, his words, in short, everything about him, proclaimed his sterling integrity; and what gave a charm to it, he was quite unconscious of his being more honest than other men." The son seemed to have inherited these traits of the father. He was reared in Danville and educated at the subscription schools. He learned the cabinetmaker's trade and followed it for many years, but from 1840 was engaged in house and ornamental sign painting. He, too, served for a number of years as justice of the peace. He was survived by two children, Harriet, widow of Jonathan Waters, who is now dead, and Emma, wife of John Yorgy.

Peter Bright was born at Reading, Pa., Nov. 21, 1801. He was the son of David Bright and grandson of Michael Bright, Jr., who served in the Continental army during the Revolutionary war. His great-grandfather, Michael Bright (or Brecht), emigrated from the Palatinate to America in 1728. Peter Bright married Mary Evans in December, 1827. David Bright, father of Peter Bright, and Philip T. Evans, father of Mrs. Bright, purchased together the land in Valley township known then as the "Strawbridge Farm," and presented it to the young couple, who in March, 1834, moved upon it and there happily lived and reared a family of strong, substantial men and women, men and women the like of which are always the bone and sinew of the communities in which they live. Peter Bright was a farmer and a most successful one. In the early days, while living in Reading, he did considerable teaming, sometimes hauling freight from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh. At one time among his freight was a sack of halfpennies from the mint in Philadelphia, which he distributed to the tollgate keepers along the turnpike. His moving from Reading to the Valley township farm in 1834 was done in three big four-horse "Conestoga" wagons and a "Dearborn," in which the family rode. Mr. Bright was a quiet, studious, well-read, intelligent and busy farmer. He lived on this farm from 1834 until his death, which occurred Dec. 1, 1882. His widow then moved to Danville, where she died May 8, 1894. Peter Bright left surviving him the following children: Rebecca, who married Emanuel Sidler and who died in Danville in 1908; Hiram, who married Rhoda Butler and who for many years has resided in Boswell, Ind. (he was a member of Company B, 72d Regiment, Indiana Volunteers, in the Civil war, later was transferred to Company F, 44th Volunteer Infantry, and was discharged in August, 1865); Dennis, who married Lucy M. Rea, and who died in Danville in 1910 (Dennis Bright enlisted, April, 1861, in the 15th Indiana Volunteers, and was wounded at Rich Mountain, Va.; later he was promoted and served on the staff of Brigadier General Wagner in General Buell's division; was again in-

jured, at the battle of Pittsburg Landing, and resigned in May, 1862; in 1871 was appointed by Governor Geary lieutenant colonel of State Guards of Pennsylvania; represented the county of Montour for one term in the Legislature); Penina, who died in Danville in 1911; Philip, who died in Phoenix, Ariz., in 1873 (he enlisted Aug. 1, 1862, in Company F, 116th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was discharged by reason of disability at the age of sixteen years, in February, 1863; in June, 1863, when Pennsylvania was invaded by Lee, he enlisted in Captain Young's company of six months' men, was discharged at Harrisburg in January, 1864, and Sept. 1, 1864, again enlisted, as a member of Company F, 203d Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers; was with Birney's sharpshooters when General Terry and Admiral Perry captured Fort Fisher, Jan. 16, 1865; was shot through the hand at Fort Fisher, and was discharged from service at Fortress Monroe, June 17, 1865); Abbie, who married William Auchenbach, who now resides at Gladbrook, Iowa; and Mary, who died in Danville in 1891.

Simon P. Kase was born in Rush township, Northumberland Co., Pa., Aug. 27, 1814. At twenty years of age Mr. Kase left home and commenced the battle of life. He first engaged in building and selling threshing machines. In 1835 he established an agricultural and machine shop in Lebanon county, and in 1837 returned to Danville and built the second iron foundry in that place. In 1840 he married Elizabeth McReynolds and started housekeeping in the home on West Market street which has for many years been known as the "Kase residence." In 1844 Mr. Kase built the first mill for the manufacture of merchant iron, and in 1846 he built his rolling mill, which was an important event in the history of Danville. About 1864 Mr. Kase started to build the Danville, Hazleton and Wilkes-Barre railroad, extending from Sunbury to Tomhickon, a distance of fifty-four miles. He encountered much opposition in the building of this road and nothing but his indomitable energy enabled him to push it to completion. Mr. Kase died some years ago, leaving to survive him the following children: Clara E., J. Hervey, M. Wheeler, Edwin S. Kase, and Martha Haas, now deceased.

Jacob Shelhart and his wife Christine (Everitt) Shelhart were natives of Lehigh county, Pa., and of German origin. They early settled in what is now Montour county. He lived to be eighty years old, and spent over seventy years of his life in this part of Pennsylvania. He grew to manhood in Cooper township and in early life made farming his business, but later devoted his time to the manufacture of wooden plows, which he carried on for a time, also manufacturing wagons and wheelbarrows, when the canal was being made through Danville. Eleven children grew up in the Shelhart home, Jacob Shelhart being the sixth of the family, born Aug. 14, 1825. In 1865 he was elected sheriff of Montour county, serving three years. In 1879 he was again elected sheriff and served three years. David, the youngest of the family, was born in Franklin township, Columbia county, May 9, 1833, and was reared on the farm until seventeen years of age. He clerked in the store of Christian Laubach from 1850 to 1856. He then started in business for himself as a merchant tailor and for many years carried on that business, being one of the principal merchants of Danville.

Gideon M. Shoop was born in Northumberland county, June 23, 1821, a son of George and Elizabeth Shoop, the youngest of their family of seven children. He attended the common schools of his native county until he was thirteen years of age. He then went to Franklin county and learned the art of manufacturing millstones. In 1841 he came to Danville as collecting agent for several stage lines and also embarked in the lumber business, dealing in and manufacturing lumber quite extensively and owning several sawmills. In 1846 he rented the "Brady Hotel," repaired and improved it, added another story to it and changed the name to that of "Montour House," and conducted it for eighteen months. Mr. Shoop's main business, however, was dealing in lumber. He purchased large tracts of land in the South and elsewhere, from which he cut the timber and manufactured it into lumber. Mr. Shoop's residence, corner of Ferry and East Market streets, was one of the attractive homes in Danville. On Dec. 2, 1846, he married Amelia D., daughter of William Gearhart, of Roaringcreek. On the 11th of April, 1849, Mr. Shoop was appointed postmaster at Danville, which position he continued to hold until Nov. 26, 1852. For a number of years he was a member of the board of trustees of the State Hospital for the Insane at Danville, was a director of the Danville Nail and Manufacturing Company, director of the Bridge Company, and for a long time director in the Danville National Bank. Mr. Shoop was a member of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, was president of its board of trustees,

a steward, and a teacher in the Sabbath school. In 1880 he was elected a lay delegate to the Central Pennsylvania Conference, and by that body elected a lay delegate to the General Conference which met in Cincinnati, Ohio, in May, 1880. He died March 20, 1911, leaving to survive him one son, William G. Shoop, who now occupies the homestead.

B. F. Shultz, M. D., was born in Columbia county, March 19, 1828, a son of Peter and Sarah Shultz. His father was of German origin, his mother a Pennsylvanian of Scotch origin. Dr. Shultz was the seventh in a family of nine children and obtained his early education in his native county, subsequently attending the University of Pennsylvania. He studied medicine in the office of Dr. James D. Strawbridge and entered Jefferson Medical College, at Philadelphia, where he graduated with the degree of M. D. Immediately after his graduation he commenced the practice of his profession at Danville, where he secured a large and lucrative practice. He died leaving to survive him Isadora, who married Oliver Drumheller; Cameron Shultz, now a practicing physician in Danville; Florence, wife of A. H. Grone; Deborah, who married Thomas G. Vincent; and Araminta, wife of E. J. Klove, of Iowa.

T. O. Van Alen was one of the leading business men and manufacturers of Danville. He was born in Chatham Center, Columbia Co., N. Y., Aug. 19, 1819. His paternal great-grandfather emigrated from Holland to New York, and his son, Gilbert Van Alen, was born in Columbia county, N. Y., and followed farming; married Annis Moore, of Columbia county, N. Y., and to them were born two children, Reuben and Catherine. Catherine married John G. Van Volkenburg, a farmer and merchant of Columbia county, N. Y. Reuben married Mary, daughter of Timothy and Sallie Oakley, and pursued farming and merchandising at Chatham Center. They had three sons and one daughter: Gilbert R., Timothy O., Sallie O. and Lewis O. The daughter died aged thirteen years. T. O. Van Alen was eight years old when his parents moved to Salisbury Mills, Orange Co., N. Y. He attended the common schools until ten years old, when his father employed a private teacher for him. At twelve years of age Mr. Van Alen entered the academy at Kinderhook, Columbia Co., N. Y., remaining there two years, during which time he resided with the family of Dr. Henry Van Dyke. Subsequently he returned to Orange county and attended the school of Nathaniel Stark, at Goshen, one year. At fifteen he went to New York City and served an apprenticeship in a hardware store until 1839, when he returned home and engaged in the manufacture of paper and agricultural implements, as well as merchandising with his father, until 1844, when he came to Danville to represent the interests of Murdock, Leavitt & Co. in the Montour Iron Works, and acted as the resident agent of the company. During this time he built what was known as the company store and in 1846 engaged in merchandising, associated with New York stockholders of the company, under the firm name of T. O. Van Alen & Company. In 1866, in connection with George M. Leslie and A. H. Voris, he built the nail factory in Northumberland, and with his sons engaged in the manufacture of iron and nails. A fact worthy of note was that Mr. Van Alen kept his mills running through all the depressions occurring during his active business life. In 1846 he was married to Ann Catherine, daughter of Cornelius Garretson, ironmaster. Mr. and Mrs. Van Alen were members of the Mahoning Presbyterian Church, and Mr. Van Alen was for a number of years president of the board of trustees. For many years he was a trustee of the State Hospital for the Insane at Danville and a director of the First National Bank. Five of his children lived to reach maturity, viz.: Cornelius G., Gilbert R., A. Oakley, Edmund G. and George L. All the sons became active business men. George L. is a Presbyterian minister. Mr. Van Alen died April 6, 1891.

George B. Brown was born in what is now Montour county, Sept. 13, 1816, a son of Samuel and Dorothy (Neice) Brown. His great-grandfather came to America from England, and his grandparents settled in what is now Montour county in 1795. George B. was the eighth of nine children, all of whom grew to maturity, and was nine years of age when his father died. He remained with his mother on the farm until he was fourteen, meanwhile attending the district school, and worked out on farms until he was seventeen years old. He then clerked in a store in Millville, Columbia county, until 1834. In that year he came to Danville, and for two years clerked in a dry goods store, later purchasing the store of S. M. Bowman & Company, which he conducted four years. In 1856 he established a book store in Danville, dealing in books, stationery, artists' supplies, etc., and to him belongs the honor of circulating the

first daily newspaper in Danville, the *Public Ledger*. This branch of his business steadily expanded. Mr. Brown was also a dentist and had a large practice in that profession, which he carried on in connection with his book store. In 1837 he married Sarah A., daughter of John Gearhart. Four children were born to them: Benton B., Melissa D. (widow of O. H. Ostrander), John G. and Will G. These children are all living at this writing. Mr. and Mrs. Brown were devoted members of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church.

William Biddle for many years was a prominent merchant and manufacturer of Danville, and was a man of more than ordinary intelligence. He was born at Whitehall, in what is now Montour county, April 18, 1812. His parents, Gershom and Mary (Jennings) Biddle, had a family of six sons and four daughters, William being the youngest. They were charter members of the old Derry Presbyterian Church, organized in 1798. Gershom Biddle was a prominent man of Derry township, of Scotch-Irish descent. His ancestors were among the early pioneers of Pennsylvania, settling on a tract of land near Fishing creek. Mary (Jennings) Biddle, wife of Gershom, was a daughter of Hugh Jennings, who served in the Revolutionary war; he was of English descent; his ancestors settled in New Jersey near Morristown. William Biddle, at the age of thirteen, came to Danville and was employed as clerk by John Moore, merchant; subsequently he became a partner and a few years later engaged with him and others in the foundry business. After many changes among the partners, William Biddle became the owner of the Eagle Works on Ferry street, which for a number of years was one of the leading industries of Danville and gave employment to over a hundred men. Mr. Biddle always took an active interest in the welfare of those in his employ, and by his kindness and generosity gained their confidence and respect. He was married twice, his first wife being Mary Jane Moore, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Donaldson) Moore. She died Dec. 12, 1854, the mother of seven sons and two daughters. Two sons survive her, Edward Moore Biddle and Walter Sterling Biddle. His second wife, Anne Alward Moore (sister of his former wife), he married Dec. 6, 1860. The fruit of this union was three children, Grace Hunter, Harry Otis and Horace Moore. William Biddle was identified with Danville for sixty years and died Feb. 3, 1885.

Thomas Chalfant was descended on the paternal side from Robert Chalfant, a member of the Society of Friends, who emigrated with William Penn from Stoke Pogis, England, and settled on a patent of land at Doe Run, Chester Co., Pa. On the maternal side his ancestor is John Peden, a Scotch-Irish Covenanter who emigrated to Pennsylvania in 1732 and was one of the first to found a Covenanter church in Philadelphia, on Spruce street, above Third. Thomas Chalfant was born in Philadelphia in the year 1819 and was brought up in that city. He learned the carpenter's and patternmaker's trades and worked thereat for some years. In 1847 he removed to Georgia and was there engaged in the erection of sugar mills, cotton mills and structures of a similar character. Subsequently he returned to the North and located at Danville, Pa., where he entered into partnership with his brother-in-law, Dr. Isaac Hughes, in the drug business. On Oct. 1, 1853, he was commissioned postmaster at Danville. He held that position until July 15, 1861, when he assumed charge of the *Danville Intelligencer*, which he conducted from that time until the time of his death. On Oct. 8, 1866, Mr. Chalfant was elected a member of the State Legislature, as representative from the counties of Columbia and Montour. He was reelected in 1867. During his incumbency of that office he was an active and highly esteemed member of the General Assembly and was largely instrumental in the passage of the bill appointing commissioners to select a site for and erect the State Hospital for the Insane. The selection of Danville as the site for the hospital was due in part to his efforts. In 1883 Mr. Chalfant was appointed one of the trustees of the State Hospital for the Insane at Danville, a position which he held for many years. In 1870 he was again chosen to represent Columbia and Montour counties as State representative. In 1872 he was chosen State senator, representing the counties of Columbia and Montour, Lycoming and Sullivan, and served three years in that capacity. In 1842 Mr. Chalfant was united in marriage with Eliza V. Hughes, daughter of Ellis Hughes, Esq., of Danville. The offspring of this marriage were two sons and two daughters, of whom none survived but the younger son, Charles Chalfant, who for a number of years was publisher of the *Danville Daily Sun*. In 1881 Mr. Chalfant was elected president of the Pennsylvania State Editorial Association. On Dec. 5, 1885, he was again appointed postmaster and served

for nearly five years; and on June 1, 1894, he was again appointed to that position, serving until Feb. 15, 1899.

Samuel Yorks came from New Jersey and in 1780 settled in what is now Montour county, where he owned a large tract of land. He served with distinction in the war of 1812. Two sons survived the father, William Yorks, who became a resident of Cooper township, and Samuel Yorks, a resident of Danville.

William Yorks was a man of considerable influence in the county. He was county commissioner for one term and for thirty years was justice of the peace of Cooper township. He died in 1877, survived by four children: C. E. Yorks, now residing in Columbia county; Miss Ida Yorks, who resides on the homestead; Mrs. Fanny Gallaher, now deceased, and Dr. John Yorks, a prominent dentist of Philadelphia.

Samuel Yorks, Jr., was a leading spirit in the organization of the First National Bank of Danville. He was on the first board of directors and became the first president. He died in 1878, leaving to survive him: Mrs. Louise Gearhart, wife of B. R. Gearhart; Mrs. Annie Johnson; Mrs. Margaret Grove, wife of R. M. Grove; C. F. Yorks, and S. Augustus Yorks.

John Rhodes came to Danville in 1824. He bought the "Pennsylvania House," now the "Riverview Hotel," in 1829. This house was formerly called the "Farmers' Hotel," and for a long time was the favorite stopping-place of the farmers and others while attending court. John Rhodes died in 1852, leaving two sons to survive him: B. K. Rhodes, attorney, and J. Clark Rhodes, for many years a merchant in the store adjoining the hotel property. The latter's widow still survives, living in the homestead on West Market street.

James McCormick was born in what is now Montour county, June 26, 1818. He was the son of William A. and Margaret (Shaw) McCormick. The father, William A. McCormick, was born in Ireland of Scotch parents, and came to Pennsylvania when a mere lad. The mother was of Scotch-Irish origin, and both she and her husband were Presbyterians. James McCormick was reared in Montour county, receiving his education in the common schools of the county. He early engaged in merchandising and in connection with that ran a stage line from Danville until the railroads were built. Subsequently he conducted an omnibus line. In 1848 he married Agnes M. Franciscus. Three children were born to these parents: William J., deceased; Margaret McCormick, and Katherine McCormick. James McCormick served two terms in the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1877 to 1878 and 1883 to 1884. He died Dec. 19, 1891.

Joseph Cornelison was born in Holland and upon coming to this country settled in the State of New Jersey, but soon after moved to Danville, where he established the first blacksmith shop and followed that line of business the remainder of his life. He left surviving him the following children: Joseph, William, Jacob, Isaac, Cornelius, James, Massey, Mary Yorks and Anna Best. The son Isaac Cornelison at an early day learned the trade of wagonmaking and carried on his business on Mill street. He died at the age of forty-three years. He married Abigail Pancoast, a daughter of Mordecai and Mary (Mears) Pancoast, who were strict adherents of the Quaker faith. Mrs. Cornelison died at the age of twenty-four, leaving two children, Mary E. (wife of D. Rice) and Abigail A. The son Joseph Cornelison in 1830 erected a building in which he conducted a fine hotel. This establishment became known throughout that section as the "White Swan Hotel," and a very appropriate sign was hung over the door, an artistically-painted white swan. He continued as the proprietor of this establishment until 1852, when his son Jacob succeeded him as proprietor. Jacob married Abigail A. Cornelison, and they continued the hotel business with success until the death of Jacob in 1865. The building was large and substantial. In 1872 it was purchased by Adam Gerringer, who erected the present structure known as the "City Hotel." Mrs. Abigail A. Cornelison afterwards married George F. Geisinger, who was born in Hingham, Mass., in 1821, and was a son of Commodore David Geisinger. A fuller account of George F. Geisinger and his wife, Abigail A., will be found in later chapters.

Many names not included in this list of old families will be found in subsequent chapters, under other heads. Many have no mention because of the difficulty in procuring statistics and because of the lack of family records. Let us hope the present generation may prove worthy of the heritage handed down and may be as true to God and loyal to country as many of these noble families of the past.

CHAPTER III

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS

In these days of automobiles, railroad flyers, steam launches, fast freights, airships and ocean liners, it is almost impossible to conceive of a community without means of intercourse with the outside world and without opportunity of reaching even nearby points, save on foot or astride a faithful beast of burden.

In the early days of the settlement of what is now Montour county there were no State highways, no roads of any kind, except as each settler made his own highway through the woods, or followed the Indian path which too often led to danger and to death. But these settlers were Americans, the founders of a mighty race, and already the spirit of indomitable energy and push and determination, which in the years that followed laughed at difficulties and spurned impossibilities, was planted and was growing.

These were of the ancestors among whose worthy sons were Henry and Morse, who harnessed the lightning flash to the telegraphic wire; Cyrus W. Field, who cabled that wire and planted it beneath the almost fathomless depths of ocean; Thomas A. Edison, who annihilated distance and carried the human voice over hundreds of miles; aye, of that family, whose numbers are legion, who bound the Atlantic to the Pacific by bands of steel; who transformed the great American desert into communities throbbing with life and energy; who tunneled mountains; who opened up the hills, making them give up their vast deposits of minerals and precious metals; who penetrated the air with vast ships of traffic; and who, as a crowning glory of the opening years of the twentieth century, united the Atlantic and Pacific oceans in a triumph of engineering skill and power.

For a while the Susquehanna river was the only highway open to these hardy settlers. In summer merchandise was brought up the river in "Durham" boats. These were somewhat like the canal-boat, but only about two feet in depth, and were pushed up-stream by long socket poles, when it was not possible to use sails. In winter the rough roads, which were impassable in summer, were rendered smooth by the snow, the rivers and smaller streams were bridged by ice, so that for three or four months the sled could be drawn almost anywhere. During this season neighbors joined together and with loads of wheat or pork or whisky, and each with his wallet of provisions, a blanket for covering, a bag of oats and bundle of hay for provender for his horse, traversed the defiles and mountains to Reading for a market. Here they bartered their loads for salt, iron, nails, groceries and Jamaica spirits. Few houses of entertainment were found on the way and these hardy travelers sought shelter at whatever cabin might chance to be near at hand when night came on. "The privilege of stretching himself on the floor with feet to the open fire was paid for in the morning with a sixpence. Few of these pioneers through the snows of nearly a century ago could afford to pay for a warm meal, and many a trip was made from the Susquehanna to Reading on two or three shillings."

The organization to build the Centre turnpike extending from Reading to the Susquehanna river opposite Northumberland was perfected in 1808. One of the active promoters and managers of this daring and important enterprise was Gen. William Montgomery. The work was pushed with sleepless energy. It was a work in its own time as great as was the building of the Union Pacific railroad in after days. In 1814 the turnpike road from Danville to Bear Gap, where it connected with the Centre turnpike, was built. These were important and beneficent public works, gained only by the most heroic struggles. The promoters were the foremost men in the country—the great benefactors of their age.

Companies were organized and chartered

to build turnpikes. A few still remaining, with their tollgates and their toll gatherers, are curiosities to the present generation, but are monuments of the thrift and development of a past age, whose accomplishments were as great in their day and under their limitations, as the great railways of the present, binding different and distant sections of the country.

In 1826 the great State Internal Improvement system was inaugurated. That year a citizen of Danville, Daniel Montgomery, was appointed one of the canal commissioners, and he was elected president of the board. He exercised much influence over the direction and building of the canals then constructed. While he was in this position the North Branch canal was located. The survey was made in 1826-27, and the work contracted for early in 1828. In 1832 the first water was turned in, and a boat that year was loaded with wheat in Danville, and taken to the Sweet Water. The boat itself was built in Danville. The line of the canal, as originally planned, was from the Lackawanna creek to Columbia, a distance of about one hundred and fifty miles. There was only three feet gauge at first, but by raising the path and by dredging the canal bottom, the depth of water was increased to a gauge of between six and seven feet. This canal continued to be the property of the State until about 1854, when it was sold and became a part of the possessions of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. It remained the property of that company until its abandonment, a few years ago, when it was purchased by the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company.

The building of the canal was an important event to the people of the country through which it passed. At the present writing there is much clamor for the filling up of the unsightly ditch and loud cries against the canal nuisance, but from the days of 1832 to 1860, and indeed up into the seventies, that "ditch" was a great blessing to the county and the means of opening important centers of trade. It became a highway for transporting goods from one section of the country to another, and before the days of monopoly it brought coal and flour and other staple articles to the consumers' reach at prices that now cause a smile upon the face of the monopolists, and carried from the towns and farms along its line their products of iron ore and grain to the great and growing trade centers.

The days of the canalboat were days of growth and prosperity for the communities lying adjacent to the great highway upon which they rode, and the mule's plaintive cry for hay, oats and cut straw, so amusing to the boys of that day along the towpath, meant as much, if not more, to the people of the former days as the shrill scream of the iron horse, ploughing its way along the rail highways, means to the markets and homes of to-day. And so, while we rejoice at the wonderful advance of the present over the bygone times, and are justly proud that the fast freight has replaced the tedious canalboat, let us temper our impatience at the old ditch with the thought that in the formative days, when foundations were being laid deep and strong, the old canal was a great boon and mighty blessing to the builders of our civilization.

The canal continued to be the chief highway through the county until the days came when the iron horse began to supplant the canalboat team and compete with it for supplying the demands of public service.

In 1854 the Catawissa, Williamsport & Erie Railroad Company began operations in Montour county. This was the beginning of the Philadelphia & Reading railroad system, which has grown to be one of the important and indispensable thoroughfares of railroad traffic in the county. The Catawissa, Williamsport & Erie railroad extended from Tamanend to Milton, and in 1871 was extended from Milton to Williamsport. In 1872 the road was taken over by the Philadelphia & Reading Railway Company, which now controls it.

The second railroad to enter the county was the Lackawanna & Bloomsburg. This road was built from Kingston to Rupert in 1857. In 1860 it was extended to Northumberland, supplanting the old stage line. About 1881 this road came under the control of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company, and became a part of the great Lackawanna system, furnishing a quick and most delightful and convenient route to New York.

In 1870 the Danville, Hazleton & Wilkes-Barre railroad was built, thus crowning with success the indefatigable efforts of Simon P. Kase, of Danville. This road extended from Sunbury to Tomhickon, a distance of fifty-four miles, and passes through Montour county, in Mayberry township, on the south side of the river. Though but a small portion of this road is in Montour county, it is one of the principal railroads which have helped to build up and develop Danville, which is separated from it only by the river bridge. Great credit is due to Simon P. Kase for push-

ing this road through to completion in the face of difficulties which would have appeared insurmountable to most men. Against all obstacles he persevered, and the opening of the road was a great personal triumph. The road is now owned by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and is an important link in that great system of railroads. Some years later the name was changed to the Sunbury, Hazleton & Wilkes-Barre railroad.

In 1881 the North and West Branch railroad was opened from Catawissa to Wilkes-Barre. This branch was built by Rev. D. J. Waller and now forms an important branch of the road running from Sunbury to Wilkes-Barre. This road was also pushed to completion amidst many difficulties and obstacles. It also is now a part of the Pennsylvania railroad system.

About 1887 the Wilkes-Barre & Western railroad was opened through a portion of Limestone, Anthony and Derry townships, giving railroad facilities to Washingtonville and the surrounding country that were greatly appreciated by the people of that region.

These railroads were welcomed as modern and advanced means of transit. They carried the people from one town to another. But the need was still felt of some means of connecting the towns with the country lying in between—the throbbing world that did not live in town but yet was bound by business and social ties to the town—those communities through which the railroad train whirled, with saucy look and independent move.

To supply this want came the electric railway in 1903; and now Danville, supplied with railroad and trolley facilities, looks back with wonder and amusement to the olden days of the Indian path, turnpike and canal.

The Danville & Bloomsburg Street Railway Company constructed an electric road between Danville and Bloomsburg in 1903. The Danville & Riverside Street Railway Company, about the same time, constructed an electric railway along Mill street to the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad crossing and across the river bridge to the south side, and up Market street to the State Hospital.

These lines of railway have been constantly operated and are now parts of the great internal improvements which Danville feels are indispensable to her comfort and welfare.

Before the electric railways came the telephone lines, which connected Danville with the world at large. In 1880 the North Pennsylvania Telephone Company extended its line from Williamsport to Danville. This was part of the Bell telephone system. The office was located in the present O'Conner building on Mill street, opposite the opera house; and Mr. W. J. Armes, the manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company, was the first Bell telephone manager. The first Bell telephone established in Danville was in the "City Hotel." Mr. Armes employed Miss Martha Lloyd as the first Bell telephone operator in the town. Other operators in the employ of this company prior to May, 1900, were Miss Mary Lloyd, now deceased; Miss Anna Johnson, now Mrs. Harry Stees, of Bloomsburg, and Miss Elizabeth Russell, present chief operator, who has been in the employ of the company for fifteen years. The office of the company was afterwards moved to the second floor of the Lyons building, and still later to its present location in the Swentek building. The managers following Mr. Armes have been Al. Crawford, John Kenyon, John Conway, Elwood Mateer, Reuben W. Kintzer and John S. Brace, the present efficient manager. The growth of this company's business has been rapid. Two hundred and eighty-six telephones were connected with the Danville exchange on Feb. 1, 1915.

In 1899 the Montour & Columbia Telephone Company entered Danville. It established an office in the Opera House block, where for sixteen years it has competed with the Bell Telephone Company for the "hello" business of the town. Charles P. Hancock was president of the Montour & Columbia Company, and Frank C. Angle, secretary and treasurer. George B. Wright was manager. The company at present is the United Telegraph & Telephone Company. It had two hundred and seventy-two 'phones connected with the Danville exchange Feb. 1, 1915. The present manager is Martin Withington, and the chief operator is Miss McKinney, who has been in the employ of the company for five years.

The streets of Danville have been much improved within the last ten years. Mill street, East Market street, East Front street and Bloom street have all been paved. Other streets have been put in first-class condition.

CHAPTER IV

MILITARY RECORD

Montour county has a military record of which she may be justly proud. Her citizenship has been represented in the rolls of military achievements in the Revolutionary war, the war of 1812, the war with Mexico in 1846, the great civil struggle from 1861 to 1865, and the war with Spain in 1898. Even now she has hundreds of brave sons who, while rejoicing in the fact that peace prevails throughout our land, are ready at any moment to rush to the defense of our flag and to the preservation of our national honor.

It is with pride she points to the part taken by Gen. William Montgomery in the war for independence. She remembers with delight that Jacob Sechler, one of her sturdy citizens, stood for the defense of his country in the struggle of 1812. She rejoices in the record made by Dr. Clarence H. Frick and the members of his gallant company in the Mexican war. It is with tears of gratitude she recalls the names of Col. Charles W. Eckman, Col. Joseph Shreeve, and the long list of brave boys, officers and privates who so bravely at the front battled for their country's life. Today she exults that the brave men of the past left behind them worthy sons who, just as loyally as their fathers, answered the call of duty, and came to the help of a distressed and oppressed people at our door.

It is a fact to be lamented that the early records of the military companies have not been preserved. It is hard to give a complete list of the soldiers of Montour county, and any omission in the lists of names must be attributed to this fact. For the information contained in this chapter, we are much indebted to the research and faithfulness of D. H. B. Brower in collecting the necessary statistics, and we do not hesitate to quote freely from him.

The first military company of which we have any information in the territory now included in Montour county was *The Danville Light Horse*. This was a company of light dragoons, commanded by Captain Clark, of Derry. The community, especially the boys, was very fond of these cavalrymen, and the days on which they paraded were great days. The organization dates back to 1810. It offered its services to the government at the breaking out of the war of 1812, but for some reason the offer was not accepted, much to the disgust and indignation of both the company and the community. So far as we have been able to gather, the following are the names of those composing this company: Charles Clark, captain; John Blue, Elisha Barton, James Boyd, Lucas Brass, Isaac Bear, James Donaldson, John Donaldson, William De Pew, Charles Evans, Charles M. Frazer, Charles Frazer, John Gulick, John Gaskins, James Hamilton, ——— Kipp, ——— King, William Kitchen, Daniel Montgomery, Lewis Maus, Joseph Maus, Robert Moore, Thomas Moorhead, Peter Pursel, William Sheriff, James Stevenson, Henry Sanders, Daniel Woodside, James Woodside, Thomas Woodside.

The Danville Blues was a rifle company commanded by Capt. Isaac Blue. Just when this company was organized we do not know, but it was in active service in 1813 on the Canadian frontier during the war of 1812. Jacob Sechler was a private in this company. Samuel Yorks, Sr., was a lieutenant, and Dr. David Petrikin was surgeon. When the company left home for the service they halted in front of the old stone mansion on Mill street to give a parting salute to Gen. William Montgomery. As the old general came to the door the company presented arms, whilst they listened to a brief address. General Montgomery told them to be good soldiers and at the same time take good care of themselves and be ever, as now, ready to defend and support the government. At the close of General Montgomery's address the company fired a salute and marched away. This company suffered much from what was called "Black

Rock fever," many dying from its effects. The portion of the roll of this company preserved contains the following names: Isaac Blue, Captain; Isaiah Blue, Herbert W. Best, Daniel Cameron, Colin Cameron, Alexander Campbell, John Dugan, Edward Morrison, Asa Moore, Abner Moore, John Mills, John McCoy, David Petrikin, Surgeon; ——— Sanders, Samuel Yorks, Lieutenant; Jacob Sechler.

The Danville Militia was a company flourishing and well organized at the close of the war with England in 1815. We know little of it except that it had one hundred men on its roll and was commanded by Capt. Samuel Yorks, who had been lieutenant in the Danville Blues.

The Columbia Guards was a company organized in 1817 and on its roll were some of the most prominent among the younger citizens of the community. The Guards, together with the *Northumberland Artillerists* (Captain Priestly), the *Warrior Run Infantry*, and others, constituted the Northumberland and Columbia Battalion of Volunteers commanded by Maj. R. Coleman Hall. In the summer of 1823 there was a battalion parade on the then open ground between Bloom and Center streets. Dr. W. H. Magill, then a young man, was surgeon of the battalion. The parade is said to have been the grandest military display ever witnessed in Danville.

The following is the muster roll of the guards soon after their organization:

John S. Wilson, captain; Clarence H. Frick, first lieutenant; Edward E. LaClerc, second lieutenant; William Brindle, second lieutenant; George S. Kline, first sergeant; James D. Slater, second sergeant; Robert Clark, third sergeant; Charles Evans, fourth sergeant; John Adams, first corporal; James Oliver, second corporal; John Smith, third corporal; Arthur Gearhart, fourth corporal; Thomas Clark, drummer; Jesse G. Clark, fifer.

The private soldiers were: Charles W. Adams, Alvin M. Allen, Jacob App, George W. Armstrong, Frederick Brandt, Samuel Burns, Elam B. Bonham, William Banghart, John Birkenbine, Samuel D. Baker, Francis Bower, Francis B. Best, William Brunner, William H. Birchfield, Randolph Ball, Peter Brobst, Abram B. Carley, Michael Corrigan, Wm. Dieterich (Dietrich), Wm. Erle, Daniel S. Follmer, Charles W. Fortner, Robert H. Forster, Sewell Gibbs, Edward Grove, George Garner, Thomas Graham, Shepherd W. Girton, Samuel Huntingdon, Adam Heisler, Henry Herncastle, Oliver Helme, William S. Kertz, William King, Jerome Konkle, Charles Lytle, Ira Lownsberry, Robert Lyon, John A. Lowery, Benjamin Laform, Benjamin J. Martin, Jasper Musselman, Edward McGonnel, George Miller, William Moser, Archibald Mooney, Mahlon K. Manly, John G. Mellon, Alex. McDonald, Daniel Martial, Richard H. McKean, Charles Moynthan, Robert McAlmont, Hugh McFadden, James McClelland, Norman B. Mack, William McDonald, Casper Oatenwelder, Daniel Poorman, Peter S. Reed, Philip Rake, James A. Stewart, Peter M. Space, Jona R. Sanders, Oliver C. Stevens, Daniel Snyder, Edward Seler, Peter Seigfried, John C. Snyder, John N. Scofield, William Swartz, Joseph Stratton, William W. Sawaney, John A. Sarvey, Benjamin Tumbleton, Adam Wray, William White, George Wagner, Jacob Willet, Jerome Walker, George Wingar, Peter W. Yarnell.

In 1846 the Columbia Guards offered their services to the United States government, then in the midst of the Mexican war, and the offer was accepted. Under Captain Wilson the Guards numbered over ninety, rank and file. The company was mustered into the United States service Dec. 28, 1846. The departure of this band of brave patriots made a deep impression upon the community. War never seems as real as when one's own flesh and blood are involved in its horrors; or men, well known in the community, march to join the ranks of those engaged in the contest. For many years these men had been "holiday soldiers," but now that war was real and the country needed their services, they were no longer holiday soldiers; they now marched through the community where, for a long time, they had paraded and played at war, as real living, fighting soldiers, and the community, with mingled feelings of joy and sorrow, cheered them as they marched to the field of carnage. A number of citizens accompanied the soldiers as far as Pittsburgh. This company was placed in the 2d regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers, commanded by Colonel Wyncoop, later by Col. John W. Geary, afterwards governor of the State.

These heroes soon saw real service. They were engaged in the storming of Vera Cruz. Here Captain Wilson died, April 10, 1847, and Dr. C. H. Frick assumed command and gallantly led the Guards through the campaign. They were engaged in the battle of Cerro Gordo, where they lost one man, John Smith. At the battle of Chapultepec they lost two more men, William Dietrich and John Snyder.

As General Scott approached the city of

Mexico the defense of San Angelo, with the military stores, was committed to the "Columbia Guards"; and on the 13th of September, 1847, they were among the first to enter in triumph, with General Scott at their head, the capital city of the Montezumas. After an absence of nearly two years, and with ranks thinned and battle flag torn and riddled, the Guards returned home. A wonderful reception was given them. Nearly one half the number who left home answered no longer the roll call on this side; and tears and sadness were mingled with the joy and cheers that welcomed the bronzed veterans' return.

The roll of the company as it left for Mexico was as follows: John Anthony, William Barber, Samuel Baum, Daniel Barber, John Best, Anthony Boon, Matthew Blackwell, William Clark, Thomas Colt, William Colt, James Colt, William Cathcart, Isaac Cornelison, James Carson (captain), Alexander Donaldson, William Donaldson, William DePew, Frederick Frick, ——— Fisher, Thomas Grier, Charles Goodman, William G. Hurley, Ellis Hughes, Jacob Hibler, Samuel Huntingdon, Jared Irwin, Adolphus Kent, Amos E. Kitchen, John Lundy, Asher Lyon, Daniel W. Montgomery, John Montgomery, Henry Marshall, John Moore, Charles Moore, Andrew Y. Moore, Burrows Moore, Samuel Moore, Thomas Moorhead, Hugh McWilliams, Hector McCallister, William S. Maus, Gideon Mellon, Matthew Patterson, George Potter (captain), John Pervin, Orrin Sholes, Jacob Sechler, ——— Savage, John M. Thiel, Casper Thiel, Samuel Underwood, David Woodside, Robert Woodside, Jacob Wieman, Isaac Warner, Thomas Wiley, Charles Wilson, John Young.

After the return of the Guards their ranks were recruited and George W. Forrest was elected captain. He served until his removal from town made it necessary for him to give up the command. Oscar Ephlin was then made captain.

This company kept up its organization until the breaking out of the Rebellion, in 1861, when it entered the three months' service under Captain Ephlin. On the expiration of their time many of the members reenlisted in other companies, and the Columbia Guards, as an organization, passed out of existence. But the memory of their noble deeds in two great wars will ever live; and Montour county is proud of the record of her brave boys.

The Montour Rifles was the name of a company organized July 14, 1855, by Capt. J. J. Zuber. August Fogel was first lieutenant and M. Rosenstine second lieutenant. This company seems to have been composed principally of Germans. In 1859, through some disturbance and outside influence, the company was disbanded and most of its members entered the United States service some months later, many of them going in a body and enlisting in Company E, 6th Regiment of Reserves, Mahlon K. Manly, captain, and John Horn, lieutenant.

The Civil war appealed to all the patriotism and loyalty in the American heart. Every community, large or small, was stirred to its depths. Montour county was intensely loyal, and her residents, on the first appeal from President Lincoln for men to defend the nation's honor and to rally round its flag, hastened to respond. Some of her most substantial citizens and skilled workmen laid aside their business and the implements of trade and donned the blue uniform of the citizen soldiery.

The first military company that left Danville for the war was recruited and commanded by Capt. William McClure. The company included one hundred of the county's best and bravest young men. The muster roll of this gallant band has not been preserved. The enlistment of these boys was for three months, and they served their time. They were in the battle of Falling Waters and of their number Amos Zuppinger was killed, the first soldier from Montour county to sacrifice his life in the Civil war. Many of these brave men, after being mustered out of the service, reenlisted in other companies. Captain McClure afterwards commanded Company F, 112th Artillery, and for brave conduct was subsequently promoted to the position of colonel of the regiment.

The Baldy Guards were organized in Danville and mustered into the service of the United States on the 25th of September, 1861, under command of Capt. Joseph F. Ramsey. The company was called after Peter Baldy, Sr., one of the oldest citizens of Danville, who took much interest in its welfare. These boys were designated Company H of the famous 93d Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, which regiment was engaged in some of the most important and desperate battles of the war, and many of the brave boys of Montour county lost their lives on Southern fields while fighting in its ranks.

Mrs. Charles W. Eckman now has in her possession the beautiful silk regimental flag presented to her husband, the colonel, upon

which are inscribed the battles in which the regiment was engaged.

Its first battle was at Williamsburg, on the Peninsula, and the regiment fought with the Army of the Potomac until the curtain was rung down at Appomattox. Captain Ramsey resigned his command in 1862 and on Oct. 21st of that year Charles W. Eckman became captain, leading the company until he was made major of the regiment, Nov. 27, 1864. Upon his promotion Joseph H. Johnson was made captain and served in that position to the close of the war. On the same day that Captain Eckman was made major he was promoted to the position of lieutenant colonel, and on the 25th of January, 1865, was made colonel, of the 93d Regiment.

Colonel Eckman was a brave and gallant officer, beloved by his men, and sharing with them all the trials and vicissitudes of those stormy years from Sept. 25, 1861, to June 23, 1865. Three times he was severely wounded, his injury at Cedar Creek being the most serious and the one which through all his after life gave him great pain and distress and eventually caused his death, May 3, 1906.

The muster roll of this company, at the time of its enlistment, was as follows:

Captain, Joseph F. Ramsey; Lieutenants, Lefferd H. Kase, First, Charles W. Eckman, Second; Sergeants, M. B. Goodrich, First, A. B. Patton, Second, J. T. Howe, Third, William Young, Fourth, Seth C. Freeze Fifth; Corporals, Joseph Fenstermacher, First, Jared Runyan, Second, Joseph H. Johnston, Third, Charles W. Weaver, Fourth, Orville D. Harder Fifth, Oscar Sharpless, Sixth, Frederick Laubach, Seventh, Silas Hartman, Eighth; Musicians, L. D. Houghawout, Joseph L. Hale; Clerk, Shelden T. Gibbs; Quartermaster, James Auld; Teamster, John C. Snyder; Privates, John Ammerman, Joseph Bear, J. Byerly, H. C. Barnhart, L. S. Brocious, George Boyer, J. D. Cannady, B. A. Cleaver, William Davis, P. H. Eckman, D. R. Eckman, B. R. Gearhart, P. Everett, T. J. Foley, W. Frymire, W. Flanigan, H. F. Freese, Charles E. Foley, H. Fortmer, Clark Guinn, C. V. Galick, A. Goss, William Henrie, J. Hower, J. Houser, J. B. Johnson, J. R. Johnson, R. Jenkins, J. Keim, Charles Kneibeller, G. D. Kreigh, William Kneer, Samuel Kurtz, J. Lawrence, John Levers, Hiram Layland, H. H. Leisenring, J. B. Moore, William Miller, M. Murry, T. H. Mench, J. B. Mutchler, J. Miller, J. C. Miller, J. R. Mowrer, P. McClure, T. Morrall, P. Miller, P. P. Osmun, R. Perrin, Eli Pennsyl, J. W. Philips, S. Quinn, A. Reynolds, C. R. Rishel, R. Ramsey, W. R. Rouch, Charles L. Sholes, Charles Stephens, E. Shissler, W. Slay, J. M. Shanuon, William M. Snyder, Charles W. Sholes, H. F. Snyder, William Smith, W. Stephens, W. W. Sechler, J. H. Sperring, J. Stewart, Oscar Tittle, W. Turner, J. Wertz, G. S. Walker, A. B. Warntz, C. Woods, C. Wagner, L. Yoder.

Company F, 2d Artillery.—Capt. William M. McClure, after his service of three months, returned to Danville and recruited Company F of the 112th Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, better known as the 2d Pennsylvania Artillery. A large portion of this company were from Montour county. The regiment served with great distinction and did much hard service during the war. Captain McClure, for bravery, was made colonel of the regiment. The boys from Montour county in Company F were as follows: Samuel Strawbridge, Lieutenant; J. Moore Wilson, Lieutenant; Edward Thatcher, Corporal; Charles Mowrer, Corporal; John Laciscus, Corporal; D. H. McCarty, Corporal; Jonathan Bare, Corporal; Thomas Reichelderfer, Bugler; Robert Curry, Peter Cooper, Richard W. Eggert, John Farrell, A. J. Grantz, J. Hendrickson, William R. Johnson, Elias Kulp, John McMullen, Phillip Manning, Martin Mazael, Charles Mattees, John Matshall, Clarence Price, George Robison, I. S. Smith, Daniel Smith, James Weidel.

Danville Fencibles.—This company was organized in Danville in 1862 under the command of Capt. Joseph E. Shreeve. It became Company A in the 132d Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers. At the battle of Antietam seven of its brave boys were killed, viz.: John M. Hassenplug, D. Van Ronk, Jacob Long, Daniel Klase, Samuel Hilner, Hiram Hummel and John Gibson. Eighteen were wounded in the same battle, viz.: James Foster, John Leighow, George Lovett, Charles Flick, D. R. Shutt, John S. Ware, C. C. Moyer, Archie Vandling, S. V. Dye, E. M. Roderick, D. R. Hendrickson, Harry Adams, Jacob H. Miller, E. D. Smith, S. W. Arnwine, William Ringler, John Morris and William B. Neese.

For bravery at Antietam Captain Shreeve was promoted to the position of major of the 132d Regiment, and afterwards was made colonel. On Captain Shreeve's promotion, Charles N. Norris was made captain of the company.

This company, as mustered into the United States service, was composed as follows: Joseph E. Shreeve, Captain; George W. Van-

gilder, First Lieutenant; Charles N. Norris, Second Lieutenant; Privates, Henry B. Adams, Sylvester W. Arnwine, Conrad L. Aten, Arthur W. Beaver, J. J. Bookmiller, W. H. Carrell, Isaac D. Crewit, John M. Crist, S. E. Cooper, Franklin Divine, Samuel V. Dye, William Earp, junior, James S. Easton, Hiram S. Eggert, John Ephlin, Joseph Feidell, Charles W. Fitzsimmons, J. B. A. Foin, James Foster, Charles Flick, Patrick Fleming, Samuel Flickinger, George Francis, John Gibson, Thomas Goodall, A. Jerome Harder, John M. Hassenplug, G. K. Hassenplug, John Harig, Joseph Hale, Samuel Hilner, Alexander Huntingdon, Hiram Hummel, George Hunt, William Irvin, Thomas James, John R. Jenkins, James W. Jones, Evan Jordan, Michael Kessler, Wellington Klase, Michael Lanigan, William Lawrence, Conrad Lechthaler, John Leighow, N. Ferree, Lightner, Jacob Long, George Lovett, Samuel Lunger, Thomas Maxwell, Leonard Mayer, John McCoy, William C. McCormick, Jacob H. Miller, Levi Miller, Watkin Morgan, Cornelius C. Moyer, Jacob W. Moyer, James McKee, William B. Neese, Joseph H. Nevius, James M. Philips, David H. Rank, Isaac Rantz, John P. Reaser, Simon Reedy, Jonathan Rice, William A. Ringler, Edward W. Roderick, *August Schreiber, Aaron Sechler, Henry Schick, David Shutt, Edwin L. Smith, E. Dallas Smith, George Snyder, John Stine, Samuel Stall, William Stewart, William Sunday, Oliver W. Switzer, Daniel Vanronk, Archibald Vandling, John H. Wallace, Samuel M. Wate, Angus Wright, Matthew R. Wright, Andrew Waugh, James D. Wray, James Williams, John S. Ware.

Company E, 6th Pennsylvania Reserves, was organized in Danville under command of Capt. Mahlon K. Manly. No roll of the company exists, so far as known, and most of its members were either killed or wounded on the field. The only record we have shows Charles Richart and John Horn to be lieutenants and the following among the privates: William Keiner, Nicholas Freeze, Jacob Miller, Ernest Aderhold, William Bottles, Gottlieb Kerchner.

In the emergency occasioned by the invasion of Pennsylvania, two companies were organized in Danville for the defense of the State. *Company A* was under the command of Capt. John A. Winner and *Company K* under command of Capt. William Young, both attached to the 13th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Militia. These companies were composed as follows:

Regimental officers—Colonel, James Johnson; Lieutenant Colonel, J. F. Means; Major, S. H. Newman; Adjutant, J. W. Chamberlin; Sergeant Major, B. S. Powers; Quartermaster, J. W. McKelvy; Surgeon, Dr. Reber; Assistant Surgeon, Dr. Vandersloot; Drum Major, B. W. Musselman; Hospital Steward, Dr. I. Pursell; Ward Master, William W. Hays; Chaplain, Benjamin G. Welch; Postmaster, Wilbur G. Brower; Colonel's Clerk, Alex. M. Russel.

Company A—Captain, John A. Winner; Lieutenants, First, W. A. M. Grier; Second, John C. Perrin; Sergeants, First, John G. Hammer, Second, Simon Lyon, Third, Elias Knerr, Fourth, T. C. Hullihen, Fifth, William R. Pursel; Corporals, First, Robert Adams, Jr., Second, William T. Ramsey, Third, John W. Thatcher, Fourth, Benjamin K. Vastine, Fifth, George Irwin, Sixth, Samuel Earp, Seventh, John Werkheiser, Eighth, Samuel Haman; Drummer, John H. Hunt; Quartermaster Sergeant, Reuben Riehl; Privates, John Adams, Charles S. Baker, Peter Baldy, Jr., A. Russel Best, P. F. Bourgenot, D. H. B. Brower, Wilbur G. Brower, S. L. Butterwick, William Bryant, Nelson Carr, Robert M. Cathcart, Charles W. Childs, W. H. Cool, William Cummings, Stephen Cuthbert, J. M. Criswell, William Deen, William Dent, Wesley Deshay, Joseph A. Doran, Christian Ernest, Edward Evans, Josiah Frantz, S. B. Flick, Evan Fisher, Jr., Herbert Gaskins, A. Mont. Gearhart, Edmund Gearhart, W. H. Gearhart, Charles H. Gibbs, Frank Gibbs, Samuel F. Griffin, Isaac X. Grier, Michael Haupt, Lamar Hahn, D. C. Hartman, William W. Hays, Hezekiah Holbert, Richard Jenkins, William H. Jenkins, J. Hervey Kase, Charles Kaufman, Alfred Kneass, Frederick Kreps, Henry Kocher, Charles Limberger, William C. Lyon, Saul Lyon, John V. Martin, Franklin Miller, William McLain, Moses Netter, George B. O'Connor, Samuel J. Pardoe, Theodore Palmer, Isaac Pursell, West Perry, A. D. Rockafeller, Alexander M. Russel, Warren Ridgway, J. C. Shaver, Cyrus F. Styers, Joseph Sechler, Jr., Henry C. Snyder, S. Y. Thompson, Lewis Tittle, John L. Vastine, T. J. Vastine, S. C. Vansant, Josiah Wolf, Samuel Werkheiser, Reuben Werkheiser, Peter Werkheiser, Benjamin G. Welch, William Wands, Robert Wilson, Samuel Welliver, Samuel Ware, Jr.

Company K—Captain, William Young; Lieutenants, First, Alfred Mellon, Second, Alfred B. Patton; Sergeants, First, M. B. Munson, Second, A. Jerome Harder, Third, George W. Ramsey, Fourth, Alexander Hoffner; Corporals, First, Alfred Yerrick, Second,

Hugh P. Libhart, Third, Lewis Byerly, Fourth, William Miller; Quartermaster, Samuel Moore; Drummer, B. W. Musselman; Fifer, John Geist; Privates, Oakley V. Ammerman, James M. Ammerman, Samuel Ammerman, John C. Alexander, James Best, W. H. Byerly, Sylvester Blocksage, John Bedow, Charles W. Boudine, Joseph H. Campbell, Martin Cornelison, John Deen, Joseph E. Dougherty, Leonard Dimnick, William D. Everhart, Cornelison C. Herr, Duncan W. Hefler, John Hale, Jeremiah S. Hall, William F. Horner, David James, John W. Kress, Samuel Kelley, George Lunger, William A. Leighow, Victor A. Lotier, David W. Moore, D. Clinton Millard, Franklin Myers, William P. Pursell, Irvin T. Patton, L. Rhodenheffer, William Riffles, F. W. Rockafeller, D. M. Springer, George S. Sanders, William Trease, George W. Watts.

Of the soldiers who enlisted from Montour county during the Civil war, fifty-two were in the regular army and four hundred and fifty-six in the volunteer service. (The table does not include drafted men.)

Townships	Enrolled	In Service
Anthony	157	13
Cooper	79	10
Danville, North Ward	868	197
Danville, South Ward	623	127
Derry	141	19
Liberty	191	25
Limestone	158	26
Mahoning	170	45
Mayberry	46	9
Valley	162	29
West Hemlock	60	8
	2,655	508

The following is as complete a list of the soldiers who enlisted from Montour county during the Civil war as can be secured at the present time:

Anthony Township—John Watts, artillery; Samuel Gray, artillery; James Koons, 131st Pa. Vols.; Thomas Mohr, private; Jacob Binder, private; William R. Johnson, Company F, 112th P. V.; Jacob Robinalt, 11th P. V.; Samuel Robinalt, D, 7th P. V.; Perry Watts, C, 96th P. V.; James Candy, H, 93d P. V.; Jacob Candy, H, 93d P. V.; Adam Bidler, F, 106th P. V.; John Kime, H, 93d P. V.; Daniel Kime, H, 93d P. V.; William Miller, H, 93d P. V.; Michael Breckbill, D, 7th P. V.; Samuel Sprout, D, 7th P. V.; Isaac Wertman, E, 12th P. V.; John McMullin, F, 112th P. V.; Simon Reedy, A, 132d P. V.; A. Crossley, F, 112th P. V.

Derry Township—Thomas H. Switzer, Company A, 131st Pennsylvania Volunteers; O. B. Switzer, A, 131st P. V.; John Gibson, A, 131st P. V.; Peter Cooper, F, 112th P. V.; Sergt. Samuel E. Cooper, A, 132d P. V.; Jeremiah Black, A, 132d P. V.; James T. Powers, G, 8th P. V.; Newson L. Sagess, D, 7th P. V.; John Dugan, D, 7th P. V.; Frank G. Blee, A, 132d P. V.; W. W. Switzer, G, 4th P. V.; David Gibson, 116th P. V.; Philip Springer, E, 6th Pa. Reserves; William C. McCay, D, 7th P. V.; Samuel Fleckinger, A, 132d P. V.; Joel Metz, E, 6th Pa. Reserves; Corporal George Snyder, A, 132d P. V.; J. P. Bearer, A, 132d P. V.

Danville, North Ward—Franklin Lewis, 84th Pennsylvania Volunteers; Samuel M. Wate, Company A, 132d P. V.; Gomer Jones, K, 5th P. V.; Joseph R. Patton, band, 106th P. V.; Charles M. Zuber, band, 106th P. V.; J. C. Millhouse, band, 51st P. V.; Fred Laubach, H, 93d P. V.; Capt. J. F. Ramsey, H, 93d P. V.; Thomas Wenck, H, 7th P. V.; Augustus Shriver, A, 132d P. V.; Nathaniel Everhart, H, 93d P. V.; Martin Taylor, 12th U. S.; William H. Rouch, H, 93d P. V.; Clarence Price, F, 112th P. V.; Alfred B. Patton, H, 93d P. V.; George Francis, A, 132d P. V.; Jared Runyan, H, 93d P. V.; John L. Miller, H, 93d P. V.; William M. Miller, 12th U. S.; Stephen Johnson, E, 4th N. Y. V.; William Turner, H, 93d P. V.; Israel Wertz, H, 93d P. V.; William Horff, E, 6th Pa. Reserves; Reuben Ramsey, H, 92d P. V.; John Miller, E, 6th P. V.; James Bailor, 12th U. S.; Harman Bailor, 12th U. S.; Peter Bailor, 12th U. S.; Samuel S. Gulick, A, 132d P. V.; Jacob Bookmiller, A, 132d P. V.; Andrew Waugh, A, 132d P. V.; George Focht, E, 9th Pa. Reserves; Capt. M. K. Manly, E, 9th Pa. Reserves; John Byerly, H, 93d P. V.; Isaac Barto, F, 48th P. V.; James R. Johnson, H, 93d P. V.; David H. McCarty, F, 112th P. V.; William H. Miller, E, 54th P. V.; Levi M. Miller, A, 132d P. V.; S. E. Ridgway, F, Matthew's Battery; Charles Kneibler, H, 93d P. V.; David R. Shutt, A, 132d P. V.; Thomas James, A, 132d P. V.; Francis Trees, 69th P. V.; James Burns, P. V.; John Nester, P. V.; Patrick Tenenty, P. V.; Charles Eckhart, band, 106th P. V.; J. B. A. Foin, A, 132d P. V.; Nicholas Freeze, E, 6th P. V.; Daniel Klase, A, 132d P. V.; James Moore, H, 93d P. V.; Joseph Heffer, D, 17th P. V.; William C. Heffler, E, 112th P. V.; William F. Deshay, 12th U. S.; John L. Deshay, 12th U. S.; John Wood, 69th P. V.; Evan Jordan, 15th U. S.; Elijah Fields, C, 12th U. S.; Robert Fields, C,

12th U. S.; Aaron Gibson, E, 6th Pa. Reserves; John F. Mullen, E, 12th U. S.; Richard Jenkins, A, 3d Md. V.; Josiah Robinson, G, 3d Md. V.; James Auld, H, 93d P. V.; William Davis, H, 93d P. V.; Reese Davis, A, 54th P. V.; William Price, H, 93d P. V.; Angus Wright, A, 132d P. V.; Mathew R. Wright, A, 132d P. V.; James Stewart, D, 69th P. V.; Charles L. Sholes, H, 93d P. V.; Thomas Goodall, A, 132d P. V.; William Davis, A, 132d P. V.; John Morris, A, 132d P. V.; Peter Green, D, 69th P. V.; F. Finnegan, D, 69th P. V.; Thomas McManus, D, 69th P. V.; Patrick Hardy, U. S. Regulars; William Finnegan, U. S. Regulars; George Lovett, A, 132d P. V.; Samuel Ricketts, G, 3d Md. V.; George Hacker, A, 132d P. V.; George Bingham, E, 6th Pa. Reserves; Thomas W. Levers, E, 6th Pa. Reserves; William Ringham, 13th P. V.; Adam Hernberger, A, 132d P. V.; John Levers, H, 93d P. V.; John Boyer, I, 52d P. V.; Jonathan Davis, I, 52d P. V.; Samuel Bryant, I, 52d P. V.; Michael Hurley, I, 52d P. V.; Daniel Van Ronk, A, 132d P. V.; Seth C. Freeze, H, 93d P. V.; Sheldon T. Gibbs, H, 93d P. V.; Franklin Devine, A, 132d P. V.; Robert Wood, F, 48th P. V.; Richard Hopkins, F, 48th P. V.; John Stine, A, 132d P. V.; John Sheldon, H, 6th P. V.; Frank Kneidt, F, Matthew's Battery; Jacob Haag, F, Matthew's Battery; James Henegan, D, 69th P. V.; John McDonald, D, 69th P. V.; Patrick Conners, D, 69th P. V.; James Williams, A, 132d P. V.; Richard Grogan, K, 106th P. V.; William Paugh, D, 69th P. V.; Michael Kessler, A, 132d P. V.; Thomas Kennedy, D, 5th P. V.; James Kennedy, D, 69th P. V.; John Ephlin, 28th P. V.; Thomas Lafferty, D, 69th P. V.; John Burns, D, 69th P. V.; Patrick Burns, D, 69th P. V.; Terrence O'Neil, D, 69th P. V.; Thomas Smith, P. V.; Charles Rogers, P. V.; John Reed, P. V.; James Moran, P. V.; Patrick Kelley, P. V.; John Greeny, P. V.; James McCarty, P. V.; Hugh Bradly, P. V.; Frank Burns, P. V.; James Ellitt, P. V.; Thomas Coughlin, P. V.; John Paugh, 5th U. S.; Philip Renn, 12th U. S.; James Eastin, A, 132d P. V.; Thomas Davis, H, 7th P. V.; Evan Edwards, E, 54th P. V.; John Jordon, E, 54th P. V.; George Morris, E, 54th P. V.; Patrick O'Connor, D, 69th P. V.; William Weidall, B, 106th P. V.; Watkin Morgan, A, 132d P. V.; Charles McMullen, C, 69th P. V.; Isaac Kear, E, 5th U. S.; Abram Price, E, 6th Pa. Reserves; Isaac Rantz, A, 132d P. V.; Peter Connell, E, 101st P. V.; Mathias Veraskoski, 46th P. V.; John Price, 63d P. V.; John Huntingdon, C, 14th P. V.; Philip Effinger, K, 52d N. Y. V.; Martin Mazella, F, 112th P. V.; Henry Agga, D, 1st P. V.; Jonathan Rice, A, 132d P. V.; Conrad Lichthaler, A, 132d P. V.; Joseph Hale, A, 132d P. V.; Philip McClure, H, 93d P. V.; Francis Hafey, 109th P. V.; William McClean, D, 109th P. V.; Philip Evert, H, 93d P. V.; H. F. Freeze, H, 93d P. V.; Charles V. Gulick, H, 93d P. V.; Mathias Fish, 5th P. V.; John Doyle, D, 69th P. V.; Robert McCoy, A, 132d P. V.; Arthur W. Beaver, A, 132d P. V.; Joseph Bryant, K, 54th P. V.; Isaac D. Crewit, A, 132d P. V.; Dennis Leary, D, 69th P. V.; Owen Burns, D, 69th P. V.; William Smith, D, 69th P. V.; Stephen Sullivan, D, 69th P. V.; John McWilliams, D, 69th P. V.; John Marshall, E, 112th P. V.; Martin Murray, H, 93d P. V.; Samuel Quinn, H, 93d P. V.; Richard Lanigan, A, 5th P. V.; James Quinn, A, 5th P. V.; William Thomas, E, 54th P. V.; Richard Jenkins, H, 93d P. V.; James Foster, A, 132d P. V.; William Stewart, A, 132d P. V.; Patrick Riddles, D, 69th P. V.; Henry Bogart, E, 12th U. S.; William Markle, E, 12th U. S.; John Mintzer, E, 12th U. S.; George Kear, E, 5th U. S.; Isaac Melon, 12th U. S.; John Bubb, E, 12th U. S.; Michael O'Gorman, B, 5th U. S.; Caleb Roberts, E, 12th U. S.; Lieutenant John Horn, E, 6th Pa. Reserves; William Keiner, E, 6th Pa. Reserves; Joseph Walton, E, 6th Pa. Reserves; John McKone, G, 57th N. Y. V.; John Roberts, G, 3d Md. V.; Richard W. Eggert, F, 112th P. V.; Adam J. Grantz, F, 112th P. V.

Danville, South Ward—Capt. Joseph E. Shreeve, Company A, 132d P. V.; George W. Hoffman, band, 106th P. V.; R. S. Simington, surgeon, 93d P. V.; William Young, H, 93d P. V.; William W. Sechler, H, 93d P. V.; Joseph Johnson, H, 93d P. V.; Charles Mummey, D, 84th P. V.; Oscar G. Mellin, band, 4th Pa. Reserves; Charles Gross, band, 106th P. R.; Harman Leiby, H, 93d P. R.; William A. Mellin, E, 12th P. R.; Joseph Hale, H, 93d P. R.; Charles Smith, A, 132d P. R.; Archie Vandling, A, 132d P. R.; John McCoy, A, 132d P. R.; David Keffer, 13th P. R.; Henry Adams, A, 132d P. R.; W. Forest, D, 7th P. R.; Samuel Lunger, A, 132d P. R.; Thomas E. Frame, E, 1st P. R.; James Corcoran, D, 76th P. R.; Arthur F. Henrie, band, 6th P. R.; Thomas Adams, 6th P. R.; Lieut. Charles C. Norris, A, 132d P. V.; Lieut. M. B. Goodrich, H, 93d P. V.; Andrew Derry, artillery, 93d P. V.; James Shepherd, H, 7th P. V.; William Nago, D, 11th P. V.; John Wallace, A, 132d P. V.; William Earp, A,

132d P. V.; William L. Snyder; Conrad S. Aten, A, 132d P. V.; Henry J. Aten, band, 106th P. V.; George Dean, band, 6th P. V.; Wellington Klase, A, 132d P. V.; Daniel Klase, A, 132d P. V.; William Kelly; Jacob Moyer, A, 132d P. V.; Samuel A. Mills, band, 6th Pa. Reserves; William Mitting, 7th P. V.; Thomas Morrall, H, 93d P. V.; Sharps M. Snyder, A, 132d P. V.; James D. Ray, A, 132d P. V.; Benjamin F. Hagenbach, band, 6th Pa. Reserves; David Ross, L, 12th P. V.; John Ware, A, 132d P. V.; Joseph L. Frame, band, 93d P. V.; Hiram Eggert, A, 132d P. V.; Edward Milward, G, 77th P. V.; George C. Williams, E, 6th Pa. Reserves; Henry Laland, H, 93d P. V.; D. A. Laland; Lieut. William Roberts, G, 109th P. V.; Lieut. Abraham Lang, I, 109th P. V.; James Jones, A, 132d P. V.; William Williams, I, 12th P. V.; William Watts, I, 12th P. V.; Joseph Fenstermacher, H, 93d P. V.; Frederick Brodt, H, 93d P. V.; J. Houpt, 49th P. V.; E. D. Smith, A, 132d P. V.; Corporal N. Ferree Lightner, A, 132d P. V.; S. P. Harder, F, Matthew's Battery; O. D. Harder, H, 93d P. V.; John T. Howe, H, 93d P. V.; Charles W. Sholes, H, 93d P. V.; George E. Hunt, A, 93d P. V.; Charles Savage, Jr., F, Matthew's Battery; Joseph D. Miller, H, 93d P. V.; Samuel Hibler, H, 7th P. V.; John W. Hibler, 54th P. V.; Edwin Lockart, E, 6th Pa. Reserves; George Yeomans, surgeon, 23d Pa. Reserves; Herber Painter, I, 58th P. R.; Gutlep Kercher, E, 6th P. R.; James Hilt, P. V.; George Archer, E, 74th P. V.; Henry H. Leisenring, H, 93d P. V.; Alexander Culp, artillery, 93d P. V.; James G. Moore, D, 84th P. V.; Lieut. G. W. Vangilder, A, 132d P. V.; John Stewart, H, 93d P. V.; Samuel Kerst, H, 93d P. V.; William Stephnagle, H, 93d P. V.; Charles Stephnagle, H, 93d P. V.; J. W. Flannagan, H, 93d P. V.; Joseph Gross, E, 1st P. V.; Marks Wise, I, 12th P. V.; Jacob Sperring, H, 93d P. V.; Alfred Reynolds, H, 93d P. V.; Capt. Alexander J. Frick, D, 84th P. V.; Capt. William M. McClure, F, 112th P. V.; Lieut. S. D. Strawbridge, F, 112th P. V.; Pursival Miller, H, 93d P. V.; Thomas Maxwell, A, 132d P. V.; Robert D. Magill, steward; John G. Moore, band, 5th Pa. Reserves; Christopher Woods, band, 6th Pa. Reserves; Simon Derlacher, H, 6th P. R.; Joseph Rose, E, 6th P. R.; Abner H. Brown, band, 6th P. R.; William Ackey, E, 6th P. R.; George Deen, E, 6th P. R.; M. B. Johnson, E, 6th P. R.; George Hughes; Samuel May.

Limestone Township—John T. Newcomer, Company D, 7th Pennsylvania Volunteers; F. J. Newcomer, D, 7th P. V.; Martin Keifer, D, 7th P. V.; William Dinkle, C, 3d P. V.; William Fink; David Werlty, 131st P. V.; Charles F. Bennett, U. S. Regulars; Luke S. Brass, K, 95th P. V.; Charles E. Wagner, D, 7th P. V.; Hiram Wertman, D, 7th P. V.; Jacob Smith, 131st P. V.; William Keifer, D, 7th P. V.; Thomas Kersteller; Daniel G. Dildine, D, 7th P. V.; Jacob O. Caldwell, H, 5th P. V.; Conrad Springer, E, 6th Pa. Reserves; Daniel F. Wagoner, D, 7th P. V.; Samuel V. Dye, A, 132d P. V.; Charles Balliet, D, 7th P. V.; Daniel Rank, D, 7th P. V.; James Bryson, captain, D, 7th P. V.; W. Caldwell, D, 7th P. V.; Jacob Balliet, D, 7th P. V.; Joseph D. Fulton, D, 7th P. V.; —— Carnthan, D, 7th P. V.; C. W. Fitzsimmons, A, 132d P. V.

Liberty Township—Charles F. Bennett, Company E, 12th Regulars; Reuben Bennett, E, 12th Regulars; William C. Best, H, 53d Pennsylvania Volunteers; J. P. Bare, F, 112th P. V.; Martin Bower, K, 51st P. V.; John McElrath, F, 112th P. V.; Robert Curry, 132d P. V.; William Clark, F, 112th P. V.; Jacob Hendrickson, 121st P. V.; Emanuel Kertz; Jacob Johnston, E, 6th P. V.; Jacob Long, A, 132d P. V.; John Marshall, F, 112th P. V.; James L. Miller, H, 53d P. V.; C. Marshall, E, 6th Pa. Reserves; R. F. Nesbit, H, 12th Regulars; John Perry, E, 12th P. V.; Richard Rozel, K, 11th P. V.; Z. Robinalt, H, 53d P. V.; Simon Springer, H, 53d P. V.; J. S. Smith, F, 112th P. V.; Levi B. Schock, 131st P. V.; Michael Thornton, H, 53d P. V.

Mahoning Township—John Stineman, 4th New York Volunteers; Peter McAfee, Company E, 6th Pa. Reserves; Joshua McAfee, 52d P. V.; Charles Flick, E, 132d P. V.; Charles Waters, I, 52d P. V.; Samuel Gray, F, Matthew's Battery; John Watts, F, Matthew's Battery; Charles Rishel, H, 93d P. V.; Christian Wagner, E, 6th Pa. Reserves; Abram Voris, E, 6th P. R.; John Campbell, F, Matthew's Battery; Henry Bogar; William Turvey, E, 53d P. V.; Daniel Turvey, E, 53d P. V.; Henry Vincent, A, 132d P. V.; Thomas Jones, A, 132d P. V.; Michael Rouch, D, 69th P. V.; Philip Cassiday, A, —th —. —.; William Edmunds, A, 69th P. V.; William Smith, H, 93d P. V.; John R. Mowerer, H, 93d P. V.; Aaron Sechler, A, 132d P. V.; John Leighow, H, 132d P. V.; Jacob Sanders, D, 61st P. V.; Charles Mowerer, F, 112th P. V.; Henry S. Neuss, F, Matthew's Battery; George W. Mowerer, F, Matthew's Battery; Henry Wireman, F, Matthew's Battery; John H. Christian, F, Matthew's Battery;

Charles Shipman, F, Matthew's Battery; J. W. Houser, E, 12th P. V.; John Houser, H, 93d P. V.; Joseph Robey, E, 12th P. V.; James M. Phillips, A, 132d P. V.; H. Kostenhacker, E, 6th Pa. Reserves; David D. Moser, E, 12th P. V.; Alfred Roberts, D, 7th P. V.; Thomas H. Sanders, D, 7th P. V.; William A. Fetter, D, 7th P. V.; G. W. Robinson, F, 112th P. V.; John Bubb, E, 12th P. V.; Benjamin Rudy, teamster.

Mayberry Township—Joseph R. Mutchler, Company H, 93d P. V.; Samuel Hilner, A, 132d P. V.; William Miller, H, 93d P. V.; P. P. Osburn, H, 93d P. V.; Joseph Long, A, 93d P. V.; William Hanly, 46th P. V.; Joseph Simmeason, 46th P. V.; M. Ely, 131st P. V.

Valley Township—Dennis Bright, lieutenant; Joseph Rowes, E, 6th Pa. Reserves; Hiram Humel, A, 132d P. V.; Henry F. Snyder, H, 93d P. V.; Alpheus D. Ott, E, 6th Pa. Reserves; W. B. Neese, A, 132d P. V.; William Sunday, A, 132d P. V.; Philip Evart, H, 93d P. V.; Charles H. Rishel, H, 93d P. V.; Stephen L. Rush, F, 54th P. V.; Lieut. J. Moore Wilson, F, 112th P. V.; P. Maning, Jr., F, 112th P. V.; Jonas Roup, E, 6th Pa. Reserves; George S. Walker, H, 93d P. V.; Edwin Thatcher, F, 112th P. V.; Daniel Miles, D, 69th P. V.; Richard Riddle, E, 12th P. V.; Joseph Fagles, A, 132d P. V.; John Wood, D, 66th P. V.; James Thomas, D, 69th P. V.; C. West, F, 54th P. V.; John Boyer, F, 54th P. V.; William M. Snyder, teamster; David Henrickson, A, 132d P. V.; Amos Appleman, 132d P. V.; Thomas Welliver, E, 6th Pa. Reserves; Evan Jordan, E, 12th P. V.; William Stephens, E, 53d P. V.

West Hemlock Township—Joseph Weidel, Company F, 112th P. V.; Oscar Tittle, H, 93d P. V.; Martin Tarner, G, 11th Michigan Volunteers; George W. Crossley, H, 105th P. V.; Sylvester W. Arnwine, A, 132d P. V.; William H. Correll, A, 132d P. V.; B. F. Heilman, E, 6th Pa. Reserves; Thomas Welliver, E, 6th Pa. Reserves.

Additional Enlistments—Surgeon J. D. Strawbridge, Army of the Cumberland; William L. Jones, Company H, 93d P. V.; J. C. Sylvis, I, 12th Pa. Cavalry; Isaac Mellin, U. S. A.; E. K. Hale, band, 112th P. V.; Charles Ely, Samuel Roberts, J. S. Hale, H, Capt. G. W. Reay, Ed. Watkins, George Danks, Moses Gibbons, William Gibbons, William Roberts, 3d Md. V.; Andrew H. Brown, 12th Pa. Cavalry; William O. Butler; I. T. Patton, C, 187th P. V.; Lieut. David Ware; Charles Ware; William Ware; J. D. Ware, 187th P. V.; Benton B. Brown, C, 187th P. V.; George Tillson, 210th P. V.; Frank Finegan; John McGuire; James M. Irland, E, 9th Pa. Cavalry; Reese H. Flanegan, 187th P. V.; Thomas McManus; Lieut. M. Rosenstein, 6th Pa. Reserves; Isaiah Devers, John Clave, Patrick Rollan, Peter Yerrick, Ad. Ray, Jonathan Waters, John Clark, Matthias Murray, John Lee, Moses Gibbons, Edward Cuthbert, Thomas Stoddart, John Robinson, Frederick Harris, William Millner, Isaac Devers, E. O. Ridgway, all of Company H, 11th P. V.; Warren M. Ridgway, C, 187th P. V.; Amos Suppinger, H, 11th Pa. Reserves.

There were Montour men in various other Pennsylvania regiments as well as in regiments from other States.

In 1878 Company F of the National Guard was organized in Danville and was first commanded by Capt. P. E. Maus. Captain Maus resigned in 1880 and Dr. Jonathan Sweisfort was elected captain. Upon his resignation John W. Farnsworth became captain and in turn was followed by William B. Baldy, Charles P. Gearhart, J. Beaver Gearhart and F. M. Herrington, who still commands the company.

Company F, 12th Regiment, Pennsylvania National Guard, volunteered in the service of the United States for the Spanish-American war in 1898. The following is the roster of the company as it left Danville in 1898: Charles P. Gearhart, Captain; Rufus K. Polk, First Lieutenant; Frank M. Herrington, Second Lieutenant; Sergeants, W. L. Clark, J. D. Kramer, Robert McClure, Eugene Kinn, W. S. Mettler; Color Sergeant, Abraham Swartz; Corporals, Frank Keefer, Charles Kase, Walter Ostrander, Morris Guest, Riley Watts, Martin Landau; Privates, Percy Angle, Walter Arms, William Baker, John Bowers, George Bradley, William Breckbill, Daniel Byerly, Charles Clark, Edward Cooney, Boyd Crawford, John Curry, John Deen, Robert Dodson, William Frey, Robert Gearhart, William Greiner, Charles Green, Elias Gross, Harry Harding, Joseph Heim, James Henderson, Arthur Henrie, James Hodge, Charles Howe, Albert Hunt, Carl Irwin, William Jenkins, James Kearns, Frank Keiner, Charles Keiner, James Klein, Benjamin Kneibler, Joseph Longenberger, Henry Lowenstein, George McElrath, Henry Mitchell, Charles Mottern, William Mourer, Steven Murphy, George Oberdorf, Oscar Ovelman, Wilbur Penepacker, Harry Phile, Henry Prentiss, Christopher Rice, Gilbert Robinson, Edward Roberts, William Russell, Frank Sanders, Harvey Sassaman, John Schuster, Frank Seidel, Charles Shelhart, Harry Slifer, John Shotts, John E. Steinbrenner, Edward P.

Thomas, John Toohey, William B. Vastine, Samuel White, George Wilcox.

Company F is still in the service of Pennsylvania and stands ready for any call to duty.

This is the history of one hundred and thirty-nine years of military service. The record is not perfect, there may be omissions, but they are not intentional, and caused only by want of proper records. Let us hope that the days of war are over for the land we love and that we have reached the time when

"—the war-drum throbbed no longer, and the battle-flags were furl'd,
In the Parliament of Man, the Federation of the World."

CHAPTER V

SCHOOLS OF MONTOUR COUNTY

Of the early schools of Montour county a writer of 1886 says, that little could be gathered, and that most of the details were obtained from old residents, whose memories in some instances were obscured by age and infirmities.

Some time about 1785, while yet the village of Danville was unknown as a distinct organization, but was included in the township of Mahoning, a schoolhouse was erected on the grounds of the Grove Church, a few yards east of the old building, and in this unpretentious log building the children of the settlers received the rudiments of education. This first school was but one story in height, twenty feet square, and only of sufficient height to permit the schoolmaster to stand erect. A single door, fronting the church, afforded means of ingress and egress. The chimney was at the opposite end and admitted in its fireplace logs of a length of ten feet, to maintain the necessary fires during the long cold winters. A window on either side, of small height but extreme width, admitted some light. There was a rude puncheon floor and seats of the same material. The desks were simple boards fastened along the walls, facing the windows, and were too high from the floor for any but the more advanced students to use.

This rude structure and the church hard by had a vigorous and dense grove of trees surrounding and overshadowing them, which gave much protection from the summer's heat and winter's cold. For a few years this rustic schoolhouse was occupied by schoolmasters and their little flocks. The teachers were usually single men, and boarded around with their employers in rotation, thus getting part of the tuition fees in food and lodging, at that time a most convenient arrangement for both parties. Tradition fails to hand down to us the names of the earlier of these teachers, but the last one, Master Gibson, who unlike his predecessors had a family and home of his own, has left an impress on the pages of traditional history that has endured to the present time. Many are the anecdotes related of this old schoolmaster, but space will not permit their relation. The books used in his school were the New England Primer, embellished with a quaint likeness of the "Honorable John Hancock, Esq., President of the American Congress," and numerous woodcuts of rude appearance; Dilworth's Spelling Book; Fenning's Spelling Book and New Guide to the English Tongue; Dillworth's Arithmetic; and a useful book entitled "The Young Man's Companion," a kind of sequel to the others, well calculated to qualify the older boys for a business career. The more advanced scholars read from the Bible, Milton's "Paradise Lost," and Goldsmith's "Abridged Histories." Although this course of learning was brief, it was thorough, and many of the graduates of the time would compare not unfavorably with those of our present schools.

During the time Mr. Gibson taught (about eight years) the school was quite successful, and the number of the pupils was greater than those of his predecessors. His pay was by voluntary subscription: For the smaller scholars he received eleven shillings, threepence, for the larger ones, fifteen shillings, Pennsylvania currency, per quarter. These fees were equal then to $1.50 and $2, respectively, Federal money, as it was then termed.

Few of the pupils attended school for more than two, or at the most three, winters, and many of the boys left before the end of the term to assist in maple sugar-making, if the weather in the spring permitted. The demand for labor at home often shortened the term considerably, and not infrequently the lack of fifteen shillings for tuition forbade a boy's attendance for the full term.

Of the pupils of this school during Mr. Gibson's term tradition has preserved the names of John, Jacob, Samuel and Harman Sechler; Archibald, John, James and Robert Woodside;

Jacob, Isaac, Ann and Mary Cornelison; Jesse Simpson; Mary, Margaret and Charles M. Frazer, and their cousin, Charles Frazer; Samuel and John Huntington; Isaac, Peter, Samuel and John Blue; Asa, Samuel and Charles Moore; Abie, Josiah, Griffith and William Phillips; Joseph and Jacob W. Maus; Charles Evans; John McCoy; and Jefferson and Robert Montgomery, who came here from Tennessee.

Except the Frazers, Sechlers and Montgomerys, the pupils were too remote from the school to go home at noon, and were obliged to bring their luncheon with them. There was but one intermission during the day, from twelve to one o'clock, but in the intervals the pupils were permitted to withdraw one at a time. A triangular board about the size of an ordinary book was hung from a nail on the inside of the door, bearing on one side the word "IN" and on the other the word "OUT." A student held up his hand, and receiving an affirmative nod from the schoolmaster turned the board to "OUT" and left the room. Sometimes a boy would watch his chance when the master was not looking and turn the board to "IN" in order to get a chance to join the absent one at play.

Master Gibson was a rigid disciplinarian and ruled with the rod, but he was honored and affectionately remembered by his pupils. He was a useful man in his day and generation. Little is known of his family. His daughter married a farmer residing on the Chillisquaque. The last surviving pupil of Master Gibson, Jacob Sechler, one of the first children born in Danville, died, a nonegenarian, on Christmas Day, 1880. From him most of the data for these reminiscences was gathered.

From other sources we find that another school was built in 1793 by James Montgomery, assisted by a few scattered settlers, on the Milton and Danville road, a short distance from the present line of this county. Montgomery himself was the only teacher here. How long he taught, or the fate of the building, has never been ascertained.

In 1797 another log school was built, on the Danville-Bloomsburg road. It had neither floor nor chimney, and the roof was of saplings covered with branches, leaves and dirt. Mr. Hewitt was the teacher, and from one of his pupils, David Davis of Valley township, these details were secured.

The first school in Washingtonville borough was built in 1806. It was a frame building, later converted into a dwelling. The first teacher there was Abraham Barry, followed by John Craven, John Moore, a Mr. Allen, John Reilly, and a Mr. Hutchinson.

The principal promoters of schools in Derry township in early times were Col. Thomas Moorehead, Thomas Robertson and Samuel Brittain.

The old "Center Stone Schoolhouse" in Liberty township was built in 1823, and stood a prominent landmark in Montour county until 1872, when it was destroyed by an incendiary fire. The ground was given jointly by James Strawbridge, father of Dr. J. D. Strawbridge, and here the Doctor received the foundation of his education. James Lafferty, another Irishman named Duncan, and James Aiken, one of this State's famous rural poets, were teachers here at different periods.

Gen. Daniel Montgomery having donated a lot in his plat of Danville, west of Mill street and north of Market street, in 1802, a frame schoolhouse, about twenty feet square and one story in height, was erected on this ground by voluntary contributions, in 1804. The gable end fronted on the alley midway between Mill and Factory streets, and there were a door and two windows on one end, and three windows on each side. The writing desks were of the usual kind along the sides of the room, and the smaller students were seated on benches running parallel with these desks. All of the seats were destitute of backs, and the entire arrangement of the school fittings was of a most inconvenient and uncomfortable character. Andrew Forsyth, an eminent Scotchman, a soldier of the Revolution and an intimate friend of George Washington, became the first teacher. He had lost his all in the war and was obliged to take up school teaching at Danville, where he died in 1814. He taught six years in Danville and a short time in Mooresburg.

John Moore, who afterwards became one of the leading merchants of Danville, was the next teacher here. His successor was Thomas W. Bell, a skillful penman, who was followed by Col. Don Carlos Barrett, the most popular and successful educator who ever presided at this school. Subsequently he became one of the triumvirate in Texas, which included Austin and Houston, the rulers of that State during its struggle for independence. After him came Samuel Kirkham, who wrote his famous grammar while teaching here. Next succeeded Ellis Hughes, a surveyor, who came from Catawissa to Danville in 1820, and after his school term was ended was appointed register and recorder by the governor. For

a number of years he examined the applicants for teachers' positions for the township.

Other teachers of this period were John Richards, Thomas Grier, Stephen Halff, L. C. Judson, Abraham Lille, Michael Sanders, Michael Best, Isaac Mower, Thomas Catley and John Porter.

In 1806 a subscription school was opened by Mrs. Eleanor Best, who continued to operate it until 1824. Upon the pages of her books, which are still preserved, appear the names of Daniel Fraser, Daniel Montgomery, Samuel Yorks and Joseph Cornelison, as pupils. Her terms were $1.50 per quarter, and she taught spelling, reading and writing.

In 1813 there were but three schoolhouses between Danville and Milton, a distance of fifteen miles, and not more than eight in what is now Montour county. Most of these schools were built by voluntary subscription whenever enough children were within a reasonable walking distance to justify the movement. On a certain day the neighbors assembled, went to work, and in a few hours the log schoolhouse was ready for service.

Mrs. John Maus, assisted by her daughter Nancy, taught a school in a building on Market street in early times. She used to compel the boys, as well as the girls, to sew on patchwork quilts.

The Third ward school was erected in 1817 on land given by John Sechler. It was razed in 1892 to make way for a brick building, which cost $7,500.

The *Danville Academy* was founded by Gen. William Montgomery shortly prior to 1819. He gave sixty lots towards its erection and maintenance, these lots lying west of Mill street and between the river and the creek. They were donated on condition that the Academy should be under the supervision and control of the Mahoning Presbyterian Church, and that one of the Montgomery descendants should always be a trustee. The Academy building was erected in 1819 on the corner of West Market and Chestnut streets, in a grove with a number of immense maple trees. In 1855 a new and substantial brick building replaced the old one.

The teachers in the Academy were: Rev. John B. Patterson, S. P. Johnson, Rev. Edward D. Yeomans, Mrs. S. W. Mills (of Milford, Conn.), E. W. Conkling, W. S. Parsons, Joel E. Bradley, J. W. Weston, William A. Marr (afterwards Judge of Schuylkill county), I. C. Wynn, Benjamin F. Pratt, Prof. Ludwig, Miss Caroline Backus and John M. Kelso. In October, 1897, the Academy building was sold by the trustees, and is now used as a private dwelling, owned by Mrs. John B. McCoy.

The *Danville Female Seminary* was started in 1838. It occupied for a while the second story of the Academy building, but it was soon abandoned and both sexes were taught together in the one room.

The *Danville Institute* was founded by Prof. John M. Kelso in 1857, in the Montgomery building. For many years Professor Kelso maintained this school, preparing many young men for college, and numbering among his pupils many of the present older business and professional men of the community. Professor Kelso is now perhaps the oldest living educator in the county. In 1871 he closed the Institute and took charge of the Academy, where he continued teaching until it was closed and the building disposed of.

The first brick schoolhouse in Danville was built in 1834 on the corner of Pine and Bloom streets. One of the first teachers there was L. C. Judson, father of E. Z. Judson ("Ned Buntline"), the story writer.

In 1838 two frame schoolhouses were built on the plan of the brick school, 22 by 32 feet in dimensions, and plastered. They were located near the homes of Jacob Sidler and John Blue, the latter now in Valley township.

The Fourth Ward school was built sometime after 1834. In 1914 additions to it required the removal of the bell which had hung in the tower for thirty-five years. This was a great loss to the residents near, who had become accustomed to its mellow tone.

After the formation of Montour county education received a fresh impetus, especially in Danville, the county seat. Mahoning township at this time had three schools, West Danville, East Danville and Mahoning. The ground for the West Danville school was given by Gen. Daniel Montgomery, and for the other two by John Sechler. These schools were under the supervision of six trustees, who had charge of the buildings also. The teachers were elected by the citizens, who came together at the call of the trustee. But little attention was paid to the schools after they were opened, and the terms were seldom longer than four months.

LIMESTONEVILLE INSTITUTE

A description of this school will be found in the chapter on Limestone township. It occupied a substantial brick building erected in 1862. Among its teachers in the earlier days

was J. Hay Brown, now chief justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, a young man then just out of college, who spent a very pleasant and enjoyable period in the educational work of this institution.

FREE SCHOOLS

In 1830 the first steps were taken in what is now Montour county to secure a wider and better system of general education. The school laws then in force were very objectionable and defective, and complaints were being expressed on all sides. Institutions of learning displayed activity in a sporadic way, but these efforts soon were followed by periods of inactivity and languor. These were some of the causes which brought about the passage of the free school laws.

In 1834 a meeting was held at the courthouse, attended by the county commissioners, Nicholas Gouger, Andrew Ikeler and John Yeager, and school commissioners from six townships. At this meeting a vote was taken on the question of establishing free schools and taxing the people for that purpose, but only two of the delegates, John Patton of Mahoning and William Carnahan of Derry, voted for the measure. The friends of free schools continued to agitate the question, but accomplished nothing definite until the year 1836. On May 2d of that year another commissioners' meeting was held, with the following result: For free schools—Frederick Frick, Mahoning; William Dale, Liberty; James Johnston, Derry; Samuel Oakes, Limestone; and Andrew Ikeler and Iddings Barkley, county commissioners. Against the free school proposition only one vote was cast, that of John Yeager, one of the county commissioners. A motion to levy a tax equal to three fourths of the county tax, for the benefit of the schools, prevailed, the Mahoning delegate voting to levy an equal tax. On May 31st of the same year the action of the commissioners and delegates was approved at a meeting of the taxable inhabitants of the township of Mahoning, held at the home of Thomas Clark in Danville.

The early school records are lost or destroyed, but from the best information obtainable it is believed that the townships of Derry, Liberty, Mahoning and Limestone accepted the law at the same time, with a view of receiving the help of the State. After this the schools depended mainly upon men of little experience and education, and the laws themselves were but imperfectly understood by the officials, thus preventing the success of the movement and arousing much opposition and adverse comment, which was not allayed until the enactment of the law of 1854, creating a new school officer and giving the directors additional power to enforce the law.

In 1837 the State appropriation to the county amounted to $696.16, distributed as follows: Derry township, 350 taxables, received $220.58; Liberty township, 268 taxables, $173.50; Limestone township, 121 taxables, $78.32; Mahoning township, 341 taxables, $220.76, Samuel Bond, James McMahan and James Perry were members of the school board of Liberty district; and Ellis Hughes, Benjamin McMahan, John Patton, McDonald Campbell and Frederick Frick, of Mahoning township.

In 1872 the report of the schools of Montour county was as follows: Number of schools, 28; male scholars, 1,093; female scholars, 1,031; average attendance, 588; male teachers, 6; female teachers, 21; average salaries, male, $73.33, female, $33.38; school buildings, 6; value, $45,000; school tax, $19,576.96; total revenue, $27,918.26; expenses, $23,791.47.

As a matter of comparison the report of the superintendent of schools in 1886 is given below.

	Schools	Male Pupils	Female Pupils	Average Attendance	Cost Per Month Each
Anthony	8	123	103	159	$1.06
Cooper	2	49	36	59	.71
Danville	9	722	780	1,008	.76
Derry	6	115	93	142	.93
Pine Grove	1	15	12	19	1.01
Liberty	8	147	134	178	.81
Limestone	6	107	93	123	1.02
Mahoning	5	118	106	166	.84
Mayberry	2	33	24	31	.94
Valley	6	121	107	162	.73
Washingtonville	1	23	15	28	1.01
West Hemlock	3	52	46	56	.88
	57	1,625	1,949	2,131	.89+

Number	Districts	Schools		Teachers				Scholars					Tax and Rate Per Cent			Receipts
		Whole number	Average number of months taught	Number of males	Number of females	Average salary of males per month	Average salary of females per month	Number of males	Number of females	Average number attending school	Average per cent of attendance	Cost per month	Number of mills levied for school purposes	Number of mills levied for building purposes	Total amount of tax levied for school and building purposes	State appropriation
1.	Anthony township	8	7	5	3	$ 46.00	$40.66	96	90	156	84	$2.73	5	.....	$ 2,238.13	$1,614.25
2.	Cooper township	2	7	.....	2	.....	45.00	54	27	52	79	1.89	3	.....	542.82	408.85
3.	Danville borough	31	9	3	29	109.81	52.68	657	649	1,009	92	1.92	6.5	.5	17,822.03	8,366.90
4.	Derry township	7	7	3	4	55.00	47.50	61	74	100	86	3.25	5	.....	1,850.81	1,373.05
5.	Hemlock, West, township	3	7	2	1	45.00	40.00	31	30	46	77	3.04	9	.....	953.56	503.20
6.	Liberty township	9	7	3	6	46.66	46.66	91	89	166	92	3.41	5	.....	2,047.11	1,782.51
7.	Limestone township	5	7	2	3	45.00	43.33	63	58	92	87	2.65	3	.....	1,633.93	812.20
8.	Mahoning township	6	7	2	4	50.00	47.50	99	109	150	85	2.24	5	.....	1,585.57	1,383.99
9.	Mayberry township	2	7	1	1	40.00	50.00	20	26	37	88	2.52	3	.....	550.51	318.10
10.	Valley township	6	7	2	4	45.00	47.50	84	60	116	84	2.78	5.5	.....	1,746.95	1,288.25
11.	Washingtonville borough	1	7	.....	1	.....	50.00	12	17	22	83	2.08	8	.....	566.87	238.55
		80	7.77	23	58	$53.60	$46.98	1,268	1,229	2,006	85	$2.67	5.54	.045	$32,138.29	$18,149.85

Number	Districts	Receipts		Expenditures							
		From taxes and all other sources, except State appropriations	Total receipts	Cost of school houses, purchasing, buildings, renting, etc.	Teachers' wages	Cost of school textbooks	Cost of school supplies, other than textbooks, including maps, globes, etc.	Salaries of secretary	Fees of treasurer	All other expenses	Total expenditures
1.	Anthony township	$ 2,426.37	$ 4,040.62	$ 301.64	$ 2,698.00	$104.64	$ 66.23	$ 40.00	$ 62.50	$ 268.61	$ 3,541.62
2.	Cooper township	862.10	1,330.95	195.50	695.00	51.71	34.10	16.00	21.43	116.79	1,130.53
3.	Danville borough	20,866.71	29,233.61	3,030.30	19,916.98	.....	909.94	200.00	285.06	4,591.63	28,933.91
4.	Derry township	2,041.82	3,414.87	109.65	2,590.00	11.29	66.83	30.00	30.00	344.29	3,182.06
5.	Hemlock, West, township	1,184.02	1,687.22	117.23	955.00	.....	35.03	27.97	29.83	518.89	1,683.95
6.	Liberty township	3,043.63	4,826.14	186.96	3,075.00	167.78	.....	89.39	36.24	955.19	4,510.56
7.	Limestone township	2,752.74	3,564.94	223.56	1,615.00	331.63	89.32	21.50	16.56	306.30	2,003.87
8.	Mahoning township	1,936.21	3,320.20	489.65	2,120.00	109.24	74.77	37.50	.....	430.38	3,261.54
9.	Mayberry township	615.15	933.25	15.55	660.00	34.47	33.26	10.00	10.00	83.30	846.58
10.	Valley township	2,198.51	3,486.76	76.70	1,980.00	229.92	86.90	26.00	59.86	573.92	3,033.30
11.	Washingtonville borough	721.85	960.40	101.13	365.00	7.44	10.07	17.50	10.54	100.08	611.76
		$38,649.11	$56,708.66	$4,847.87	$36,669.98	$1,048.12	$1,406.45	$515.86	$562.02	$8,289.38	$53,339.68

The Danville high school is the only one in Montour county. The one in Derry township was established in 1908 at Strawberry Ridge. It was very successful, but the amount received from the State was insufficient to support it, so the school board put it to the vote of the taxpayers whether they were willing to bear the increased financial burden. Circular letters were sent out, together with voting blanks, and the returns showed 76 votes against the continuation of the high school, and 36 in favor. So the school doors were closed at the end of the 1914 term. This leaves the Danville high school to bear the burden alone.

The different county superintendents of Montour have been: Paul Leidy, 1854-55; E. W. Conkling, 1855-56; A. B. Putnam, 1856-59; William Butler, 1859-66; William Henry, 1866-78; J. D. Cook, 1878; M. C. Horine, 1878-81; F. C. Derr, 1881-84; Frederick Ream, 1884-87; W. D. Steinbach, 1887-1902; Charles W. Derr, since 1902. The salary of the county superintendent in 1854 was $350; in 1886 it was $800; and in the present year of 1914 it is $1,500.

The teachers of the county for 1914, outside of Danville, are as follows:

Anthony township — Grant Houghton, James Dennin, John Yeager, Helen Stead, Susie Hartman, George DeWald, Schuyler Diehl, Anna Fortner.

Cooper township—Florence Blecher, Ralph Loomis.

Derry township—Margaret Shultz, Mary B. Love, Mary Springer, Elmer Cotner, Nora B. Heddens, Clara Dietrick.

Liberty township—James Curry, Herman Shultz, Alma Raup, Wilda Pannebaker, Rosa Hartman, Elizabeth Robbin, Catherine Beiber, Carlos Cooper, Margaret Barry.

Limestone township — Elizabeth Clapp, Kathryn Feinour, Olive Herr, Grace Durlin, Grace LeVan, Louise Pollock.

Mayberry township—Ruth Fox, Mary Robbins.

Mahoning township—Ednay Dyer, Gertrude Mapstone, Elizabeth Quigg, Walter W. Wilson, Helen Seidel, Olive Madden.

Valley township—Olive Miller, Rebecca Appleman, Margaret Foust, Chester Balliett, Helen Wintersteen, Esther Rogers.

Washingtonville borough—Molly Johnston.

West Hemlock township—Olive Wintersteen, Edna Ande, Ruth Moore.

The first teachers' institute was held in Danville in 1858. Since then institutes have been held annually and are of much value to the teachers who attend.

Following will be found the report of the county superintendent of education of Montour county for the year 1912. The report for 1913 had not been published at the time the data for this article were being compiled. This report shows probably the high tide of the schools, for there has been a reduction in attendance and correspondingly in receipts since that year.

A further history of the Danville schools will be found in Chapter IX. The cause of education has received considerable attention in the entire county and much that is commendable has been done. There is still room for improvement, and all must realize, that the education and training of the young are responsibilities which should rest with weight upon all citizens; and financial considerations should not determine the character and scope of the educational work necessary to make useful men and women.

CHAPTER VI

BENCH AND BAR

Danville was the county seat of Columbia county from its organization in 1813 to the removal in 1847. Montour county was organized by act of May 3, 1850; so that for thirty-seven years, from 1813 to 1850, the courts were the courts of Columbia county, and during thirty-four of these thirty-seven years, from 1813 to 1847, were held in Danville; from 1847 to 1850 were held in Bloomsburg.

The early history of what is now Montour county was so closely identified, therefore, during these thirty-seven years with the history of what is now Columbia county that in considering the bench and bar there must necessarily be an overlapping in the narration of events, and so closely was Danville associated, in the administration of justice, with the whole county of Columbia that it is impossible to give a history of the one without giving a history of the other.

The first court of Columbia county was held in Danville in January, 1814, in the second story of the log warehouse on the river bank which afterwards formed a part of the property belonging to the Bridge Company and later to the county of Montour. Hon. Seth Chapman was president judge. William Montgomery and Leonard Rupert were the associate judges, and George A. Frick was prothonotary, a position which he held until 1821.

All parties to this first court passed away many years ago. Everything connected with the first administration of justice here was very primitive, and would provoke a smile in these days of modern practice. The lawyers' and judges' work was much more laborious than now. There were no stenographers to make up the records. Every bill of exception had to be written out in full and the judge had to write down the notes of testimony in longhand. But the legal learning and power and keenness of many practicing at that court, in its beginning and for many years after, would compare most favorably with the learning and power and keenness of those practicing to-day. Here was the old time courteous, affable, yet technical and precise, lawyer.

Courtrooms were primitive, practice was laborious, clients were few and fees small; but brain power and legal skill, sometimes lacking in these days, characterized the work of both bench and bar.

Some of the lawyers present from a distance practicing at the county seat in those early days were Charles Hall and Charles Maus, of Berlin, Samuel Hepburn, of Milton, George M. Porter, Judge Thomas Duncan and Judge Charles Huston, of Center county, James Carson, of Philadelphia, William G. Hurley, of Bloomsburg, James Pleasants, of Catawissa, Alexander Jordan, Charles G. Donnel, Hugh Bellas and Ebenezer Greenough, of Sunbury.

Northumberland and Columbia counties were in the Eighth Judicial district from 1814 to 1851. The president judges during that period were as follows:

Seth Chapman, 1814 to 1833. Of him Col. John G. Freeze says, in his History of Columbia County, quoting from a letter of George A. Frick: "Judge Chapman had not the brilliant talents of many of the attorneys who practiced in the Northumberland courts —to-wit Thomas Duncan, David Watts, Charles Huston, Charles Hall, Ebenezer Greenough and Hugh Bellas, but was a better judge than many others we had in Pennsylvania."

Ellis Lewis, 1833 to 1843. Judge Lewis was born in Lewisburg, Pa., May 16, 1798. The town was named after his father, Eli Lewis, Esq.

In 1833 he was appointed, by Governor Wolfe, attorney general for the State, and later that year was appointed, by the same governor, as judge of the Eighth Judicial district, comprising the counties of Northum-

berland, Columbia, Lycoming and Union. In 1843 Judge Lewis was made president judge of Lancaster county, and in 1851 was elected to the Supreme bench of the State of Pennsylvania, becoming chief justice in 1855. Judge Lewis was a lawyer of high ability, and a judge honored and respected by all who knew him. He died March 19, 1871.

CHARLES G. DONNEL, 1843 to 1844. Judge Donnel was born March 14, 1801, and was appointed judge of the Eighth Judicial district by Governor Porter, in January, 1843, and was just becoming favorably known throughout his district when he died, March 18, 1844.

JOSEPH B. ANTHONY, 1844 to 1851. Judge Anthony was born in Philadelphia, June 19, 1795. In March, 1844, he was appointed, by Governor Porter, president judge of the Eighth Judicial district. He died at Williamsport, Jan. 10, 1851. As a Judge he impressed all with his integrity and ability.

JAMES POLLOCK, 1851. Judge Pollock, or, as he was better known, Governor Pollock, was appointed judge of the Eighth Judicial district in 1851 and served until after the election in that year. This was the first election of judges under an amendment to the constitution. Judge Pollock refused the nomination and Judge John N. Conyngham was elected president judge.

By act of April 15, 1851, Montour, together with Columbia, Luzerne and Wyoming counties, was formed into the Eleventh Judicial district.

Judge Pollock was born in Milton, Pa., Sept. 11, 1810. His parents were of Irish descent. He graduated from Princeton in 1831 and was admitted to practice law in Northumberland county in 1833. His service on the bench was very acceptable, and upon his retirement the members of the bar of the respective counties passed resolutions expressing in the highest terms their esteem and respect for him. In 1854 he was elected governor of the State and afterwards held a number of important offices of trust under the United States government. He was a ruling elder in the "Old Covenanter" Presbyterian Church at Milton. He died April 19, 1890.

JOHN N. CONYNGHAM, 1851 to 1853. Judge Conyngham was on the bench of Luzerne county when, in 1851, Montour, with Columbia, Luzerne and Wyoming, was formed into the Eleventh Judicial district. He was president judge when Montour was placed in the Eighth Judicial district in 1853, and also when the Twenty-sixth Judicial district was formed, composed of the counties of Columbia, Sullivan and Wyoming. He continued to preside over the courts of Luzerne county until 1870. Judge Conyngham was a pure and impartial judge and a finished lawyer. He met death by a railroad accident, April 23, 1871.

ALEXANDER JORDAN, 1853 to 1872. When Montour county was added to the Eighth Judicial district Alexander Jordan was the president judge of that district. He continued to preside over this district and consequently over the courts of Montour county for two terms, ending with 1871. Judge Jordan was well known in this county, having practiced for many years in the early history of Columbia county and while Danville was the county seat. He was firm and positive in his convictions, clear in his judgment and kind and affable in his manner.

WILLIAM M. ROCKEFELLER, 1872 to 1875. In 1871 Judge Rockefeller was elected president judge of the Eighth Judicial district and was serving as such when, in 1875, Montour and Columbia counties were formed into the Twenty-sixth Judicial district. Montour county was just beginning to know Judge Rockefeller when it was taken out of his district and placed in the Twenty-sixth. Judge Rockefeller was modest and unassuming in his manner; a genial, full-grown gentleman; a lawyer of the old school, who had fought many legal battles with and against the foremost lawyers of his day. He was immovable on questions of right, brave in his stand for what was just and pure, uncompromising against evil, and a terror to the evildoer of the day. He was born in Sunbury Aug. 18, 1830, and at the age of eighty-four is still living at Sunbury, a joy and delight to his many friends.

WILLIAM ELWELL, 1875 to 1888. When Montour county, in 1875, was placed in the Twenty-sixth Judicial district, with Columbia county, forming that district, Judge William Elwell was the president judge, having been elected in 1862. Judge Elwell presided with uniform satisfaction until 1888, when, on account of failing health, he resigned. Many important and noted cases were decided by him during the twenty-six years he presided over the courts of the Twenty-sixth district. His opinions were held in great respect by the Supreme court and his judgments were rarely reversed. Judge Elwell was a judge in every sense of the word. A lawyer of wide experience, he brought to the bench a knowledge which enabled him to grasp the most intricate cases. Kind and indulgent,

he was always ready to overlook the faults and mistakes of the young practitioner. A lover of justice, he tried always to be just; an advocate of the right, his aim was always to be right. He respected the rights of all and he was patient in the hearing of every cause. He hated sham and the pretender found little encouragement in contending before him. He had great respect for the higher courts and zealously labored to line up his cases with their decisions; never hesitating, however, to criticize what seemed to offend his sense of right and justice. At one time a principle was before him which had been ruled time after time by the Supreme court. The integrity of the position was doubted and he was asked to rule contrary to the decisions of the higher court. He filed an opinion, aligning himself with the Supreme court and fortifying his position by their decisions. The Supreme court reversed themselves, and consequently reversed Judge Elwell, at the cost of the appellee. Some time after the appellee took a rule on the appellant to show cause why certain costs in the preliminary stage of the case should not be paid by it. In arguing the matter before Judge Elwell, it was successfully contended that the Supreme court had reversed at the cost of the appellee, and that consequently the appellee should pay the costs in question. Judge Elwell, still annoyed by the fact that he had been reversed, while holding with the Supreme court, said, "Well, gentlemen, there is one party that ought to pay these costs and that is the Supreme Court."

Judge Elwell had a keen sense of humor which sometimes cropped out in the midst even of the most important case. He was trying such a case at one time. Prof. S. N. Walker was the official stenographer. Mr. Walker sat at the desk, which was just below the judge's bench. All connected with the courts at that time knew Professor Walker's deep aversion to tobacco in every form, especially in smoking. The reporter had a small oil lamp burning on his desk, and like the lamps of those days it began sending up a column of smoke which soon rose to the judge's bench. Judge Elwell, with that twinkle in his eye which to those who knew him best betokened a flash of humor, leaning over his desk, called out: "Mr. Walker, are you smoking?" "No, sir," was the quick reply, "it's my lamp." "Oh," said Judge Elwell, "I didn't know you would even have a lamp that smoked." And the trial went on. Judge Elwell died Oct. 15, 1895.

Henry M. Hinckley, 1888. Judge Elwell resigned from the bench in July, 1888, and Governor Beaver appointed Henry M. Hinckley, of Danville, as president judge of the Twenty-sixth Judicial district. Judge Hinckley was born at Harrisburg, Pa., June 2, 1850, and attended the public schools there. He entered the freshman class at Princeton in September, 1870, and graduated in June, 1874. In his class were James Scarlet, C. R. Savidge (for twenty years subsequently president judge of the Eighth Judicial district), Delancey Nichol (ex-district attorney of New York City), Nevin U. Funk (of Bloomsburg), Judge H. A. Fuller (of Wilkes-Barre), Charles H. Bergner (of Harrisburg), William H. Sponsler, and a number of others well known in this locality. Judge Hinckley read law with I. X. Grier, of Danville, and was admitted to practice in 1875. For a number of years he was associated, in the practice of law, with I. X. Grier, under the firm name of Grier and Hinckley. He presided until the first Monday of January, 1889, when Judge E. R. Ikeler, who had been elected in November, 1888, became the presiding judge of the district.

E. R. Ikeler, 1888 to 1898. Judge Ikeler was born in Greenwood township, Columbia county, Feb. 27, 1838. He read law with Col. John G. Freeze and was admitted to the bar in May, 1867. In 1869 he was elected district attorney and served during a part of the Mollie Maguire trials. Judge Ikeler died Aug. 1, 1898.

Grant Herring, 1898. On the death of Judge Ikeler Grant Herring was appointed president judge of the Twenty-sixth Judicial district. Judge Herring was born May 19, 1862. He prepared for college at the State Normal School at Bloomsburg and entered Lafayette College in 1879, graduating in 1883. He then studied law with Judge Ikeler and was admitted to the bar in February, 1885. He practiced for four years in partnership with Judge Ikeler, and afterwards alone, acquiring a large and remunerative practice. At the election in 1898 Robert R. Little, Esq., was elected president judge of the Twenty-sixth Judicial district. Judge Herring died Aug. 4, 1912.

Robert R. Little, 1899 to 1905. Judge Little was born at Berwick in 1852. In 1872 he graduated from the State Normal School at Bloomsburg and in 1873 commenced the study of law with his father, Ephraim H. Little. In 1875 he was admitted to the bar and practiced in partnership with his father. Be-

ginning with 1875 he served two terms as district attorney of Columbia county. Judge Little died Feb. 26, 1906.

CHARLES C. EVANS, 1906. Judge Evans was appointed president judge by Governor Stuart March 30, 1906, on the death of Judge Little. Judge Evans was born in Briarcreek township, Columbia county, Jan. 10, 1858. He graduated at the State Normal School, at Bloomsburg, in 1877, and entered Lafayette College, where he graduated in 1881. He immediately entered the law office of Hon. Simon P. Wolverton, at Sunbury, and July 14th, 1883, was admitted to the bar of Northumberland county. In August, 1883, he commenced the practice of law at Berwick, where he continued to practice until his appointment to the bench. In the fall of 1906 he was elected for a full term to the bench of the Twenty-sixth Judicial district, where at this writing he still presides.

The following have served as associate judges from Montour county: John Cooper and Daniel Follmer; they were succeeded in 1856 by Robert Moore and Joseph Dean; and they in turn were followed by Peter Hughes and James Curry.

After that the judges were not elected together, and those occupying the position have been as follows: Robert S. Simington, James McMahan, Thomas Butler, John Benfield, W. K. Holloway, Henry Divel, Dr. S. Y. Thompson, Frank G. Blee, Charles A. Wagner, Lloyd Welliver, W. J. Rogers, M. H. Schram, James L. Breman.

ATTORNEYS

ALEM MARR was the first lawyer to locate in Danville. He graduated at Princeton in the class of 1807, studied law, and came to Danville in 1813, where he established a large practice. He was a careful and industrious lawyer and practiced for a number of years. He represented his district in Congress from 1829 to 1831. After this service he retired from practice and removed to his farm near Milton, where he died.

GEORGE A. FRICK was among the oldest members of the bar in Danville. He was born in 1788, was the first prothonotary of Columbia county, serving from 1813 to 1821, and practiced law many years. He died in 1872, at the age of eighty-four.

JOHN COOPER was born in Manchester, England, Sept. 22, 1785, son of Thomas Cooper, LL. D., who came to this country from England in 1792, with Dr. Priestley. Dr. Cooper, the father, was born in 1759 in London. He was a philosopher and a lawyer. In 1820 he became president of the college at Columbia, S. C., and died in 1840. His son, Judge John Cooper, came over with his father in 1792. He received a part of his education in England, commenced to read law at the age of forty years, and practiced a number of years in Danville. In the year 1850, he was made associate judge of Montour county. Judge Cooper married Mary Sperring, a daughter of General Sperring, of Easton, Pa. He had two children, Mary Alice and Henrietta Sperring, who married John G. Montgomery. Judge Cooper died June 22, 1863.

HON. ROBERT C. GRIER was the eldest in the family of Rev. Isaac Grier, S. T. D. He was born in Cumberland county, Pa., March 5, 1794. His father, who taught school, preached to three congregations and farmed, gave much care and attention to the education of his son Robert, who, when old enough, assisted his father in the school until seventeen. Then he entered Dickinson College. In 1812 he graduated with the highest honors and for a year taught in the college. In 1814 he removed to Northumberland, where his father had established the "Brick College." Here he assisted his father, and on the latter's death, in 1815, succeeded him as principal. He studied law and in 1817 was admitted to practice, and opened an office in Bloomsburg. After remaining there a year he removed to Danville, where he soon secured a large and profitable practice, remaining in Danville about fifteen years.

In 1833 he was appointed, by Governor Wolfe, president judge of the District court of Allegheny county, and presided over this court until 1846, residing in Allegheny City until 1848. In 1846 he was appointed, by President Polk, justice of the United States Supreme court, a position which he held until 1869, when he resigned on account of ill health. In 1848 he removed to Philadelphia, where he resided until his death in 1870.

Judge Grier married Isabella Rose, of Canada. They had children as follows: Sarah Rose, the eldest, married Dr. Charles F. Beck, the youngest son of Paul Beck, a prominent citizen of Philadelphia in the early part of the last century. Mary Rose married Aubrey H. Smith, for some years district attorney of Philadelphia. Dr. William Potter Grier, surgeon in the United States army, met his death in the blowing up of his steam-

Robert C. Grier

J. W. Comly

er, filled with troops, on the Arkansas river after the close of the Civil war. Elizabeth Cooper married Thomas B. Monroe, of Kentucky, who was killed in the Civil war, and some nine years after the death of Mr. Monroe she married Dr. Edward R. Mayer, of Wilkes-Barre. Helen married Dr. John L. Le Conte, noted in the scientific world, having received fifteen American diplomas and seventeen foreign ones. Martha married John T. Farish, of New York City, and later Ernest de Brulatour, of Paris, France. One daughter, Isabella, died at the age of twelve years.

Judge Grier was a patriot of the highest order, and, while conscientious and faithful in the performance of every duty, he was yet unflinchingly loyal at a time and in a position when loyalty cost many a sacrifice. No higher testimonial of his integrity could be given than the following letter from President Grant, accepting his resignation from the United States Supreme bench:

Executive Mansion, December 15, 1869.
To the Honorable Robert C. Grier.

Sir:—Your letter dated December 11, 1869, containing the tender of the resignation of your office as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, to take effect on the 1st day of February next, has been received by me to-day and your resignation is accordingly accepted, to take effect on that date. I sincerely regret the increasing physical infirmities which induce you to retire from the bench, and, with the assurance of my personal sympathy and respect, desire also to express my sense of the ability and uprightness with which your judicial duties have been performed. In looking upon your long and honorable career in the public service, it must be especially gratifying to yourself to remember, as it is my agreeable duty and privilege on this occasion thus distinctly to recognize, the great service which you were able to render to your country in the darkest hours of her history, by the vigor and patriotic firmness with which you upheld the just powers of the Government and vindicated the right of the nation, under the Constitution, to maintain its own existence. With the hope that your retirement may be cheered by the knowledge of public gratitude, as well as by private affection, I remain

Very respectfully yours,
U. S. Grant.

Joshua Wright Comly, attorney, of Danville, was in the active practice of law in this section of Pennsylvania for over half a century. Born at Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 16, 1810, he was a son of Charles and Sarah (Wright) Comly, and a descendant of Henry and Joan Comly, who with their son, Henry, came to America from England with William Penn in 1682. They were members of the Society of Friends. Henry Comly, who was a weaver by trade, settled in Bucks county, Pa., and from him and Joan, his wife, the line of Joshua Wright Comly is traced through their son, Henry, of Bucks county, Pa., and Agnes Heston, his wife; their second son, Robert Comly, Sr., and Jane Cadwallader; their son, Robert Comly, of Byberry, Philadelphia, and Sarah Jones, his wife; their son, Ezra Comly, formerly of Philadelphia, and Hannah Iredel, his wife; Charles Comly and Sarah Wright, his wife.

Charles Comly was a native of Pennsylvania, his wife of New Jersey; he died Jan. 9, 1840, she on March 4, 1879. They were married Feb. 19, 1807, and eight children were born to them, six of whom arrived at maturity. Joshua and Seth I. were the last survivors of the family. The latter (who died before Joshua) was collector of the port of Philadelphia and a leading citizen there.

Joshua W. Comly was reared in the faith of the Society of Friends, and through all his practice would never engage in a capital case, always saying that he was "opposed to capital punishment, and yet he hated to see a scoundrel go free." He attended the Milton Academy after the age of ten and had as schoolmates Governors Curtin and Pollock, Judge McCoy and Kirkpatrick, and his brother, Seth I. Comly. He next attended Princeton College, from which he was graduated in 1827. He then began the study of law at Milton, Northumberland Co., Pa., in the office of Samuel Hepburn, Esq. Three years later, Nov. 17, 1830, he was admitted to practice in the court of Common Pleas of Northumberland county, and in 1833 was admitted to the Supreme court of Pennsylvania. In February, 1831, Mr. Comly located in Orwigsburg, Schuylkill county, and in the fall of 1834 settled in Danville, where he practiced until 1882. He made law the business of his life, practicing principally in three counties of Pennsylvania for many years and always living at Danville, but also traveling and having considerable practice in other counties. He was recognized as the "legal luminary" of the whole section of the State in which he practiced, the Nestor of the Montour county bar, and his fame as a lawyer and advocate was great for more than a generation, nearly half a century, extending beyond the limits of Pennsylvania. Mr. Comly was a man of profound thought, deep learning, and of wide scholarly attainments. His love of truth in the conduct of life was a passion. He was a type of true greatness in man.

As one of the best known and most highly respected lawyers in this portion of the

State, he was always listened to with keen interest in the Supreme court. He was thoroughly conscientious and dealt severely with the client who deceived him. At one time, in the courtroom at Danville, when he was convinced by the testimony of his opponent's witnesses that his client had misrepresented his case to him, he picked up his papers and left the counsel table with remarks more emphatic than elegant. Mr. Comly was a lawyer with a mind keen and penetrating, grasping with ease the points involved in a case, and turning with wonderful power and quickness the weakness of an opponent upon him to his entire discomfiture. On one occasion several lawyers were returning home from the Supreme court, where Mr. Comly had argued an appeal from a decision of Judge Elwell, in which he had raised a new and very interesting question. Edward H. Baldy, Esq., had been on the other side and was discussing, in the train, the argument of the case, when he made the remark, "Who but Josh Comly would ever have raised that point?" Mr. Comly's view was afterwards adopted by the Supreme court.

Colonel Freeze, of Bloomsburg, used to tell of an early experience of his at the bar. He was arguing a case in which Mr. Comly had shown a great interest, as his preceptor. Mr. Hurley was on the other side and was arguing amidst frequent interruptions by the court, who seemed to take the opposite view. Colonel Freeze said he was on his feet at the close of Mr. Hurley's argument, ready to reply, when he felt a huge grip on his shoulder and heard the voice of Mr. Comly in his ear, saying, "My God, John, don't try to help the court."

Judges were first elected (instead of appointed) in Pennsylvania in the fall of 1851, after the amendment to the constitution proposed by two consecutive Legislatures had been ratified by popular vote, the term of every judge in the State expiring thereby at the close of that year, so that every judicial chair in Pennsylvania had to be filled at the October election. The change was of such importance that both political parties were impressed with the necessity of placing only the ablest men in office under the new provisions, so that the revised order be given every possible chance for a successful start. The Democrats, who were then in the majority in Pennsylvania, had their caucus at Pittsburg and felt the importance of the occasion enough to have a separate convention for the nomination of their judicial candidates; the Whigs convened at Lancaster. Each nominated five candidates for the Supreme court bench, and Joshua W. Comly was one of those honored at the Whig convention. All the Democratic nominees were elected except James Campbell, of Philadelphia, Judge Coulter being the only successful candidate on the Whig ticket. Mr. Comly was the last survivor of the ten men whose distinguished ability was so recognized. An article by A. K. McClure, in the *Philadelphia Times* of Oct. 2, 1894, speaks of him as "a venerable man with frosted head and bowed under the infirmities of years but still vigorous, both mentally and physically, and with a clear cut face clearly indicating the strongest individuality. * * * His eye is still bright, and his face is as sprightly in conversation as it was half a century ago. He has practically retired from his professional duties and lives a quiet and genial life among his neighbors beloved by all. * * * His life has been lovely in all the best offices of manhood; he moves among his neighbors today as a veteran Whig leader of the olden times, beloved by all, and when called to cross the dark river will be as widely lamented as he is known."

Mr. Comly retired from the arduous duties of his profession in May, 1882. On Dec. 20, 1892, he had the misfortune to break his leg, but recovered from the accident. His death occurred Feb. 13, 1897, and he is buried in the new Milton cemetery in Northumberland county.

John G. Montgomery was born June 27, 1805, in Northumberland county. He was prepared for college by his uncle, Rev. John Bryson, and entered Washington College, at Washington, Pa., where he graduated in 1825 Mr. Montgomery immediately after read law with Hon. Alem Marr and was admitted to practice in Danville in 1827, and soon after was appointed district attorney. In 1830 he married Henrietta Sperring Cooper, daughter of Judge John Cooper. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery, six of whom reached maturity, as follows: Alice, who married Edward H. Baldy, Esq.; Elizabeth Montgomery; John Cooper Montgomery; Henrietta, who married Edward H. Baldy, Esq., after the death of her sister Alice; Margaret, who married John Peter Grove and later J. C. Musgrove, of Philadelphia; and Caroline.

In 1855 Mr. Montgomery was elected to the General Assembly and served one term. Upon his return from that service he was elected a delegate to the National Democratic

convention at Cincinnati, Ohio, at which his friend, James Buchanan, was nominated for the presidency. In October, 1856, Mr. Montgomery was elected to represent his district in Congress. On March 1, 1857, he visited Washington, D. C., and participated in the inauguration festivities. He stopped at the "National Hotel," where President-Elect Buchanan and many others of his friends were guests. Here Mr. Montgomery was stricken down very suddenly and mysteriously, it has generally been supposed as the result of poisoning, and was brought home, where he lingered in much pain for seven weeks and finally, April 24, 1857, died. John G. Montgomery was a lawyer of power, whose services were attended with abundant success, a man of many good parts, a perfect gentleman, and a kind and affectionate husband and father.

Arthur W. Frick, son of George A. Frick, Esq., graduated at Princeton in the class of 1838. He studied law at Danville and was admitted to the bar of Montour county.

A. J. Frick, another son of George A. Frick, Esq., was born in Danville in 1838. He studied law with William G. Hurley, Esq., and was admitted to practice in 1855. In September, 1861, he entered the United States service and served with distinction in the rank of captain and afterwards as lieutenant colonel. For a number of years after his return from the army he served as deputy revenue collector in this district. He died in March, 1915.

Paul Leidy stood high at the bar. He served a term as district attorney and was elected to fill the vacancy in the Thirty-fifth Congress caused by the death of John G. Montgomery.

Edward H. Baldy, son of Peter Baldy, Sr., graduated from Princeton College in the class of 1839, before he was of age. He read law with Joshua W. Comly and was admitted to the bar at the age of twenty-two years. He practiced in Danville during his entire life and was one of the most successful lawyers of the county, shrewd and energetic, his reputation extending throughout this whole section of the State. He forged to the front rank of his profession. He succeeded his father as president of the Danville National Bank. Mr. Baldy was retained in nearly all the important cases brought in Montour county during the time of his practice. He was a trusted counselor and represented most of the industries located in Danville and the neighborhood in all their litigation. Mr. Baldy was three times married. His first wife was Mary Jennison. Their children were: Mary J., wife of Peter Grove; Kate G., wife of Charles Watson; Edward H., Jr.; Emily, who died young; and William Jennison, at present a member of the bar, and who succeeded his father as president of the Danville National Bank. Mr. Baldy married (second) Alice Montgomery, daughter of John G. Montgomery, Esq., and their children were: Sarah Hurley, wife of Dr. I. H. Jennings; Dr. John Montgomery Baldy, a noted surgeon of Philadelphia; Alice, who married Mr. Hartman, of Paris; Henry Waller, who died young; and Henrietta Cooper Baldy. Mr. Baldy for his third wife married Henrietta Montgomery, a sister of his second wife. He died in 1891, at the age of seventy years.

George D. Butler, a member of the bar, was elected prothonotary in 1863. After serving in that position and practicing for some time in the county he removed from Danville, and we have nothing further of his work.

B. K. Rhodes was born near Catawissa and came with his father to Danville in 1825. He attended the school taught by Ellis Hughes, read law with John Cooper, and was admitted to the practice of law in 1842. When the county seat was removed to Bloomsburg Mr. Rhodes moved to that place and remained there until 1852, when he returned to Danville, where he remained until his death, July 11, 1891.

William C. Johnston was born in what is now Derry township, Montour county, Feb. 14, 1818, a son of Walter and Elizabeth Johnston, natives of Lancaster county and of Scotch-Irish origin. Mr. Johnston received his education in the common schools of Derry township and Danville, as well as in those of Milton and Lewisburg. For twelve years he taught school, and then read law and was admitted to practice in 1839. He located in Jerseytown for one year and then came to Danville. In 1850 he was elected to the office of register and recorder, which position he held until his death, November, 1890.

I. X. Grier, son of Michael C. Grier and a nephew of Hon. Robert C. Grier, was born in Danville Dec. 27, 1835. He graduated from Lafayette College in 1858. Prior to entering college, and after graduation, he was connected with the Susquehanna River Telegraph Company, and later served as treasurer of that company until it was merged into the Western Union. Mr. Grier read law with Edward H. Baldy, Esq., and with Judge John Cooper, and was admitted to the bar of Montour county

in 1861. In the early seventies Mr. Grier formed a partnership with George W. van Fossen, under the firm name of Grier and van Fossen. In 1877 he formed a partnership with H. M. Hinckley, under the firm name of Grier and Hinckley, which partnership continued until 1885, when he was obliged to give up the practice of law on account of failing health. Mr. Grier has been engaged in many of the manufacturing interests of Danville and for a number of years has been president of the First National Bank of Danville.

Daniel W. Rank read law with Robert Hawley, in Muncy, and was admitted to practice in 1859. He located at Millersburg and carried on his profession there until August, 1861, when he enlisted and entered the United States service. Mr. Rank served with bravery and distinction in the Union army. In 1872 he located in Scranton and resumed the practice of his profession. He remained there until 1882, when he moved to Limestoneville, his present residence. In 1884 he was elected district attorney.

John Cooper Montgomery is a son of John G. Montgomery and grandson of Judge John Cooper. He graduated from Harvard University in the class of 1870, read law with Edward H. Baldy, and was elected district attorney in 1872. Mr. Montgomery has retired from practice.

H. M. Hinckley was born in Harrisburg, Pa., and attended the public schools of his native city until 1867, when he moved to Danville. For three years he clerked in the company store of Waterman & Beaver, and in 1870 entered Princeton College, from which he graduated in the class of 1874. He studied law with I. X. Grier and was admitted to practice in 1875. In 1877 Mr. Hinckley formed a law partnership with his preceptor, I. X. Grier, which partnership continued until Mr. Grier's retirement from practice, in 1885. In 1888 Mr. Hinckley was appointed, by Governor Beaver, president judge of the Twenty-sixth Judicial district, succeeding Judge William Elwell. He failed of election in the fall of that year and has been practicing in Danville ever since.

Thomas J. Galbraith was practicing law in Danville in the early fifties. He had read law with Joshua W. Comly, Esq., but the record of his admission has not been preserved. After some years of practice here, Mr. Galbraith moved to Minnesota, where he continued to practice for a while. He afterwards returned to Danville and continued in his profession for a number of years, again leaving the county and moving West.

William J. Baldy was born in Danville, Pa., March 27, 1853. He was the son of Edward H. Baldy, Esq. Mr. Baldy was educated at the Academy and other schools of Danville and graduated from Andalusia College, Andalusia, Bucks Co., Pa., in 1873. He read law with his father and was admitted to the practice of the law in Montour county Dec. 18, 1876. Mr. Baldy retained considerable of his father's practice after the latter's retirement, and succeeded his father as president of the Danville National Bank, Oct. 2, 1897, which position he still holds.

James Scarlet was born in Elizabeth, N. J., Dec. 31, 1848, a son of George and Mary Scarlet. His father was a sea captain. James was left an orphan at an early age, the eldest of three sons. He came to Danville a boy, under the care of W. W. Pinneo, and worked for Mr. Pinneo on his farm, where the State Hospital for the Insane now stands, for some years. He afterwards learned the blacksmith's trade with Keely & Trumbower, and while following that trade took up a course of study preparatory to entering college. In 1870 Mr. Scarlet entered Princeton College and graduated in the class of 1874. He studied law with Thomas J. Galbraith, Esq., and was admitted to practice in the courts of Montour county in 1877 and subsequently to the Supreme court of Pennsylvania and the United States courts.

Mr. Scarlet was elected district attorney of Montour county in 1882. He has formed two partnerships in the practice of law; one with Henry Vincent, under the firm name of Vincent and Scarlet; and the other with Frank C. Angle, under the firm name of Scarlet and Angle.

Mr. Scarlet was counsel for the probing committee investigating the Capitol graft at Harrisburg, and when prosecutions were instituted he was retained by the State to assist in the prosecution. It was owing to his mastery of the situation that the grafters were convicted and sentenced. The United States government retained Mr. Scarlet in a number of investigations into certain trusts, in all of which he showed marked ability.

Henry Vincent, son of Job and Lydia Vincent, was born in England Dec. 25, 1844. His father emigrated with his family to America in 1852 and soon after settled in Montour county. Henry Vincent, after receiving a limited education in the common schools, at the

age of ten commenced working in the rolling mills, where he continued until he was thirty-two years of age. Afterwards he took a course at Columbia College, New York City, where he graduated in 1878, and was immediately admitted to the bar of New York. The same year he returned to Danville and was admitted to the bar of Montour county in 1879. Mr. Vincent shortly after formed a partnership with James Scarlet, which continued for two years. Mr. Vincent then abandoned the practice of law and became interested in the manufacture of stoves, and when the Danville Stove and Manufacturing Company was organized he was made president.

In 1862 Mr. Vincent enlisted in the Danville Fencibles, Company A, 132d Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was engaged at Antietam, South Mountain, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville.

F. C. Angle was born Feb. 25, 1854, son of William and Henrietta (Pursel) Angle. Mr. Angle, after completing a course in the common schools of Danville, attended Lehigh University, from which he graduated in the class of 1876. He studied law with Thomas J. Galbraith and was admitted to the bar of Montour county in 1879, after which he formed a partnership with James Scarlet, under the firm name of Scarlet and Angle. After the dissolution of this firm Mr. Angle began to give his attention to other business matters and subsequently became the owner and manager of the *Montour American*. Later he established a daily paper in the borough of Danville, called the *Morning News*, which has had a rapid growth and a large circulation.

Mr. Angle married Miss Sue Robison. They are the parents of two sons, Theodore and Frank Pursel.

Mr. Angle no longer practices law, but is kept busy with his other enterprises.

Edward Sayre Gearhart, son of Mayberry and Mary Catherine Gearhart, was born at Roaring Creek, March 28, 1856. He remained on the farm of his father, working and attending the neighboring schools, until he was fourteen years of age, when he moved to Danville and entered the machine shop of the National Iron Company as an apprentice. After serving his apprenticeship and mastering his trade, in the fall of 1875 he entered Wyoming Seminary, at Kingston, Pa., and graduated the following year. In 1876 Mr. Gearhart entered Princeton College and graduated in the class of 1880. During the last years of his college course he read law with Hon. John F. Hageman, master in chancery for the State of New Jersey.

After his graduation Mr. Gearhart returned to Danville and entered the office of Grier and Hinckley as a student at law. In 1881 he was admitted to the bar of Montour county. Mr. Gearhart's practice has been characterized by careful study, thorough research and most laborious application. He has a wide and profitable clientage.

Mr. Gearhart, in the year 1886, married Ella R. Creveling, daughter of Alfred Creveling, president of the Glendower Iron Works. They are the parents of four daughters, Katherine (wife of George Youngman), Helen, Marion and Evelyn.

William Kase West was born in Danville March 8, 1860, a son of George W. and Catherine A. West. He obtained his education in the public schools of Danville and at the Bloomsburg State Normal School, after which he assisted his father in surveying for some time, devoting his attention also to study and the advancement of his education. He read law with Grier and Hinckley and was admitted to practice in 1886.

In 1887 Mr. West was elected district attorney for Montour county and in 1914 was elected a member of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania.

In 1891 Mr. West married Ella Patterson, daughter of John C. Patterson. They are the parents of three children, John Patterson, Mary Louise and William K.

R. S. Ammerman, a son of William H. Ammerman, was born in Danville Aug. 5, 1869. Mr. Ammerman graduated from the Danville high school in 1886 and from the law school of the University of Pennsylvania in 1891. He was admitted to the bar of Montour county in 1890 and to the Supreme court of Pennsylvania in 1893, and to the Circuit and District courts of the United States June 20, 1905.

Mr. Ammerman held the position of district attorney in the county from 1894 to 1900. He was borough solicitor for Danville from 1891 to 1895 and again from 1898 to 1900. He is a Democrat, and has taken considerable interest in Democratic politics, being elected several times as a delegate to the Democratic State conventions. He was on the Democratic ticket for presidential elector in 1900; and was a delegate to the Democratic National convention at St. Louis in 1904. He was elected to the General Assembly in the years 1902, 1904, 1906 and 1908. In 1905 he was the Democratic caucus nominee for speaker of the House of Representatives.

Mr. Ammerman was married Nov. 11, 1891, to Miss Bess Gearhart. Four children have been born to them.

William V. Oglesby, son of Dr. James Oglesby, was born at Danville, Oct. 13, 1874. He attended the schools of Danville and graduated in 1896 from Princeton University. In 1899 he graduated from the law school of the University of Pennsylvania. He read law with Robert J. Williams and S. Morris Waln, of Philadelphia, and was admitted to the practice of law in Montour county in 1899. Mr. Oglesby was elected justice of the peace in the year 1902, which position he still holds.

Charles P. Gearhart, son of C. P. Gearhart, was born in Rush township, Northumberland county, June 15, 1862. His literary education was gained in the public schools and at the Danville Academy. He read law with H. M. Hinckley and was admitted to the practice of law in Montour county in 1890. He was elected justice of the peace in Riverside, Northumberland Co., Pa., in 1890, which position he held until November, 1904. He was again elected justice in 1913. Mr. Gearhart served as district attorney of Montour county from 1906 to 1912. He served as captain of Company F, 12th Regiment, P. V. I., in the Spanish-American war, and was major of the 12th Regiment of the National Guard of Pennsylvania from 1899 to October, 1909. At present he is judge advocate assigned to the 3d Brigade, National Guard of Pennsylvania.

Charles V. Amerman, a son of Jesse Amerman, was born in Cooper township, Montour Co., Pa., Aug. 9, 1872. Mr. Amerman was educated in the public schools of the county and graduated in the class of 1890 from the State Normal School at Mansfield, Tioga Co., Pa., and from Cornell University law school in 1898. He read law with Hon. Lemuel Amerman and after his decease with the law firm of Willard, Warren and Knapp, in Scranton. He was admitted to the practice of law at Scranton in 1898 and later came to Montour county, where he has been practicing since.

Mr. Amerman was married Aug. 16, 1905, to Flora A. Mettler. One child has been born to these parents, Ruth A., born Nov. 23, 1906.

Thomas C. Welsh was born at Danville Dec. 17, 1867. He attended the public schools of Danville and graduated from the High School in June, 1885. He attended La Salle College and graduated from Bryant and Stratton's Business College in 1887. Mr. Welsh read law with Hon. R. S. Ammerman, and was admitted to practice in March, 1897. He served as district attorney from 1900 to 1902, and was again elected to that office in 1911, for a term of three years.

Charles Chalfant, son of Thomas and Eliza Chalfant, was born at Danville Oct. 4, 1855. His early education was obtained in the common schools of Danville and he afterwards attended Dickinson College at Carlisle, Pa., being in the class of 1877. Mr. Chalfant published the Danville *Sun*, a daily paper, for a number of years. He studied law with James Scarlet, Esq., and was admitted to the bar of Montour county in 1885.

On Sept. 30, 1885, Mr. Chalfant married Gertrude Gearhart, daughter of Peter Gearhart, of South Danville.

In 1895 Mr. Chalfant was installed grand master of Pennsylvania, I. O. O. F. Mr. Chalfant practiced law for some years with marked ability. He was a young man of many brilliant parts. In 1906 he suffered a stroke of paralysis which has laid him aside in the prime of life. In the midst of his infirmity, however, which has completely disabled him for any professional work, he still takes a keen interest in all public affairs.

B. Frances McHenry, the only female member of the Montour county bar, was born at Exchange, that county, Oct. 22, 1870. Her parents were Dr. Montraville and Dorcas F. McHenry.

Miss McHenry attended the common schools, Muncy Normal School and Bucknell Institute. She read law with Ikeler and Ikeler at Bloomsburg, and was admitted to practice May 5, 1897, in Columbia county. Subsequently she was admitted to the bar of Montour county.

Ralph Kisner was born at Millville, Columbia Co., Pa., April 6, 1878, was educated at Greenwood Seminary, Millville (a private school under the control and supervision of the yearly meeting of the Society of Friends of Pennsylvania), and is a graduate of the Bloomsburg State Normal School, and of Peirce's business college, Philadelphia, Pa. He read law with James Scarlet and was admitted to the practice of law Oct. 15, 1900. Mr. Kisner held the office of district attorney of Montour county from 1903 to 1906. He has been solicitor for the Danville school district since 1901, and on Jan. 1, 1912, was chosen solicitor for Montour county and for the borough of Danville.

On June 19, 1912, Mr. Kisner married Hannah Marie Fetterman.

Harry C. Bare, son of Jonathan P. Bare, of Danville, read law with Edward Sayre Gear-

hart, Esq., and was admitted to practice. A short time after his admission he removed to Buffalo, where he still resides.

L. K. Mourer read law with Grier and van Fossen and was admitted to practice in 1874. Mr. Mourer practiced for a number of years in Danville, during which time he served one term as district attorney. He afterwards removed from the State.

George W. van Fossen was a Methodist preacher, serving Trinity M. E. Church in 1872. In the year 1873 he left the church and commenced reading law with I. X. Grier, with whom, after his admission to the bar, he formed a partnership under the name of Grier and van Fossen. This partnership was shortly after dissolved and Mr. van Fossen practiced a few years alone. He then left town, removing to one of the Western States.

On the roll of attorneys are Oscar F. Moore, John D. Colt and H. A. Childs, of whose work we have no record except that the latter, H. A. Childs, was prothonotary of the county, beginning in 1854, and after some years removed to Lock Haven.

CHAPTER VII

PHYSICIANS

The history of the medical profession of Montour county is, like that of the profession generally, a history of heroism and self-sacrifice; the history of men who, with few exceptions, have brought cheer and sunshine, along with healing and strength, into the home life and the home development of the county.

The doctor of the earlier days fought disease single-handed and alone, as it were, so far as human help was concerned. Few were his books and fewer still the specific remedies, ready at hand, for the most malignant cases. Experience was the only teacher he had to rely upon. To-day certain well known remedies, the result of research and experience of the past, are provided for diseases whose presence formerly knit the brow and blanched the cheek of the faithful family physician. These are the days of wondrous healing and mighty surgery. The doctor of the old school looked into his books and consulted his chart and surmised what was the condition of his patient. His more fortunate brother of the present age, with electric light, looks into the patient and knows his condition—benefactors both, and both deserve the benediction of the race.

Montour county has had a long list of physicians, a number of whom have attained a high mark in the profession.

Dr. William H. Magill located in Danville about 1818 and for over sixty years was the leading physician in the county. He was a graduate of the University of Baltimore and died Dec. 19, 1889, at the age of ninety-three years.

There were doubtless physicians in this neighborhood prior to that, but the history of the medical profession does not reveal who they were and when they came. Among the other older physicians were Dr. Forrest, the grandfather of Mrs. Valentine Best; Dr. Barrett and Dr. Daniels, who were here prior to 1830; Dr. David Petrikin, who, in addition to the practice of his profession, did much to advance the interests of the town in a mercantile and manufacturing way. He was elected Member of Congress for two terms, from 1837 to 1841. Among those who read and studied with him were his son, William, Herman Gearhart and Alexander C. Donaldson. Dr. Bonham Gearhart settled first in Washingtonville, but came to Danville in 1842 and was a leading physician for a number of years. About the same time Dr. McDowell came to Danville. We find also, about the same period, Dr. John Murray; and Isaac Hughes, who lived on West Mahoning street in the house now occupied by Dr. E. A. Curry. Dr. Snitzler is also mentioned.

Dr. Clarence H. Frick practiced for many years in Danville, interrupted only by his service in the Mexican war, which is alluded to in another chapter.

Then came Dr. James D. Strawbridge, a native of Montour county, a graduate of Princeton College in the class of 1844. Dr. Strawbridge was one of the most eminent surgeons and physicians that ever practiced in the county; in fact his practice extended far beyond the boundaries of the county, and he was called into consultation in many critical cases. He practiced continuously in Danville from 1847 to 1860, then for some years was

surgeon in the United States service. He was captured and held prisoner for some time in Richmond. In the army he soon reached the position of surgeon of a corps. After the war he was elected to Congress, where he served to the entire satisfaction of his constituents from 1873 to 1875. He practiced continuously in Danville from 1847 until 1889, interrupted only by his service in the army and in Congress. He died in Danville July 19, 1890, at the age of seventy-two years.

During the late sixties Dr. Sharps M. Snyder and Dr. E. H. Snyder practiced in Danville.

Dr. R. S. Simington located in Danville in 1854 and was a surgeon in the 14th and 93d regiments of Pennsylvania volunteers during the Civil war, serving with distinction. His practice was a large and lucrative one. He was elected associate judge of Montour county for two terms.

Dr. George Yeomans, son of Rev. John W. Yeomans, D. D., practiced for a number of years in Danville during the sixties.

Dr. James Oglesby graduated from Jefferson Medical College in 1868 and immediately commenced practice in Danville. He was a native of Ireland, came to Danville at an early age, and was well known in all this territory where he soon acquired a large practice. He was devoted to his profession and had the confidence of all the community. He practiced for over forty years, a portion of the time devoting special attention to the eye and its treatment. He died Feb. 21, 1912.

Dr. Solomon S. Schultz graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1856. Dr. Schultz was elected superintendent of the State Hospital for the Insane, which position he occupied until his death. He was a graduate of Princeton College in the class of 1852. A further account of Dr. Schultz and his work will be found in that portion of the Danville chapter devoted to the State Hospital for the Insane, and in the biographical section of this work.

Dr. C. L. Frey for a number of years was assistant physician at the State Hospital for the Insane at Danville. Dr. Frey afterwards removed to Scranton, where he has been practicing as an eye specialist.

Dr. Alonzo Amerman was a native of the county and a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, in 1875. Dr. Amerman was enjoying a large practice and was much beloved in the homes where he ministered when he was suddenly called home in the very prime of life, Jan. 19, 1886.

Dr. Francis Eugene Harpel is a native of Berks county and a graduate of Hahnemann Medical College, in the class of 1871. Dr. Harpel practiced in Shamokin and in Pennville before locating in Danville, where at the present writing he is still engaged in an extensive practice.

Dr. George J. Grauel, a native of Prussia, for a number of years practiced in Danville.

Dr. James Dallas Mausteller was a native of Montour county and a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, class of 1871. He died Aug. 26, 1883.

Dr. Jacob H. Vastine was born in Northumberland county and graduated from Jefferson Medical College in the class of 1858. Dr. Vastine practiced for a number of years in Danville and then removed to Catawissa.

Dr. Isaac Pursel was a native of Northampton county and graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1846. He practiced in Danville until the time of his death.

Dr. Samuel Y. Thompson was born in Danville and was a student in Long Island Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y. Dr. Thompson had a large practice in Montour and neighboring counties, which he held until the time of his death.

Dr. Jacob P. Hoffa was born in Northumberland county and graduated from Jefferson Medical College in 1876. He located in Washingtonville, where he practiced until his death. He served several terms in the Pennsylvania Legislature.

Dr. Montraville McHenry was a native of Columbia county. He graduated at Burlington, Vt., in 1878, and located at Exchange, where he practiced for a number of years.

Dr. William E. Reed was a native of Lycoming county, graduated from Jefferson Medical College in 1880, and practiced for a short time at White Hall.

Dr. Hugh B. Meredith graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1877, first practiced in Doylestown, Pa., and then came to Danville as assistant physician at the State Hospital for the Insane. After the death of Dr. S. S. Schultz he was elected superintendent of that institution, which position he still holds. A further account of Dr. Meredith and his professional work will be found in the biographical sketches.

Dr. Philip C. Newbaker was born in Dauphin county and graduated from Jefferson Medical College in 1869. Dr. Newbaker located at Washingtonville and practiced there for a number of years before his removal to Danville, where he is still in active practice.

Dr. Newbaker has served several terms in the Pennsylvania Legislature.

Dr. Benjamin F. Shultz was a native of Columbia county and graduated from Jefferson Medical College in 1854. He practiced in Danville from the time of his graduation until his death.

Dr. Charles Delcamp was born in Schuylkill county, practiced for some years in Danville, and then left the county.

Dr. J. H. Sandel is a native of Montour county and a graduate of Hahnemann Medical College, class of 1882. Dr. Sandel commenced practice in Danville and removed to Schuylkill and other counties, where he practiced for some years. Lately he has returned and is now in active practice in Danville.

Dr. Mandeville O. Greenwald, a native of Allentown, graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1872 and located at Mooresburg, where he practiced for some time.

Dr. Henry C. R. Morrow was born in Erie county, N. Y., and graduated at the University of Buffalo in 1882. He located at Exchange, where he practiced for some time. He died in 1886.

Dr. John Montgomery Baldy was born in Danville and graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1884. Dr. Baldy's practice has been principally in Philadelphia, where he has acquired a reputation as a skillful surgeon and where he has treated many cases from this county.

Dr. Michael Servetus Seip was born in Easton, Pa., graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1876 and for a number of years was assistant physician at the State Hospital for the Insane at Danville. Some years ago he removed to Easton, where he is still in practice.

Dr. William Elmer Ritter was born in Lycoming county and graduated from Jefferson Medical College in 1885. He located at White Hall.

Dr. Eben True Aldrich was born in Lowell, Mass., graduated at Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn, in 1880, and served for some time as assistant physician in the State Hospital for the Insane at Danville.

Dr. Nathaniel W. Voorhees was a native of New Jersey and a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania in the class of 1883. Dr. Voorhees located in Danville, where he practiced for a number of years quite successfully.

Dr. John R. Kimerer was a native of Nashville, Ohio, and a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Baltimore in the class of 1885. Dr. Kimerer located in Danville, where he practiced for a number of years. He married Laura Vastine, daughter of Amos Vastine. He died a few years ago.

Dr. Daniel E. Kiess was born in Lycoming county and graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Baltimore in 1886. He located in Washingtonville, where he practiced for some years.

Dr. David E. Shoemaker was born in Butler county and graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, in 1886. He located at Washingtonville, where he practiced for a number of years.

Dr. George W. Furey was a graduate of the University of Michigan in the class of 1877. He was an eye and ear specialist.

Dr. P. S. Wykoff was a graduate of Hahnemann College, Cincinnati, in the class of 1883. He settled and practiced at Washingtonville.

Dr. Henry Bierman was a graduate of Hahnemann College, Philadelphia, in the class of 1888. Dr. Bierman practiced for some years in Danville and then removed to Bloomsburg.

Dr. Charles B. Mayberry was a graduate of Harvard University in the class of 1887. Dr. Mayberry came to the State Hospital for the Insane at Danville as assistant physician, where he rendered efficient service for a number of years. He was afterwards elected superintendent of the Insane Hospital at Retreat, Luzerne county, which position he still holds.

Dr. James M. Peebles graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1876.

Dr. Grosvenor R. Trowbridge was a graduate of the University of Buffalo in the class of 1884 and served for a number of years as assistant physician at the State Hospital for the Insane at Danville.

Dr. Edwin A. Curry, a native of Danville, graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in the class of 1889. Dr. Curry located at Danville, where he has acquired a large practice, having been quite successful in his profession and regarded at the present time as one of the leading physicians in the borough.

Dr. George A. Beck graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1875 and for a number of years practiced in Danville. He removed from Danville some years ago and has since died.

Dr. Benjamin E. Bitler graduated from Louisville College in 1889 and for a number of years practiced at Washingtonville, afterwards removing to Pottsgrove.

Dr. John E. Jennings graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1887.

Dr. Augustine A. Bancroft graduated from Hahnemann College, Philadelphia, in 1869.

Dr. William R. Paules graduated from Jefferson Medical College in 1890 and immediately commenced practice in Danville, where he has acquired a large and lucrative practice, in connection with which for many years he has conducted a drug store.

Dr. Thomas H. Carey graduated from Jefferson Medical College in 1884.

Dr. Arthur E. Elliott graduated from Kingston College, Canada, in 1889, and for some time was assistant physician at the State Hospital for the Insane at Danville.

Dr. Jesse E. Shuman graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1891 and located at Jerseytown, Columbia county.

Dr. John A. E. McCuaig graduated at Kingston, Ontario, in 1891, and for a number of years was assistant physician at the State Hospital for the Insane at Danville.

Dr. Cameron Shultz was born in Danville and graduated from Jefferson Medical College in 1892. He immediately commenced practice in Danville, where he has remained ever since.

Dr. Leslie L. Hand graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1891 and for a number of years was assistant physician at the State Hospital for the Insane at Danville.

Dr. William O. Smith graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1878.

Dr. I. Grier Barber graduated at Jefferson Medical College in 1877 and after practicing for some years in Union county moved to Danville, where for a number of years he had quite an extensive practice. He moved from Danville to Wilkes-Barre some years ago.

Dr. W. Herbert Adams graduated at the University of New York in 1889 and for a number of years was assistant physician at the State Hospital for the Insane, Danville.

Dr. Thomas B. Wintersteen was born in Montour county, and graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1899. He immediately began practice in Danville, which he continued until the time of his death some years ago.

Dr. George A. Stock graduated from Jefferson Medical College in 1898 and for a number of years has practiced in Danville.

Dr. H. Hinshillwood graduated at Hahnemann College, Philadelphia, in 1895, and commenced practice in Danville in 1904. He is still in active practice.

Dr. Harry E. Klase was born in Danville and graduated from the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia in 1906. He practiced a few years in Danville and then moved to Jerseytown, Columbia county.

Dr. Genevieve N. Klase graduated from the Woman's Medical College, Pennsylvania, in 1906. She is the wife of Dr. Harry E. Klase and practiced with him in Danville, thence removing to Jerseytown.

Dr. Frank D. Glenn graduated from the University of Pittsburgh in 1905 and for some years has been an assistant physician at the State Hospital for the Insane at Danville.

Dr. Raymond J. Hauser was born in the county and graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1910, since which time he has been practicing in Danville.

Dr. Ralph E. Johnson graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of Baltimore, in 1894, and was assistant physician at the State Hospital for the Insane at Danville until he met with a tragic death at the hands of a patient. He married, while at the State Hospital for the Insane, Gussie Sweisfort, daughter of Dr. John Sweisfort, of Danville.

Dr. James E. Robbins was born in Columbia county and graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1893, and for a number of years has been assistant physician at the State Hospital for the Insane at Danville.

Dr. G. M. B. Free graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1884, and for a number of years has been an assistant physician at the State Hospital for the Insane at Danville.

Dr. E. B. Shellenberger graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1902, and for some time has been an assistant physician at the State Hospital for the Insane at Danville.

Dr. L. R. Chamberlain graduated from Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, in 1903, and is at present an assistant physician at the State Hospital for the Insane at Danville.

Dr. L. C. Stilling graduated from the University of Vermont in July, 1893, and for some time was an assistant physician at the State Hospital for the Insane at Danville.

Dr. Eugene Smith graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, and for some time was an assistant physician at the State Hospital for the Insane at Danville.

Dr. Gilbert Smith, a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Baltimore, Maryland, for some time was an assistant

physician at the State Hospital for the Insane at Danville.

Other assistant physicians at the State Hospital for the Insane at Danville, Pa., were Dr. Theodore Diller, Dr. A. J. McLaughlin and Dr. Burton Massey.

Dr. Robert S. Patten graduated at Jefferson Medical College in 1901, for several years practiced in Washingtonville and then moved to Danville, where he has continued to practice.

Dr. Jesse W. Gordner graduated at Jefferson Medical College in 1909, since which time he has practiced at Exchange.

Dr. Ida M. Ashenhurst graduated from the Woman's Medical College of New York in 1897, and for a number of years has been the female assistant physician at the State Hospital for the Insane, Danville.

Dr. James S. Hammers graduated from the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia, in 1902, and for several years has been assistant physician at the State Hospital for the Insane at Danville.

Dr. William H. Krickbaum graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, in 1902, and for a number of years has been assistant physician at the State Hospital for the Insane, Danville.

Dr. Reid Nebinger graduated from the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia in 1903, and for some years was assistant physician at the State Hospital for the Insane at Danville. He is now in general practice in Danville.

Dr. Nita Richards graduated at the Osteopathic School in 1901 and for a number of years has practiced in Danville, although living in Bloomsburg.

Dr. John H. Snyder for several years has practiced in Washingtonville.

Dr. Michael J. Maloney graduated at the University of Baltimore in October, 1905.

CHAPTER VIII

OFFICIALS

Montour county, though very small, has figured largely in the political life of the country surrounding it; and her citizens have frequently held important and responsible positions in national and State life.

Congressmen

The first representative in the National Congress from Montour county was Gen. William Montgomery, who was elected to the Third Congress, 1793-95. General Montgomery served one session and resigned. The next representative from what is now Montour county was Gen. Daniel Montgomery, elected in 1806 to the Tenth Congress, 1807-09; he served his term, but declined a reelection. Alem Marr was elected in 1828 to the Twenty-first Congress, 1829-31. Dr. David Petrikin was elected and served two terms, in the Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth Congresses, 1837-41. In 1856 John G. Montgomery was elected to the Thirty-fifth Congress, but died before taking his seat, a victim of the noted poisoning incident at the "National Hotel," Washington, D. C., at the inauguration of President Buchanan. Paul Leidy was elected to fill Mr. Montgomery's place. Dr. James D. Strawbridge was elected in 1872 to the Forty-third Congress, 1873-75. Rufus K. Polk was elected as representative to the Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh Congresses, 1898-1902. Alexander Billmeyer was elected in 1902 to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Polk.

The Congressional district in 1850 comprised Columbia and Montour counties. In 1857 it included Columbia, Montour and Luzerne counties. At the present time and for many years past the district comprises the counties of Northumberland, Columbia, Montour and Sullivan.

State Senators

The first State senator elected in what is now Montour county was Valentine Best, a newspaper publisher, who was elected chiefly through the agitation of the formation of the new county of Montour. He succeeded well in the work, being elected speaker of the Senate in 1850, and through the influence and power of that position was able to secure the

passage of the bill forming the new county. So valuable was the work of Mr. Best in this respect that it has been suggested that it would have been a fitting tribute had the new county been named Best county. The only senator from Montour county after the retirement of Valentine Best was Thomas Chalfant, who was elected in 1873.

Members of General Assembly

Those who have represented Montour county in the State Legislature, as members of the Lower House, are many, some of them being from the other counties forming, with Montour, the Legislative District. They are as follows: 1852-53, M. E. Jackson, Columbia and Montour counties; 1853-54, George Scott, Montour county; 1855-56, J. G. Maxwell, Columbia and Montour counties; 1856-57, John G. Montgomery, Columbia and Montour counties; and the following all from Montour county: 1857-59, Thomas Chalfant; 1859-60, Samuel Oakes; 1863-64, John C. Ellis; 1867-69, Thomas Chalfant; 1869-70, George Scott; 1871-72, Thomas Chalfant; 1872-73, Dennis Bright; 1873-74, Jesse C. Amerman; 1875-76, James Cruikshank; 1877-78, James McCormick; 1879-82, P. C. Newbaker; 1883-85, James McCormick; 1885-90, Dr. J. P. Hoffa; 1891-94, John K. Gerringer; 1902-10, R. Scott Ammerman; 1911-15, P. C. Newbaker; 1915, W. K. West.

Associate Judges

The first associate judges from Montour county were John Cooper and Daniel Follmer. They were succeeded in 1856 by Robert Moore and Joseph Dean, and they in turn were followed by Peter Hughes and James Curry.

After that the judges were not elected together and those occupying the position have been as follows: Robert S. Simington, James McMahon, Thomas Butler, John Benfield, W. K. Holloway, Henry Divel, Dr. S. Y. Thompson, Frank G. Blee, Charles A. Wagner, Lloyd Welliver, W. J. Rogers, M. H. Schram, and James L. Brennan.

District Attorneys

The first district attorney for the county, from 1850 to 1853, was B. K. Rhodes. He was succeeded, 1853-58, by Paul Leidy. B. K. Rhodes was then appointed to fill a vacancy and then from 1858 to 1861 H. A. Childs was district attorney. Then followed George D. Butler, A. C. Campbell, John Cooper Montgomery, Leander K. Mowrer, James Scarlet, Daniel W. Rank, W. K. West, R. S. Ammerman, Thomas C. Welsh, Ralph Kisner, Charles P. Gearhart, and Thomas C. Welsh again, the present incumbent.

County Commissioners

The county commissioners elected in 1850 were: Samuel Yorks, James McMahon, Samuel Shick; T. J. Galbraith, clerk. In 1852 Galbraith resigned and the board appointed George W. West as clerk. The following have been elected commissioners in the years specified: David Yeager, 1851; David Wilson, 1853; Jacob Sheep and William Snyder, 1854; Abraham Wagner, 1856; Robert Davison, 1857; William McNinch, 1858; Daniel Ramsey, 1859; William Seidel, 1860; Charles Fenstermacher, 1861; Isaac Ammerman, 1862; John Moore, 1863; John Derr, 1864; Isaac Ammerman, 1865; James Shultz, 1867; Andrew C. Russell, 1868; John Dildine, 1869; William Yorks, 1870; James Woodside, 1871; Peter A. Mowrer, 1872; Frederick Kniss, 1873; David Grove, 1874; William J. McKee, 1875; J. Auld, George W. Derr, W. J. McKee, 1876; Isaac Ammerman, Stephen Smith, Frank G. Blee, 1879; Isaac Ammerman, Frank G. Blee, George W. Askins, 1882; Frank G. Blee, Isaac Ammerman, George W. Askins, 1885; George W. Miles, Emanuel Sidler, Wellington Rote, 1888; Charles C. Rousch, Emanuel Sidler, Wellington Rote, 1891; Wesley Perry, John E. Roberts, William E. Boyer, 1894; H. C. Sandel, Henry Cooper, George W. Miles, 1897; George W. Miles, Wesley Perry, Hiram C. Sandel, 1900; Henry Cooper, George M. Leighow, Charles W. Cook, 1903; George M. Leighow, Charles W. Cook, George R. Sechler, 1906; James Ryan, George R. Sechler, John Coleman, 1909; James Ryan, William Quigg, D. C. Williams, 1912.

George W. West was clerk from 1850 to 1876; E. G. Hoffman from 1876 to 1879; John C. Peifer, 1879 to 1894; George Bortz, 1894 to 1895; Horace C. Blue, 1895 to the present time, with the exception of 1912, when Jacob C. Miller was clerk.

County Treasurers

George Mears, 1850; Joseph Dean, 1853; Daniel Reynolds, 1855; Frederick Blue, 1857; William G. Gaskins, 1859; Edward Morrison, 1861; Abraham Wagner, 1863; William Mc-

Ninch, 1865; Jacob Seidel, 1867; Isaac Ammerman, 1869; Emanuel Sidler, 1871; William Madden, 1873; Bernard Dougherty, 1875; Samuel Blue, 1878; George W. Peifer, 1881; James L. Brennan, 1884; George W. Peifer, 1887; A. H. Billmeyer, 1890; James C. Heddens, 1893; George P. Cotner, 1896; P. C. Newbaker, 1899; A. J. Steinman, 1902; S. K. Hoffman, 1905; A. J. Steinman, 1908; S. K. Hoffman, 1912.

Sheriffs

Daniel Frazier, 1850-53; Thomas Pollock, 1854; Edward Young, 1857; Frederick Blue, 1860; Edward Young, 1863; Jacob Shelhart, 1866; R. C. Russell, 1869; W. C. Young, appointed in 1870; Daniel Billmeyer, 1871; Edward Young, 1874; James N. Miller, 1877; Jacob Shelhart, 1880; Nathan Shugart, 1883; James O. Frazier, 1886; Michael J. Breckbill, 1889; C. P. Harder, 1892; Michael J. Breckbill, 1895; George Maiers, 1898; Michael J. Breckbill, 1901; George Maiers, 1904; D. C. Williams, 1907; William B. Startzel, 1911; John G. Waite, 1914.

Prothonotaries

William S. Davis, 1850; Hiram A. Childs, 1854; George D. Butler, 1857-66; William O. Butler, 1866-76; Wilson M. Gearhart, 1876-88; E. G. Hoffman, 1889-98; Jacob C. Miller, 1899-1902; Thomas G. Vincent, 1903-14; Frank G. Schoch, appointed Aug. 5, 1914.

Clerks and Recorders

William C. Johnston was elected the first time in 1850 and reelected repeatedly, filling the position until his death. Wilson M. Gearhart was appointed to fill the vacancy, and then William L. Sidler was elected. Mr. Sidler has held the position ever since.

Surveyors

G. W. West was the first surveyor of the county, and served continuously until about 1905. A. Cameron Bobb is the present surveyor.

CHAPTER IX

DANVILLE

The town of Danville was laid out by Gen. Daniel Montgomery in 1792. His plan comprised that portion of the town lying east of Mill street to Church street and extending from the river to what was afterwards the canal. His father, Gen. William Montgomery, some ten years later, laid out that portion of the town lying west of Mill street.

The name "Danville" was given the town out of deference to Gen. Daniel Montgomery, and through the partiality of his customers, who placed the most implicit confidence in him and reverenced him as a true friend. The settlement of Mahoning was the center of a large trade drawn by Gen. William Montgomery's mill; Gen. Daniel Montgomery's store, which furnished supplies to all the surrounding neighborhood; and the ferry established by Jacob Gearhart, of Rush township, which on the Danville side landed about Ferry street. The people dealing with Gen. Daniel Montgomery found it quite natural to call the place "Dan's-town"; and from this the transition was easy to "Dan-ville."

The town is beautifully located on the right bank of the North Branch of the Susquehanna river, about eleven miles above its union with the West Branch. It nestles quietly among the beautiful hills, Bald Top on the one side and Blue Hill on the other, while down the river for miles stretches the Montour Ridge. All about it are the everlasting hills, still packed with iron ores which the hand of an all-wise Creator has stored; awaiting a new day when the demands of an advanced age shall call them forth to be transformed into finished products, never dreamed of by the boasted era in which we live. God never stored hills with riches to be left unused; and some day, let us hope not far distant, a busy brain and a skilled hand will discover the key that will unlock these mines of wealth and bring forth the riches that have so long lain idle and uncalled for.

In November, 1773, William Montgomery purchased land from J. Cummings, the patent for which bears date December, 1773. On Nov. 26, 1774, William Montgomery pur-

chased from J. Simpson "180 acres of land on Mahoning Creek; North side of the East Branch of the Susquehanna, called Karkaase"; and on this land was laid out the town of Danville. In the fall of 1776 Gen. William Montgomery moved his family to Mahoning (afterwards Danville) permanently, and commenced the improvement of his estate and the development of the country.

That part of Danville east of Church street was laid out by John Sechler. In 1776 Gen. William Montgomery constructed the log house that afterwards became a part of the stone mansion which he erected, on the corner of Bloom and Mill streets, now known as the Russell stone house. In 1777 Alexander, his youngest son, was born in this log house, and seventy-one years later, in 1848, he passed away in the same room in which he was born.

Gen. William Montgomery donated sixty lots between Mill and Chestnut streets for the erection and maintenance of an academy, to be under the supervision and control of the Mahoning Presbyterian Church. Gen. William Montgomery also donated the land for the courthouse and Gen. Daniel Montgomery gave the land for the jail.

Amos Wickersham, who owned the property to the northeast of the William Montgomery tract, conveyed to the Presbyterian Church the ground upon which the original Mahoning church was built and which is now occupied by the present Grove Presbyterian church. This conveyance also included the ground used for the old burying ground on Bloom street.

Upon the erection of Columbia county, in 1813, Danville was made the county seat and continued to be such until 1847.

The opening of the canal in 1832 marked the beginning of prosperity and development for Danville. Following this came the erection of the iron industries, the forerunners of those vast manufacturing plants which have been the great source of business and material prosperity of the town.

In 1849 the borough of Danville was incorporated and in 1853 it was made subject to the provisions of the General Borough law. The borough then consisted of two wards, North ward and South ward. In 1867, however, the wards were increased to four and named First, Second, Third and Fourth wards.

INDUSTRIES

The first of the industries of Danville were the gristmill of Gen. William Montgomery, located along what is now the old canal west of Mill street; the store of Gen. Daniel Montgomery, located upon the premises now occupied by the "Montour House"; and the blacksmith shop of John Deen on Market street, near Ferry. These were all established prior to 1806 and brought much trade from the surrounding country and from the south side and were the means of the establishment of the post office at Danville.

In 1809 Gen. William Montgomery erected a woolen mill in the rear of what was afterwards the Daniel Ramsey homestead upon Mill street, just opposite Mulberry street. Dr. Petrikin afterwards erected a woolen mill between the lands later occupied by the North Branch Steel Works and the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company. It was subsequently used by Duncan Hartman as a planing mill and later by the National Iron Company as a spike and bolt factory. It was burned in 1871.

The grist and plaster mill, known as the John Montgomery mill, was erected prior to 1825 and connected with it was a woolen mill and carding machine.

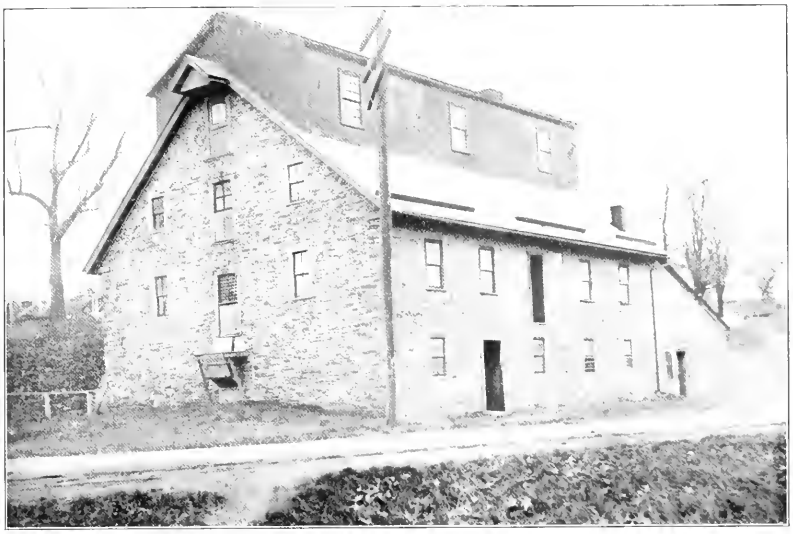
In the rear of what was afterwards the Laubach residence there was erected a sawmill.

In 1839 Peter Baldy, Sr., built the old stone gristmill on Church street which for many years furnished a large part of the community with flour and feed. It is now, after years of idleness, occupied by the Metal Engineering Company and the Metal and Machine Company.

Danville is peculiarly an iron town and from its early years it has been engaged in manufacturing from iron and steel.

The first iron foundry established in Danville was that of John C. Thiel, erected in 1829. In 1830 Casper Thiel acquired control and in the latter part of that year formed a partnership with Samuel Bitler, Sr. In 1831 Mr. Bitler died and on April 18th of that year Thiel failed in business. The creditors operated the plant until 1832 and then closed it. The products of the foundry were mill gudgeons, mold boards, plowshares, land slides, wagon boxes, andirons, sadirons and griddles.

The Eagle Foundry was built on the east side of Ferry street, along the canal, in 1837, by Moore & Stuart. Samuel Huber was the chief molder. In December, 1838, the building burned with a loss of ten thousand dollars, but was rebuilt in 1842 by Stuart, Biddle & Lloyd. A machine shop was later added



Gristmill at Mausdale, Pa., Built in 1800—Partially Rebuilt

Home of Gen. William Montgomery, Danville, Pa.
Oldest House in Montour County

and the manufacture of stoves, plows and other agricultural implements undertaken. The different owners until 1887, when the building was removed, were Moore & Biddle; Biddle, Moore & Company, and William Biddle.

Simon P. Kase, in 1838, started his foundry in a small shed on Pine street on the present site of the First ward school building. At first this enterprise used horsepower to run the machinery. In 1839 Mr. Kase formed a partnership with L. Bergstresser and they enlarged the plant, putting in a steam engine. The products were threshing machines, stoves and mill gearing.

In 1844 Mr. Kase built the first mill in the town for the manufacture of merchant iron. In 1846 he built his rolling mill, where he installed the first "three-high" train of rolls ever used in Danville. He operated the mills until 1848 and then leased them to David P. Davis, who failed to make them profitable and they returned to the ownership of Mr. Kase. In 1852 Mr. Kase sold the mills and the purchaser removed all the machinery to Knoxville, Tennessee.

Samuel Ollis, in 1840, built a steam engine factory on the premises of the Kase & Bergstresser foundry, which was later incorporated into the rolling mill plant.

The National Iron Foundry was another industry the history of which is closely identified with Danville's early years. It was located near the Columbia Furnace and was originally built by Peter Baldy, Sr., in the year 1839. The first operators of the plant were Williams, Belson & Gartley. This concern failed and was succeeded by O'Connor & Rice, who also encountered financial difficulties. The plant fell into the hands of R. C. Russell, who, after conducting it for a comparatively brief period, sold out to Messrs. Hancock & Carr, who later transferred their holdings to John Hibler. These various changes in ownership covered a period of twenty-five years. A former foreman of the Eagle Foundry, Samuel Huber, in 1854 purchased the business from John Hibler. He operated it for five years, when, in 1859, it was destroyed by fire. Previously to the destruction of the plant, Mr. Huber had taken Samuel Boudman into partnership. After the fire Boudman abandoned the enterprise. Mr. Huber, however, continued the business and purchased the ground from Peter Baldy, built a far better foundry than the one which had been destroyed, and again embarked in the business, successfully conducting it alone until 1868, when he took his son, J. S. Huber, into partnership, and they continued under the firm name of S. Huber & Son. On the 19th of January, 1877, C. C. Huber, another son, was taken into the firm. The title was then changed to S. Huber & Sons. Subsequently W. H. Huber, a third son, joined them and the concern continued in business and prospered greatly. This plant is now occupied by the Montour Foundry & Machine Company, which still manufactures the Huber plows.

Reading Iron Company

One of Danville's leading industries at the present time is the plant of the Reading Iron Company. These operations, although coming into the hands of the Reading Iron Company in recent years, have a history running back into the early days and known in the past under different names, the property belonging to different owners.

In 1838 what was known as Furnace No. 1, of the Danville Furnaces, was built by Eli Trego for Carey & Hart. This was a charcoal furnace and was located on North Mill street beyond what was afterwards known as the company gristmill and near the present Philadelphia & Reading railroad crossing. In 1840 this was altered by Thomas Chambers into an anthracite furnace. In 1844 the Montour Iron Company was incorporated, with Thomas Chambers as president. Mr. Chambers, in 1840, built Blast Furnaces Nos. 2 and 3 and operated them with anthracite coal. These furnaces were located at the head of West Centre street. In a short time all these furnaces became the property of the Montour Iron Company which, in 1846, built Furnace No. 4, which joined Furnaces Nos. 2 and 3.

In 1844 the Montour Iron Company built, on Northumberland street, Rolling Mill No. 1, containing thirty-seven double and single puddling furnaces and ten heating furnaces. At this mill, Oct. 8, 1845, the first T rail in the United States was manufactured.

In 1853 the Montour Iron Company built Rolling Mill No. 2, containing thirty-two single puddling furnaces.

In 1843 the above named furnaces were leased to Benjamin Perry, Alexander Garretson, Cornelius Garretson and William Jennison.

The first manager of the rolling mills was a man named Harris; but he was soon succeeded by M. S. Ridgway, who for many years continued to manage these mills through the dif-

ferent and changing ownerships. The foundry and machine shop of this company were built in 1839, but did not come into their possession until 1852.

The Montour Iron Company gradually acquired the ownership of all these operations. Different parties at times operated them, but always through negotiations with the company.

From 1844 to 1847 Murdock, Leavitt & Co. operated the plant. This firm was composed of U. A. Murdock, Edward Leavitt, Jesse Oakley and Daniel Wetmore, Henry Brevoort being the resident superintendent. From 1847 to 1849 M. S. Ridgway, T. O. Van Alen, David Stroh and others operated the works. About 1850 John Peter Grove and John Grove obtained the management of this plant and continued to operate the same until 1857.

In 1855 the Montour Iron Company issued a mortgage, with coupon bonds, for six hundred thousand dollars. John Ashenhurst, Edwin M. Lewis and Isaac R. Davis were the trustees under the mortgage. On June 7, 1858, the plant was sold at sheriff's sale for $103, subject to the mortgage of $600,000, and was purchased by Michael Grove, Henry M. Fuller, E. H. Baldy and Philip Niles. On Jan. 7, 1861, the plant was sold by the trustees under the mortgage and purchased by Isaac S. Waterman, Thomas Beaver, Elias G. Cope, W. B. Ridgley and George I. Waterman.

The Pennsylvania Iron Company was incorporated Oct. 12, 1860, with Isaac S. Waterman as president, the stock being owned as follows: Isaac S. Waterman, 7,200 shares; Thomas Beaver, 2,500 shares; Elias G. Cope, 100 shares; W. B. Ridgley, 100 shares; George I. Waterman, 100 shares.

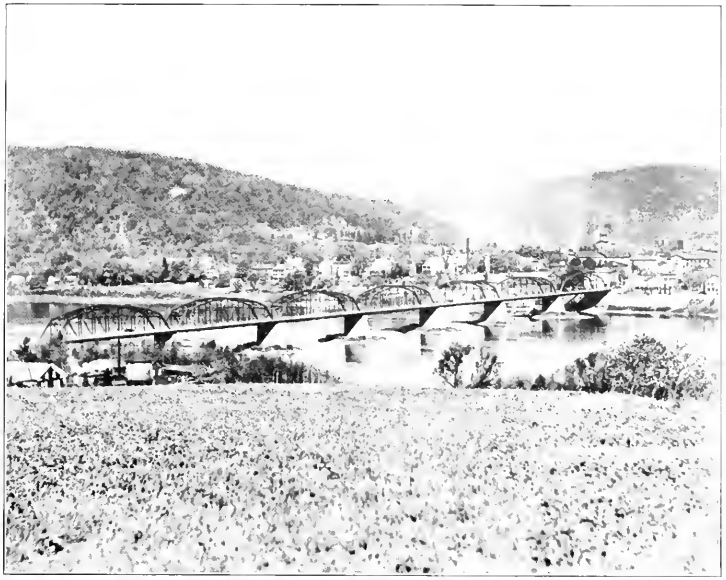
On Jan. 9, 1861, the purchasers of the plant sold the same to the Pennsylvania Iron Company. This company kept this important industry, furnace and mills, in operation during most of the years of the Civil war. Thomas Beaver was the resident stockholder and overseer of the whole plant; and the whole equipment was busily employed in the manufacture of railroad iron

Waterman & Beaver conducted the company store during this period, and with mills and furnaces, mines and store working at their full capacity, Danville experienced its most successful business period. In 1868 considerable of the stock in the Pennsylvania Iron Company changed hands. Cadwalader G. Mulligan came from Philadelphia and assumed management of a large part of the work. George F. Geisinger, who had for many years been chief bookkeeper, Daniel Edwards, who had been superintendent of the mines, and Dan Morgan, who had directed the work at the furnaces, all became stockholders and entered into the management of the business.

About this time a number of the stockholders of the company became interested in the Kingston Coal Company, which in later years proved a source of great revenue to its stockholders.

In 1876 Thomas Beaver disposed of his stock in the Pennsylvania Iron Company, reserving, by purchase, to himself, the handsome mansion on the hill in which he had so long resided. On March 30, 1880, the Pennsylvania Iron Company sold the entire plant to the Montour Iron & Steel Company, a corporation formed under the laws of Pennsylvania with W. E. C. Coxe, president, Frank P. Howe, general manager, and S. W. Ingersoll, treasurer. This company for a number of years very successfully operated the plant. They conducted the store in connection with the works, and once more the plant filled the town with the busy hum of industry.

D. H. B. Brower, in his history, says: "Mr. Howe is managing the works with general satisfaction and great success. The chief operators in the various departments are Dan Morgan, superintendent of the blast furnaces, who has occupied that position for many years (he is more particularly noted in another portion of this book); M. S. Ridgway, manager; P. J. Adams, who has been in the machine shop about as long as any other—and in an establishment like this long years of employment is a proof of industry and skill; George Lovett, superintendent of labor and timekeeper, a position of responsibility requiring activity and constant watchfulness; William Cruikshank, the molder (a position formerly occupied by the genial Henry Gearhart); Captain Gaskins, occupying his old place at the weigh scales; Joseph Bryant, at the stock sales; and many others filling important positions whom it would be a pleasure to name. A. W. McCoy is chief clerk in the office. C. M. Mock also holds a responsible clerkship in the principal office. Samuel S. Gulick keeps a record in a minor office near the machine shops. J. Boyd Gearhart, M. G. Gearhart, John Wallize and many engineers, heaters and workers, whose names are unknown to the writer but whose brains and muscles keep the works in motion, deserve at least a passing note. The extent of the Montour Iron and Steel Works can be imagined by the fact that in the rolling mills, furnaces, mines and machine shops there are



Bridge at Danville, Pa.

The Old Company Store, Danville, Pa.

thirty-nine stationary steam engines and four locomotives. The works are now (February, 1881) running to their full capacity, night and day. They are crowded with orders and all the army of iron workers have constant employment.

"J. R. Phillips looks after the heating, J. R. Lunger takes his place at night, and John Marks that of Ridgway. E. C. Voris is veteran among the patterns. E. O. Ridgway is roller, and Hiram Antrim runs the flouring mill."

After some years' association with the company Mr. Howe severed his connection and Theodore F. McGinnis became general manager.

In 1895 the company became involved financially, and Dec. 21, 1895, the entire plant, including store and gristmill, was sold by the sheriff and purchased by the Reading Iron Company, who have successfully operated the same from that time to the present. The local superintendents and managers have been Theodore Patterson, David Thomas, and the present very efficient and successful manager, H. T. Hecht.

This company has gradually cut off from its business the company store and the gristmill and has devoted its entire energy to the manufacture of iron.

The present plant is the Montour Rolling Mill department of the Reading Iron Company and consists of Puddle Mill No. 1, containing fourteen double puddling furnaces; Puddle Mill No. 2, containing seven double puddling furnaces and one busheling furnace; one 12-inch train of rolls, one 16-inch train of rolls and one 20-inch skelp train, seven heating furnaces, four 20-inch muck trains, three rotary squeezers, shears, straightening presses, etc.

The annual capacity is 50,000 tons of merchant bar iron, angles, splice plates, tie plates, skelp iron and special shapes. The company employs about 750 men. This department also owns and operates its own machine shop, blacksmith shop and carpenter shops, and owns 179 tenement houses, located in the borough of Danville, which have recently been greatly improved.

In 1905 the Reading Iron Company acquired the plant of the Danville Rolling Mill Company, located near the D., L. & W. railroad tracks and above the D., L. & W. railroad depot in Danville. This plant is known as Danville Puddle Mill Department and contains eight double puddling furnaces, one train of rolls and one rotary squeezer. Its product is muck bar and it employs about 150 men.

Danville Structural Tubing Company

This plant is one of the great industries of Danville. It is located in a different portion of the town from the Reading Iron Company's operations and far removed therefrom. It is a large and prosperous establishment and is the dependence of a large portion of the community, being the successor of several of the old-time iron works of the town which in their day were chief industries of that portion of the town. It is a combination of the old "Rough and Ready," the "National Iron Company," "Hancock Steel and Iron Company," "Glendower Iron Works," and "Mahoning Rolling Mill Company."

Soon after the Columbia Furnaces were built by Grove Brothers, Burd Patterson began the erection of a building near them, with the intention of operating a nail mill. He soon abandoned this enterprise and the "roof on frame-like stilts" stood idle and useless.

William Hancock, a native of Lainesfield, Staffordshire, England, was brought to this country in 1844 by the Montour Iron Company, as a skilled worker in iron. With him came John Foley, also an iron finisher of great skill. These men for several years worked for the Montour Iron Company. In 1847 William Hancock and John Foley took the incomplete building of Burd Patterson and turned it into a rolling mill for the manufacture of merchant iron. They called it the Rough and Ready mill and in 1850 commenced the manufacture of railroad iron. The business prospered greatly. In 1858 John Foley retired and William Hancock carried it on alone, but Mr. Foley returned a few years later and again was associated with Mr. Hancock in the operation of this mill. The partnership lasted until 1866, when Mr. Foley permanently retired.

By Act of Assembly of April 10, 1867, the National Iron Company was incorporated, with William Hancock as president, P. C. Brink as vice president, and Benjamin G. Welch as secretary, treasurer and general manager.

In 1870 William Hancock and Alfred Creveling built the first of "The Danville Furnaces" and soon after they erected a second and larger one. George W. Miles was superintendent of these furnaces.

In 1870 the National Iron Company put up a new rolling mill, some distance north of the original mill. In 1871 these plants were consolidated as the property of the National Iron

Company, George W. Miles continuing as superintendent of the furnaces. John G. Hiler was made manager of the new rolling mill, and Joseph H. Springer manager of the old Rough and Ready mill.

The panic of 1873 interfered with the long continued success of this plant and on April 2, 1873, the National Iron Company was adjudicated a bankrupt and Andrew H. Dill, Esq., was made its assignee.

The plant of the National Iron Company was sold by Andrew H. Dill, Esq., March 2, 1874, and purchased by Edward Crompton, who the same day conveyed it to the Hancock Steel & Iron Company, a corporation composed of a number of the Hancock heirs. Dr. J. D. Gosh was president; Benjamin G. Welch, secretary, treasurer and general manager. This company was in existence but a few months when the mortgage, made by the National Iron Company to James Pollock and Benjamin G. Welch, trustees, was foreclosed and the plant sold Aug. 9, 1879, to Alfred Creveling.

The Glendower Iron Works was incorporated Aug. 2, 1879, with Alfred Creveling as president, Henry Levis as treasurer and George W. Miles as general manager. Alfred Creveling immediately conveyed to the Glendower Iron Works the whole of the property sold to him under the mortgage of James Pollock and Benjamin G. Welsh, trustees, and once more the works were started and for a considerable time made things busy in that portion of the town, in the manufacture of rails and skelp iron.

A large mortgage had been placed by the Glendower Iron Works upon this plant, and in 1885 default was made in the interest and the mortgage was foreclosed, the property being sold, Sept. 10, 1885, to H. S. Pierce, for $29,000. Mr. Pierce sold the property, Dec. 14, 1886, to I. X. Grier. The Mahoning Rolling Mill Company was incorporated Jan. 13, 1887, with Abram S. Patterson as president. I. X. Grier at once conveyed the property to this corporation and the Mahoning Rolling Mill Company operated the plant until 1893. On Dec. 26th of that year a receiver was appointed for the company and the plant was operated for some time by different lessees, first by Frank H. Buhl; in 1896 by C. H. Frick, lessee; in 1897 by F. P. Howe; in 1898 by Howe and Polk; and finally, Feb. 17, 1898, the plant was sold to F. P. Howe, Rufus K. Polk, Mary E. Frick, Thomas J. Price and William G. Pursel, known as "Howe & Polk." During these operations, after the mill had gone into the hands of the receiver, structural tubing was manufactured under patents held by William C. Frick and Thomas J. Price. This enterprise proved very successful and very profitable, and in 1902 a patrnership was formed, composed of Thomas J. Price, Dan M. Curry, Mary E. Frick and William G. Pursel. In 1903 the interest of Mary E. Frick was purchased by Thomas J. Price, Dan M. Curry and William G. Pursel, who continued the partnership under the name of Danville Structural Tubing Company.

Mr. Curry died in 1906, after which Thomas J. Price and William G. Pursel acquired the entire interest, and they have since conducted the business. The plant produces structural tubing of special shapes for bedsteads, spring mattress sides, agricultural implements, trolley bracket irons, fence posts, etc.

The business at present is most successful, after a long and persistent contest, and the people of Danville congratulate themselves that at last this important property has been placed on a firm and lasting basis and promises employment for years to come to those who depend upon the plant for their livelihood. The property has been greatly improved, and in its entire operation, when running full, employs about four hundred men.

Co-operative Iron and Steel Works

The Co-operative Iron and Steel Works was incorporated in 1870. A majority of its stockholders were practical workmen and at once entered into the employment of the company. The corporation bought six acres of land of Jacob Sechler, adjacent to the canal on East Market street, opposite Foust street, and at once commenced the erection of the mill, which was completed in November, 1871. The main building of the plant was 75 by 153 feet. It housed eight puddling furnaces, one series of 18-inch rolls, which derived motive power from an engine of 100 horse power. A neat brick office building added attractiveness to the plant.

Perry Deen was the first president, and L. K. Rishel, secretary and treasurer. The directors were John Grove, Wilson M. Gearhart, Samuel Mills, M. D. L. Sechler, A. J. Ammerman, L. K. Rishel, Perry Deen, J. C. Rhodes, Peter Baldy, Jr., D. M. Reese, E. J. Curtis. Later Peter Baldy, Jr., became president. John D. Williams was general manager of the mill and Samuel Mills was boss roller.

In November, 1883, the name was changed to the Danville Steel Company. This com-

pany failed in 1883 and Grove, Grier & Company, a limited partnership, became the purchasers of the property and operated the plant until 1886.

The North Branch Steel Company, incorporated June 9, 1886, took over the plant and operated the same until 1899, when the Danville Bessemer Company was incorporated and at once began operating the plant and building a steel plant in connection with it. A large amount of money was spent in the erection of the new buildings and fitting them up for the manufacture of steel. The plant, however, was never operated as a steel plant, and the buildings erected were dismantled and remain a monument to the wonderful power of the steel trust.

For some little time a part of the property was devoted to the manufacture of shovels, under the management of James L. Barber. On April 5, 1911, the property was sold at sheriff's sale and purchased by Thomas J. Price, as trustee for a number of the business men in Danville. Subsequently a portion of the property was leased to the Pennsylvania Brake Beam Company, which for a number of years has operated the same under the management of E. M. Applebaugh.

The site of the old Danville Furnaces was subsequently sold to Howe & Samuel, who have erected their new mill thereon.

Grove's Furnaces

Among the iron works of the earlier days were the Columbia Furnaces, operated by the Grove Brothers. These brothers were such in more than name. There was a close bond between them that united them in business as well as in family life. There were five brothers: Michael J., John Peter, John, Jacob W. and Elias. Michael J., John Peter and John were the three that were most active in the Danville business. Jacob W., somewhat later, came to Danville; but Elias remained in Lebanon county, where they had all been residents.

In 1840 these brothers bought a furnace that had been built by George Patterson in 1839. This they operated very successfully and in 1844 built what was called the "Little Furnace." In 1860 they built, alongside of the others, a very large furnace with modern improvements, bringing the capacity up to 12,000 tons a year. The Grove Brothers' Furnaces ranked high in the quality of iron produced. For many years they were an important industry of the town. They were located at the end of East Mahoning street, where also a large and commodious brick office was erected.

John Grove and R. M. Grove, sons of Michael J. Grove, were much interested in the iron business and contributed greatly towards the success of the same in the latter days of the operation of these furnaces.

The Grove brothers built the handsome residence on the hill beyond the Philadelphia & Reading station, where they resided until their deaths. This mansion passed into the hands of John R. Bennett, who married a daughter of John Peter Grove; and who, at his death, left it to his widow (a second wife).

The Grove Furnaces were shut down in 1891 and subsequently were dismantled.

Danville Iron Works

This plant was familiarly known, in the days of its operation, as the "Cock Robin" mill. It was built in 1873 by William Faux and was located on the canal and Church street. The business had a checkered career, but Mr. Faux was a man of indomitable energy and was able to keep his mill going even through the trials and vicissitudes of the panic of 1873. It gave employment to a large number of men and it was with regret that, in 1877, the entire plant was removed to Pueblo, Colo. Twenty-eight railroad cars were used in its transportation. Later it was moved to Denver.

Danville Stove & Manufacturing Co.

The Danville Stove & Manufacturing Company was incorporated Aug. 7, 1882, with a capital of $20,000. This has been increased from time to time until at present the authorized capital has reached the sum of $345,000.

The first president of the plant was Henry Vincent; the first secretary and treasurer, James Foster. The present officers are William B. Chamberlin, president; William L. McClure, treasurer; Alexander Foster, secretary and general manager.

The company manufactures a complete line of wood and coal stoves, ranges, hot air furnaces and gas stoves; the product being marketed in all sections of the United States and a good portion exported. The total yearly output of stoves is 26,000, the value of which ranges from $300,000 to $350,000. The number of molders engaged at present is 102; other employees, 96. The average yearly payroll in the past two years has been $150,000.

Although having two destructive fires during its history, the company has rebuilt better and more securely than ever before and now has a series of almost fireproof buildings, admirably fitted for their various purposes.

Danville Nail & Manufacturing Co.

The Danville Nail & Manufacturing Co. was incorporated in 1883, and at once erected a large mill and other necessary buildings, and immediately commenced operations. The plant produced muck bar, nails and tack iron. The tremendous capacity for one item alone, that of nails, during the early days of the industry was 900 kegs per diem. The initial number of machines for the production of nails was fifteen. Four years later it had increased to eighty. By the 1st of January, 1887, one hundred had been installed and gas was being used in the process of manufacture.

This plant was the first user of electric light produced in the community. It was first used in the plant during the month of November, 1886. At that time the officers were: D. M. Boyd, president; R. M. Grove, treasurer; William C. Frick, secretary and general manager.

In 1889 this plant produced 52 kegs of railroad spikes in a day's work. The directors then were: D. M. Boyd, R. H. Wooley, R. M. Grove, David Clark, James Cruikshank, E. C. Voris, T. O. Van Alen, W. C. Frick, J. L. Riehl. The officers were: William C. Frick, president; R. M. Grove, treasurer; John E. Hill, secretary.

In 1890 this company became involved financially and the plant was closed down, being soon sold by the sheriff to the Copley Iron Company, of Pittsburgh, Robert C. Neal, of Tyrone, and L. S. Wintersteen, of Bloomsburg, for $47,000.

In 1892 it was started up after a year of idleness and ran a few months, but in 1893 it was finally closed.

In 1905 the Reading Iron Company acquired this plant and have operated it ever since that date.

Danville Iron Foundry

The Danville Iron Foundry was built in 1872 by Daniel De Long, along the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad. It was 56 by 84 feet in dimensions, and the capacity was seven tons at a heat. With its blacksmith and pattern shops, it was one of the best plants in Danville at that time. The products were stoves, plows and other agricultural implements.

Enterprise Foundry & Machine Works

The Enterprise Foundry & Machine Works were located on Ferry street between the canal and Mulberry street, on the site of the present stone works of Thomas L. Evans & Sons. They were first erected in 1872 by James Cruikshank, J. W. Moyer, Robert Moore and Thomas C. Curry, under the firm name of "Cruikshank, Moyer & Company." In the fall of 1873 the whole structure, with its contents, was destroyed by fire. In the succeeding year the works were rebuilt and for a number of years were carried on successfully and profitably by this firm.

About 1880 Robert Moore withdrew from the firm, but the business continued to be carried on by Cruikshank, Moyer & Company. These partners were practical men, Mr. Cruikshank being the foundryman and Mr. Moyer and Mr. Curry being first class machinists and splendid workmen. Heavy castings were the principal products of this foundry. In 1892 this plant was sold to W. G. Pursel, after a long term of idleness; and again, in 1897, it was sold to Dan Curry and Forbes Vannan.

Danville Foundry & Machine Company

This company was incorporated in 1906 and has one of the few foundries in the State for the production of ornamental and utilitarian castings for structural purposes. In these days of exclusive concrete reinforced buildings, there is a demand for castings suitable for decorative purposes and at the same time of practical use, which will harmonize with the fireproof construction now adopted in almost all buildings of commercial character. To this demand the Danville Foundry & Machine Company caters almost exclusively, although many other classes of castings are also produced.

This plant was formerly a part of the National Iron Company's works and was conducted in connection with the operation of that plant. The title to this property passed with the different conveyances of the National Iron Company's property, until it became vested in the present owners. The old building formerly used by the National Iron Company is now the machine shop, and the pattern shop occupies the upper floor. A number of new buildings have been erected, making the plant one of the most complete in this section

of the State. The erecting shop and the foundry are complete in every respect. The machinery in the machine shop and part of the pattern shop is operated by steam engines, the balance of the plant being operated by electricity, with individual motors on the saw and the planer and in the erecting shop.

The class of material manufactured includes building fronts, fire escapes, elevator inclosures, stairways, grills, window guards and bank inclosures, all of the most delicate filigree work in wrought iron.

All this requires the services of fourteen pattern makers of exceptional skill. The patterns are made in wood, aluminum, brass, plaster and wax. In the drafting room are five draftsmen; fifty men are employed in the erecting room; sixty in the foundry; twenty in the machine shop; as well as a number of helpers in the shipping and packing departments.

The officers of the company are: T. J. Price, president and treasurer; C. E. Haupt, vice president; Irvin Vannan, general manager; C. L. Foulk, assistant manager; E. W. Peters, secretary; Paul A. Vannan, electrical engineer.

The foremen of the departments are: Albert Behrens, erecting department; W. K. Lunger, machine shop; Arthur H. Foulk, pattern shop; C. E. Haupt, foundry; George Lunger, shipping department.

Howe & Samuel

Frank P. Howe and Frank Samuel have operated in Danville for some twenty years, manufacturing low phosphorus muck bar. Until within the last year their operations were carried on in the puddle mill of the Danville Structural Tubing Company. Within the last year they purchased, from Thomas J. Price, trustee, a portion of the property formerly of the Danville Bessemer Company, and have erected a large mill of their own. This mill is built on the site of the old Danville Furnaces and is a modern puddle mill of structural steel. Eight large furnaces have been installed, making this the most modern and complete steel plant in this part of the State.

Two new industries have, within a short time, been started in the old stone grist mill on Church street. One is the *Metal Engineering Company,* which manufactures corrugated pipe; and the other is the *Metal & Machine Company,* which manufactures oil cups. These are both new enterprises, but seem to promise satisfactory results in the near future.

Silk Mill

In 1894 Mr. F. Q. Hartman came to Danville, looking for a site upon which to erect silk mills. The situation in Danville pleased him and in 1896 he commenced the erection of mills on Water street on the site of the old tannery. The mill was about completed when a cyclone damaged it to the extent of over eight thousand dollars. However, this simply caused a delay, and in January, 1897, the machinery was first started.

The building is a brick 50 by 115 feet, two stories in height, and was erected by F. Q. Hartman, Incorporated. At the time of the first operation there were 65 employees, and they controlled 6,000 spindles in the production of silk yarn from the raw material, imported from Italy, China and Japan.

The mill was called Mnemoloton, from its situation opposite the Blue Hill on the south side of the Susquehanna river. During the year 1897 the number of employees had increased to 120 and the number of spindles to 26,000. In the following year it became necessary to build an addition 53 by 145 feet, three stories in height, to accommodate the increasing trade; and the number of employees was increased to 300.

The Ontiora Silk Mill was built on the Bloom road, just outside of the borough line, in 1912. It is a one-story brick building 53 by 100 feet. Fifty-five hands are employed and the payroll for the year averages about $20,000. The annex at Riverside was built in 1907 and employs about 110 hands.

In 1914 Mr. Hartman severed his connection with these mills and sold his interest to Jouvoud & Lavigne, of New York. Mr. J. F. Lavigne has moved to Danville and expects to give his personal attention to the management of these works.

Knitting Mills

The Susquehanna Knitting Mill was a branch of the Wyoming Valley Knitting Mill, Bloomsburg, Pa., of which Thomas West was the owner, and was located on West Centre street, in the old Flat schoolhouse. Clark Kern was local manager. This mill contained 32 knitting machines of modern make and the product was silk hosiery. The mill was afterwards removed.

Other mills in the same location at different times have been the *Equitable Knitting Mills*, and, started within a few months, the *Weona Knitting Mill*, established by John Kern, Clark Kern and Lincoln Fenstermacher.

The *Danville Knitting Mill* was established in 1898 in the brick building erected on Church street. This mill was afterwards purchased by John H. Goeser, who operated it for some time, and in 1911 the *Nam-Trah Knitting & Spinning Company* entered into possession of the same and have conducted it to the present time.

Heim's Suspender Factory

This factory was established in 1882 and was operated until about 1910. It was first located on Mill street and then was removed to Pine street, and for a time was one of the important industries of the town.

About the same time the *Novelty Suspender Company* was operated by Simon Dreifuss & Son, located in the Montgomery building. This company carried on an extensive business for a number of years.

Danville Milling Company

The Danville Milling Company is composed of George A. Fry, Charles J. Lawrence and John A. Dietz, and for a number of years has operated the company gristmill on North Mill street, near the Philadelphia & Reading railroad crossing. This mill is a five-story brick building of large size, is fitted with modern roller process machinery, and is operated by electricity.

Steam Laundries

Danville has two steam laundries: The *Montour*, operated by Ralph Hodge and Harvey K. Gerringer, is located on Ferry street in a new concrete building. The *Danville Steam Laundry* is located on the corner of Ferry street and the canal and is operated by W. E. Kase. Both seem to be doing a good business.

Bloch & Benzbach conduct a pants factory, located in the old company store building, corner of Mill and Centre streets. This company manufactures boys' trousers and does a large business, employing 141 girls.

Brickyards

The first brick made in Danville was manufactured at the yards of Birkenbine, situated on the site of the present company store building. Birkenbine later located his yards on the canal above town.

Other brickmakers of early times were Charles White, S. Gibbs, John Turner, Jacob Sechler's Sons, and Biddle, Chambers & Company.

John Keim at present operates the only brickyards now located in the town.

Planing Mills

About 1867 Levi Berger built a large planing mill along the canal just east of Mill street. This mill did a large business until it was destroyed by fire. Vons Haigh and Gregg, in 1869, erected a large planing mill along the canal at Pine street. This mill did an extensive business for a number of years.

NEWSPAPERS

Many newspapers have been published in Danville during the years of its existence, beginning at an early day and continuing to the present time. There have always been newspapers, not always containing news, and yet eagerly sought after by large portions of the community.

The early history of these papers is very meager. No files were kept and even the names of the earliest ones are almost forgotten.

The first paper published in Danville was *The Columbia Gazette*, edited by George Sweeney in 1813. One copy of a paper called *The Express*, dated 1818, was in later years in the possession of D. H. B. Brower. This paper was established in 1815 by Jonathan Lodge and was afterwards published by Lodge & Caruthers.

Judge Cooper seems to have derived much pleasure and profit from editing and writing for some of these early papers. *The Watchman* was established in 1820 by George Sweeney, who conducted it for eight years, his chief occupation being a wordy war with Judge Cooper. This paper was published at the corner of Market and Ferry streets, in a building on the site of the present residence of Dr. Simington's family.

D. H. B. Brower says of these early papers: "They were mainly reprints of foreign and domestic news, except when Judge Cooper and George Sweeney pointed their sharp goose-quills at each other."

On July 15, 1828, the first copy of *The Danville Intelligencer* was issued by Valentine

Best, who had bought out *The Watchman*. The sheet at first had but six columns, but in 1840 he increased it to seven. The price was two dollars a year, and it came out on Tuesday of each week. The paper on which it was printed was strictly local, being made by Sharpless, of Catawissa. Mr. Best put up a sign in front of his office, bearing a picture of Benjamin Franklin, with this motto: "Where liberty dwells there is my country."

The Intelligencer was always a Democratic organ and was very ably edited, the proprietor seeming always to be on the winning side. In 1850 Mr. Best was elected to the State Senate, for the purpose of forming the county of Montour from Columbia. In accomplishing this object he did not let party lines interfere, and often voted with the opposing party for the purpose of accomplishing the separation. He succeeded in being elected speaker and forced the division through with great opposition.

Mr. Best died Oct. 28, 1857, and for a time his wife conducted the paper, Oscar F. Kepler doing the editorial work. A number of prominent Democrats then bought the paper and installed J. S. Sanders as editor. He continued editing the paper from 1858 to 1862 and then moved to Berwick. His successor was Thomas Chalfant, who followed in the footsteps of Best, being an able editor and a good business man. Mr. Chalfant died in 1899 and was succeeded by his son, Charles Chalfant, who started *The Daily Sun* in 1883. In 1902 Rufus K. Polk bought the *Intelligencer* and the *Sun*. He discontinued publishing the *Sun*, but the *Intelligencer* continued to exist until 1907. The last publisher was D. A. Lutz. F. C. Angle finally purchased *The Danville Intelligencer* and discontinued its publication.

The Danville Democrat was established in 1840 by Charles Cook. During the presidential campaign of 1844 he published a German paper, called the *Danville Anzeiger*, which promoted the cause of the National Democrats. In 1864 Mr. Cook sold his paper to Joel S. Bailey, who ran it a short time.

The Montour American was founded in 1855 by D. H. B. Brower, who sold it in 1859 to George Ayers, of Harrisburg, who changed the name to *Montour Herald*. The same year, however, Brower purchased it back and restored the name, and conducted it until 1864, when he sold it to Joel S. Bailey. Bailey succeeded, in the short time he held it, in combining it with the *Democrat*, without changing the name.

Dr. Brower repurchased the paper and carried it on successfully as a Republican organ until 1871, when he sold it to W. H. Bradley and Lewis Gordon, for $5,000 cash. In 1876 Joel E. Bradley bought Gordon's interest, W. H. Bradley selling his interest to Edward C. Baldy. In 1878 Edward C. Baldy sold his interest to W. B. Baldy, and in 1883 William B. Baldy became sole proprietor. He died in 1893 and the paper was sold to John Bennett and W. C. Frick, for $2,000. In April, 1895, the paper was sold at sheriff's sale and purchased by Frank C. Angle, who still continues to publish it.

The Medium was started in 1871 by D. H. B. Brower as a semi-weekly, and published for a year. It was then sold to the Danville Publishing Company, which changed the name to *The Independent;* it had a life of only nine months.

The Mentor was started in 1873 and published for a year. It was published by Richard W. Eggert, D. H. B. Brower, John Lesher and William McCarty.

The Danville Record was started in 1876 by A. P. Fowler, with D. H. B. Brower as editor. After two years the office passed into the hands of James Foster, Henry Vincent and Victor A. Lotier, who changed the name to *The National Record*. Lotier became sole owner in 1879 and conducted the paper until 1881, when he changed it to *The Daily Record*. This publication had but a short life, soon passing away.

The Gem, at one time the narrowest columned paper in the United States, was first issued May 30, 1885, in the old warehouse on the canal near Mill street. Richard W. Eggert was the editor. Eggert was a strange character and his personality was read in the paper, which, however, became a success, at one time having a circulation of over 1,500. In 1903 he sold his paper to George Edward Roat, who still publishes it in the basement of the City Hall. This paper has always been non-political and contains a vast amount of local news.

The Montour County Democrat was born Sept. 23, 1895, fathered by Walter O. Green. This is a Democratic organ and some of its articles are very keen and penetrating. Mr. Green takes great interest in local affairs and does not hesitate to use his paper in commending or unfavorably criticising, according to his own judgment.

The Morning News was started in September, 1897, by Frank C. Angle. F. M. Gotwalds, who was formerly associated with Thomas Chalfant on the *Intelligencer*, became the city editor. Under this management the

paper has steadily gained in circulation. It is now the only daily in Danville.

CHURCHES

The religious sentiment of Danville has always been very pronounced. From the early days there have been churches where many earnest and devoted people gathered for worship. It has been our aim to write the history of these churches; but the surprising fact that has developed is, that there is so little knowledge of the early history of the churches among those connected therewith. A few churches have had some devoted member or pastor who has spent much time and labor in gathering together historical facts, and these have helped much. Where there is little given of certain churches, it is because little has been preserved. The different sketches are given about in the order of time of the organization of the churches.

Mahoning Presbyterian Church

On Sept. 8, 1775, Amos Wickersham conveyed three acres and seven perches of land in Mahoning township, Northumberland county, to John Simpson, Robert Curry, Hugh McWilliams and John Clark, trustees of the Presbyterian congregation of Mahoning. This included the land on Bloom street on which the church afterwards stood, and the space occupied by the old graveyard, now covered by Memorial Park.

There is no evidence of an organized congregation until 1785. The period which elapsed between the date of the deed and the latter date was one of war and its direful consequences. The Indians carried on a warfare that drove the women and children to the protection of the forts. Horrible massacres are recorded, notable among them being that of Wyoming, in July, 1778. So great was the danger, and so unfitted the conditions for social and family life, that Gen. William Montgomery, who had brought his family from Chester county in 1776 and placed them in the log house he had built for them adjoining the site of the stone house he afterwards erected (now known as the Russell home), removed them to their former home until 1780.

Under such circumstances little religious work could be done, and less public worship carried on; but the Indians could not kill the religious desire of the heart, nor drive out the longing for public meeting with the Lord and Master. So we find a paper circulated in 1785, bearing the following heading: "We, the subscribers, do promise to pay, or cause to be paid unto ————, who is appointed collector hereof by the members of the Congregation of Mahoning, the several sums annexed to our names, in four quarterly payments, the first thereof on demand, and the other three payments successively at three months each afterwards, for the purpose of supporting the preaching of the Gospel in this congregation. Witness our hands this 1st day of October, 1785." The blank for the collector's name was not filled in.

We do not know the number of the membership of the congregation at this time; there were about forty subscribers to this paper. The congregation doubtless was scattered over a wide territory, but in those days it was a common experience to walk eight or ten miles to attend church. Those were the days when no hardship was too great to undertake for the purpose of divine worship; men and women sat for an hour or more listening to the preaching of God's word; children were brought up on such religious diet; there was no clamoring for twenty-minute sermons, and the clocks in those days were placed on the outside of the church that the people might know when to go in, instead of on the inside to tell them when to go out. The family census could be accurately taken in the church, and the boys and girls sat in the family pew.

Danville was laid out by Gen. Daniel Montgomery seven years after the founding of the Mahoning congregation; the Revolutionary war had come to a close only two years before that congregation was organized. There was no regular pastor in those days, the services being held as often as it was possible to find some one to conduct them. The preacher of those days never died from nervous prostration and never knew what a vacation was. Some idea of his work may be gathered from the instructions given Rev. Isaac Grier by the Assembly of 1792, which authorized him to "missionate" in this region:

"He is to begin at Northumberland, in the State of Pennsylvania, and proceed from thence up the West Branch of the river as far as the settlements extend; then traverse the country until he arrives at Tioga Point; thence up the Chemung to the Cayuga lake, or wherever he may fall into the route of the other missionaries. In fulfilling his duty as a missionary he is to preach the Gospel in season and out of season, and be diligent in catechizing and instructing the youth in the general principles of religion wherever he goes," etc.

In the spring of 1786 two appointments were

made for Mahoning, Mr. Wilson to preach the second Sabbath in June, and Mr. Linn the third Sabbath in August. In 1790 Rev. John Bryson was called to the neighboring churches of Chillisquaque and Warrior Run, and from this date he preached occasionally at Mahoning until a pastor was secured.

The Presbytery of Huntingdon was formed out of the northern portion of the Presbytery of Carlisle in 1794. From this date until the organization of the Presbytery of Northumberland, seventeen years later, the Mahoning Church appears on its rolls. Late in 1798 John Boyd Patterson, a licentiate of the Presbytery of New Castle, visited the churches of Derry and Mahoning. This visit resulted in a call to him from these churches to be their pastor, which he accepted. On an old church register we find this note: "Sept. 6, 1799. Arrived at Mahoning and took lodging with General Montgomery at $66.67 per annum." The whole salary promised by the two churches was $466.66, one half of which was paid by each church.

Rev. J. B. Patterson was of Scotch-Irish descent. He was born in Lancaster county in 1773, graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, and studied theology under Rev. N. W. Sample, of Strasburg. He was pastor of this church from 1799 to 1832.

Just when the old log church was built is not definitely known. It was constructed from hewn timbers and was used by the congregation as a place of worship for nearly forty years. It was enlarged from time to time, as occasion demanded, until the structure as a whole formed a letter T. At first the seats were rough slabs, resting upon blocks or stones, yet no one died of a broken back therefrom. Rev. R. L. Stewart, D. D., in his history of Mahoning, says of this old church:

"Just below the high pulpit was a platform with a breastwork in front, in which stood the precentors or clerks—sometimes called 'foresingers'—who 'lined out' the verses of the Psalm and 'raised the tune' for the congregation. In the central aisle was an open hearth or prepared space, where usually, in cold weather, a charcoal fire was kindled. Foot-warmers were carried to the church also for the women and children. These were the only appliances used for the comfort of the worshippers in winter until the year 1817, when two stoves were purchased and set up. In the summer boys approaching manhood came to church in their bare feet, while their staid fathers frequently appeared in hunting jackets or in their shirt sleeves."

Two services were held on the Sabbath, with an intermission of an hour. At the first communion in the old church, June 29, 1800, twenty-two new members were added to the thirty-seven already recognized. In 1807 the membership was 100, and in 1830 it was 201.

In 1826 the old log house of worship was taken down and a substantial brick church built upon its site. The old building was removed to a site on the Jerseytown road and converted into a still-house, operated by a Presbyterian elder. But let it be recorded in justice to those old days, that this ancient house of God was rescued from the devil; the still-house was turned into a blacksmith shop, occupied by a saintly smith, who often used it again as a place of prayer.

In the spring of 1831 Robert Dunlap, a graduate of Princeton Theological Seminary, was called as assistant pastor, being ordained and installed on June 14th. The following spring Rev. Mr. Patterson resigned from Mahoning, but continued as pastor of Derry Church until his death, May 8, 1843. He was buried in the old graveyard in Danville, and the congregation of Mahoning erected an appropriate monument over his grave, as a token of their affectionate remembrance. The Presbytery entered a resolution upon the minutes of that year in which Mr. Patterson was described as "a man of good talents and acquirements, a sound and pious preacher, a judicious counselor, cautious in forming intimacies, but firm in his friendship, almost proverbially prudent, mild in manners, and one who scarcely ever, if at all, had an enemy."

After the resignation of Mr. Patterson, Rev. Robert Dunlap became the pastor, serving for almost six years. On Feb. 8, 1837, he accepted a call to the Second Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh. The highest tribute that could be paid was shown to this beloved pastor in that seven years after he removed to Pittsburgh—the Mahoning Church sent him a unanimous call to return; a novel and unusual proceeding in those days. This call staggered this faithful man of God, but he felt compelled to decline it.

Rev. David M. Halliday, D. D., was called as pastor Feb. 12, 1838, and entered upon his labors the same month. Dr. Halliday's ministry was marked by large additions to the church. In the five years and five months that he was pastor 162 members were added to the congregation, the membership at the close of his pastorate numbering 270. During Dr. Halliday's ministry the congregation was

incorporated under the title of the "Mahoning Presbyterian English Congregation." The first board of trustees under this incorporation consisted of these nine men: William Donaldson, John Cooper, Paul Leidy, Alexander Montgomery, William H. Magill, Samuel Yorks, John C. Grier, Jacob Hibler, Michael C. Grier.

Dr. Halliday severed his connection Oct. 4, 1843, on account of ill health, and after a vacancy of nearly two years a unanimous call was extended to Rev. John W. Yeomans, D. D., who accepted and was installed Jan. 11, 1846. During the ministry of Dr. Yeomans the church increased steadily in membership, until in the year 1850 it reported a maximum of 325 communicants. This period was one of prosperity to the town also, which, owing to the development of the iron industry, grew from a quiet village to a busy manufacturing center.

Dr. Yeomans was born in Hinsdale, Mass., Jan. 7, 1800. He was a graduate of Williams College and of Andover Theological Seminary. In the spring of 1841 he accepted the presidency of Lafayette College, from which position he came to the Mahoning Church. Dr. Yeomans was one of the leading Presbyters of his generation. In 1860, while pastor of the Mahoning Church, he was elected moderator of the General Assembly. He was a scholar of rare attainments and an authority on ecclesiastical law, a preacher whose sermons impressed, and who was listened to with keen interest.

To keep pace with the growing community and congregation at this time there arose the urgent necessity for the erection of a more commodious church edifice. The church was located beyond the growing portion of the town and the weekly prayer meetings were held in the southern part of the town, part of the time in the Academy building, and then in a storeroom fitted up for that purpose, on the present site of the Opera House; later in what was called the "lecture room," on Ferry street, opposite the present Friendship engine house. After careful consideration and deliberation the congregation voted to abandon the old church and remove to the southeast corner of Mahoning and Ferry streets, and in the spring of 1853 the new building was commenced. On the 23d of June, 1854, the congregation abandoned the old site and commenced to worship in the new building, which was dedicated Nov. 16, 1854, the sermon being preached by Rev. William Plummer, D. D., to an audience that filled the house.

This change of location was the act of the congregation, and was felt by them to be the best solution of the problems that confronted the church. Still there was a large and respectable minority from the north side of the town who regretted giving up the old site, which had many happy memories; consequently, after worshipping in the new edifice for about a year, a movement was made to organize a new church, to go back to live in the old home. The official record of the Presbytery is as follows:

"Certain papers were presented to the Presbytery by a committee appointed by a portion of the members of the church and congregation of Mahoning, praying for the organization of a second Presbyterian church in that place, to be called the Mahoning Presbyterian English Congregation, North."

The members of the committee were heard on the subject. In the afternoon session of the same day the petition was granted, and a committee appointed to organize a congregation to be named as designated in this paper. An interesting account of the proceedings of this Presbyterial committee is given in a number of the Danville *Intelligencer,* published Nov. 2, 1855:

"At a late meeting of the Northumberland Presbytery Rev. Isaac Grier and Rev. D. J. Waller were appointed a committee to organize a new Presbyterian congregation in Danville, in conformity to a petition presented, asking for said organization. This organization took place in the old Presbyterian church building on Wednesday last (Aug. 31), when there was an appropriate sermon delivered by the Rev. Isaac Grier. Samuel Yorks, Sr., Michael C. Grier, Benjamin McMahon, David Blue and H. D. Sechler were elected elders of the new North Mahoning Presbyterian church. We are pleased to observe that the new organization has been made without the slightest opposition from the members of the Mahoning Presbyterian English congregation, who now worship in the new church building erected in 1853, and finished last year. Now let each congregation endeavor to excel in good works."

Dr. Yeomans continued to minister to the old congregation until 1863. His ministry was greatly blessed by God. Its stamp is still visible on lives unborn at his death, verifying the words given in the vision to John on Patmos: "Write, blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth; yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labours; and their works do follow them." Dr. Yeomans died June 22, 1863.

After a vacancy of nearly two years, Rev. William E. Ijams was chosen pastor. He was ordained and installed May 2, 1865. Great spiritual blessings were enjoyed by the church during the brief ministry of this beloved brother. In the two and a half years of his pastorate ninety-two persons united with the church. This pastoral relation was dissolved Sept. 17, 1867.

The next pastor was Rev. Alexander B. Jack, a man of wonderful pulpit power, a poetic genius, and of warm, sympathetic heart. A Scotchman with all the brilliancy and some of the weaknesses of his race, Mr. Jack's power as a preacher may best be described in the words of Dr. McCosh, of Princeton, uttered after hearing him for the first time: "I never heard a man that took me back to the days of the Covenanters as he did."

Mr. Jack commenced his labors in January, 1869, and served until June 28, 1874. During his pastorate the present manse, opposite the church on Mahoning street, was built, at a cost of $10,000; and in that manse was born his son, Robert Bonner Jack, at this writing the much beloved pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Hazleton, Pa., to which his father ministered immediately after leaving Danville.

Mr. Jack was succeeded by Rev. Thomas R. Beeber, who commenced his labors July 4, 1875. During the first year of Mr. Beeber's pastorate fifty-three persons united with the church. His whole term was marked by earnest, devoted and self-sacrificing labor on his part. When he began his labors the session consisted of A. G. Voris, Patterson Johnson and Josiah Reed. Mr. Beeber advised an increase in the members of the session, and Dr. S. S. Schultz, Dr. James Oglesby and H. M. Hinckley were elected to serve as ruling elders, in addition to the three first mentioned. Mr. Beeber was called to the Second Church of Scranton, and closed his labors at Mahoning April 20, 1880.

On Oct. 1, 1880, Rev. Robert Laird Stewart was called as pastor. Mr. Stewart had just returned from a long visit to the Holy Land, and brought to his work not only a ripe experience in pastoral work, but all the benefits and practical knowledge that came from

> —those holy hills,
> Over whose acres walked those blessed feet,
> Which *nineteen* hundred years ago were nailed,
> For our transgressions, on the bitter cross.

Under Mr. Stewart's pastorate not only was the church built up spiritually, but the church building was greatly improved and enlarged. In 1882 Thomas Beaver, an honored member of the church who always delighted in doing large and generous things for it, presented to the congregation a large Hook & Hastings pipe organ, placed in an annex behind the pulpit built for its reception. Changes and additions were also made to the Sunday school rooms, which added much to the church's ability to carry on an aggressive work. In 1889, through the generosity of Thomas Beaver and Mrs. Abigail A. Geisinger, most extensive improvements were inaugurated by which the whole interior of the audience chamber was changed, the total cost being about thirteen thousand dollars. These were completed in 1890 and the church opened again on April 13th of that year with a sermon by Rev. Robert F. Sample, D. D., of New York City, and a most interesting talk by Sheldon Jackson, that wonderful home missionary to our western land, and later to our north country. Rev. Mr. Stewart terminated his ministry in 1890 and accepted a professorship in Lincoln University.

In 1891 Rev. William I. Steans began a pastorate that did much to advance the interests of the church. A bright and gifted preacher, he had a jovial and winning way that took with the masses. It seems as if the walls of this Zion must still reverberate the laughter and optimism of this servant of God. During his pastorate four new members were added to the session, David Shelhart, Reuben B. Voris, Samuel Bailey and Howard B. Shultz. It was during the ministry of Mr. Steans that the East End Mission was established in the town. The history of this mission will be found in a separate article. Mr. Steans resigned his charge in 1902 and soon after accepted a call to the Presbyterian Church of Westfield, N. J., where at this time he is still ministering.

Rev. James E. Hutchison began his ministry in the Mahoning Church in 1903. Many accessions were made to the church during his pastorate, and three additional elders were elected, namely: Dr. J. E. Robbins, John M. Sechler and J. E. Moore. Mr. Hutchison resigned in 1907 and Rev. James Wollaston Kirk, D. D., the present pastor, entered upon his ministry the same year.

During Dr. Kirk's pastorate the church property has been much improved. The church building and the manse have been repainted, electric light has been introduced into both buildings, and the auditorium and Sunday school rooms have been handsomely repainted and decorated. Mrs. Abigail A. Geisinger

contributed handsomely towards defraying the expenses of this work. The church was reopened for public worship Oct. 12, 1913, the rededicatory address being delivered by Rev. Robert Bonner Jack, of Hazleton.

The present elders of the church are: David Shelhart, Howard B. Shultz, Dr. J. E. Robbins, J. E. Moore and H. M. Hinckley. Those who have served as elders from the organization of the church, not including the present session, are: William Montgomery, Sr., Jacob Gearhart, John Montgomery, William Montgomery, Jr., Paul Adams, John Emmett, Hugh Caldwell, Daniel Montgomery, James Oglesby, M. D., James Donaldson, Richard Matchin, Samuel Yorks, Sr., Michael C. Grier, Alexander Montgomery, John Bowyer, Jacob Shultz, Archibald G. Voris, Paul Leidy, Josiah Reed, Patterson Johnson, Benjamin W. Pratt, S. S. Schultz, M. D., Samuel Bailey, Horace G. Furman, Reuben B. Voris, John M. Sechler.

The Mahoning Church has sent into the ministry the following sons: Rev. W. B. Montgomery, Rev. Samuel Montgomery, Rev. John Montgomery, Rev. Edward D. Yeomans, D. D., Rev. Isaac A. Cornelison, D. D., Rev. Alfred Yeomans, D. D., Rev. John Boyd Grier, D. D., Rev. George Van Alen, Rev. James C. Russell, D. D., Rev. Robert Bonner Jack, Rev. John Essington Miles, Rev. Raymond H. Wilson, Rev. John Patterson Lundy, D. D.

St. Paul Methodist Episcopal Church

The Methodist system of pastoral succession is not conducive to accurate historical records. It is generally known that the Methodist was the second religious organization in Danville, but there seems to be no accurate record of the exact time of its formation. The first appointment of a minister to the congregation here by the conference was made in 1791.

The settlement here was then included in the Northumberland circuit, which extended from Northumberland town up the North Branch of the Susquehanna to the Wyoming valley, and up the West Branch to Great Island. Two or three ministers only supplied this vast territory, which included what are now the charges of Williamsport, Newberry, Muncy, Milton, Northumberland, Mifflinburg, Lewisburg, Catawissa, Bloomsburg, Berwick, Orangeville, Bloomingdale, Sunbury and portions of Center county. The territory covered some three hundred miles and the circuit rider made it in about six weeks. Those were days of strenuous work. There was not much time for study, except that of nature, and no time for meditation and communion, except on horseback. The preacher's only vacation was a change of scenery and congregations. Those were days of foundation work, and how well that work was done is shown by the Methodist spires that all over that great stretch of territory now point to heaven, like so many monuments to the faithfulness and untiring energy of the formative circuit rider.

The appointments of 1791 name Richard Parrott and Lewis Browning as the supplies for this large circuit. A complete list of the names of the pastors who supplied the circuit in which Danville was included from 1791 to 1845 will be found in the chapter on "Religious Denominations" in the fore part of this volume, and will not be repeated here.

There was no church building in those early days, and public worship was held in the homes or other buildings of the devoted members. We quote from a historical sermon preached by Rev. Hiles C. Pardoe, Dec. 14, 1884:

"The preaching place was first the dwelling house of Judge Jacob Gearhart; afterwards the barn, and then the meeting-house erected in 1828. Who composed that class we cannot say. Mr. Gearhart was fifty years of age when Bishop Asbury stopped there, an exhorter, and intelligent and grand old-fashioned Methodist; taking some of his Presbyterian friends and going out into the new settlements to hold revival meetings. His wife was also a member, and their home was long the itinerants' lodge. Their son John was a prominent and exemplary member for fifty years; quiet, unobtrusive and capable; his last words were, 'I am passing over Jordan.' His wife, 'Aunt Sophia,' was converted under the ministry of Benjamin Paddock, and united with the church at fourteen, and for sixty-nine years by lips and life told the story of Jesus' love. * * * The early organization at Gearhart's accounts for the lateness of the organization at Danville. This had been a village since 1776, the Methodists worshipping across the river. In 1812 the Shamokin Circuit was formed, which took in the appointments west of the Susquehanna. The first class ever formed in Danville was in 1815, and consisted of William Hartman, Mary Hartman, George Lott and wife, Samuel Steele, and Susannah Donaldson. It was a feeble beginning, but splendid material out of which to form a society. These persons threw open their homes for prayer and class meetings, and made the place of the

Lord's feet glorious with songs and testimonies. Others soon united with them, and the society increased in numbers."

Up to 1804 Danville and the circuit in which it was placed belonged to the Philadelphia Conference. In that year a transfer of the entire district was made to the Baltimore Conference. Three years later the district was reassigned to the Philadelphia Conference. In 1810 it was included in the Genesee Conference, with which it was associated for ten years. In 1820 it was again assigned to the Baltimore Conference. In 1846 Danville was erected into a station, and from that time it received the ministrations of its own pastors.

After worshipping for a number of years in private homes the congregation then occupied an old schoolhouse on Church street called The Old Fort, situated between the old stone mill and Mahoning street. On special occasions the courthouse was used for religious services. Bishop Asbury preached there at one time, as did also the famous Lorenzo Dow at another. The latter was a great occasion, and people crowded to hear this gifted man. He preached in the afternoon in the courthouse and in the evening in the Union (later the Episcopal) church. He also preached twice the following day.

In 1839 a brick church was erected, the building committee consisting of Lyman Sholes, William Hartman and George B. Brown. This church was built on a lot conveyed by Gen. Daniel Montgomery to the trustees, the present site of the high school building. On Nov. 10, 1839, this church was dedicated, Rev. John Miller, presiding elder, preaching the sermon.

The first quarterly meeting was held in Jerseytown May 21, 1836, the representatives from Danville being: Ellis Hughes, recording steward; William Hartman, and Lyman Sholes. Danville had three classes at this time, led by William Hartman, Ellis Hughes and Lyman Sholes. A single page of Ellis Hughes' class book contains the following names: Wilamina M. Hughes, Mary Hartman, Francis Ruch, Frances Ruch, William Whitaker and wife, Nancy Huston, William Morrison, David Frees and wife, Ann Tomison, Sarah England, Mary Best, Ann D. Hughes, Ellen Hughes, Isaac Ammerman, Charles Sholes, Mary Primer, Joseph Hiles, Isaac Ranck, Catherine Evans, Mary Linn, Susannah Phillips, James Frieze, Samuel Schrock, Samuel Bowman, Mary Miller, Merritt and Mary Hyatt, Mary Rush, Mary Cornelison and George B. Brown.

In 1837 John Patton and Charles Sholes became class leaders.

In 1839 Samuel Alexander was licensed to exhort and George W. Forrest and Merritt Hyatt became class leaders. In 1840 the congregation was incorporated. In 1841 there were five classes, led by William Hartman, Thomas Woods, Edward Finney, George D. Leib and George W. Forrest. This same year Irvin H. Torrence was licensed to exhort, and in April, 1842, licensed to preach.

In 1846 there were seven church classes, led by Edward Finney, Mr. Patton, Charles Sholes, Thomas Woods, G. W. Griffith, G. W. B. Clark and Samuel Coulston. These classes were held in the dwelling houses of Henry Harris, William Deshay, William Hartman, Ellis Hughes and Thomas Woods. Rev. John Guyer was pastor at this time.

In 1847 Rev. P. B. Reese was pastor, and during his term the subject of building a new church was agitated. There was a diversity of sentiment, but a vote taken in writing from each member decided in favor of a new building by a large majority. The building committee appointed consisted of Messrs. Reese, J. T. Heath, Thomas Woods, George B. Brown and Ellis Hughes, and they awarded the contract to Anthony Whitman, March 11, 1848, for $5,400. The cornerstone of this new church, at the corner of Mahoning and Pine streets, was laid July 22, 1848, by the Mnemoloton Lodge of Masons; two lodges of Odd Fellows, the Sons of Temperance, Order of United American Mechanics and Danville Beneficial Society participating.

In this year of 1848 a new charter was obtained. At this time there was no choir and no organ. Henry Long and John Simmons were officially requested to assist John Patton in "raising the tunes."

The new trustees for 1849 were W. R. Gearhart, D. C. Hartman and James Cousart. In the same year Rev. Thomas Mitchell was pastor, and that year the new church was completed and dedicated, Rev. Jesse T. Peck, president of Dickinson Seminary, preaching the sermon. Mr. Mitchell remained until 1851, and during his pastorate a glorious revival took place. Then followed Rev. Joseph France, pastor from 1851 to 1852, during whose term the bell was installed which still rings out the call to worship. Then came as pastors Revs. James Brads, 1853-54; Thomas M. Reese, 1855-56; William Wilson, 1857-58; and William Harden, 1858-59. Revivals of great interest occurred during the ministry of each of

these pastors. During the term of Rev. Joseph France, April 27, 1851, while the Presiding Elder was offering prayer, preparatory to administering the Lord's Supper, the church was struck by lightning, one woman being killed.

In 1851 Joseph Flanagan, Joseph Hartman and Joseph Lorimer were appointed class leaders. Succeeding Rev. William Harden came Revs. B. B. Hamlin, 1860-61; J. H. C. Dosh, 1862-63; A. M. Barnitz, 1864-65. On March 1, 1865, the East Baltimore Conference held its session in this church, Bishop Baker presiding. There was much excitement at this meeting of conference. The trustees at the request of the conference threw "Old Glory" to the wind from the belfry, and festooned the vestibule with flags. On the reading of a dispatch announcing the defeat and capture of General Early the enthusiasm burst forth in the singing of the doxology, "Praise God, from whom all blessings flow."

In 1866 Rev. J. McKendree Reiley, D. D., was pastor, and in 1867 Dr. Reiley and Rev. J. H. McCord ministered to the congregation. A long continued revival in North Danville, under the leadership of Rev. Mr. McCord, resulted in a large ingathering and the foundation, afterwards, of Trinity Methodist Church. During this period the church building was thoroughly repaired.

Rev. Francis Hodgson, D. D., succeeded Dr. Reiley and ministered to the congregation from 1868 to 1871. On March 10, 1869, the Central Pennsylvania Conference met in this church, Bishop Scott presiding. Distinguished visitors to this conference were Dr. R. L. Dushiell, Chaplain C. C. McCabe and William L. Harris. In 1869 the name of St. Paul was given to the church.

In 1870 Rev. Samuel Creighton began a pastorate destined to win the respect, reverence and love of an appreciative congregation. He ministered until 1873, with the assistance of Rev. A. S. Bowman in 1872.

Rev. Findley B. Riddle became the pastor in 1874 and served through 1875. Then followed Revs. William A. Houck, 1876-78; J. Max Lantz, 1879-81; H. C. Pardoe, 1882-84.

G. M. Shoop was made president of the board of trustees in 1874, and held the position for many years. The official board in 1884 was as follows: Thomas Wards, G. M. Shoop, Thomas Curry, Joseph Hartman, C. Laubach, G. P. Raidabaugh, Charles Limberger, Robert H. Morris, Jacob Harris, W. L. Antrim, Dr. F. Harpel, Joseph Flanagan, W. Y. Cruikshank, Jacob Ward and John R. Rote.

Rev. Richard Hinkel became pastor in 1885 and served until 1887. In 1888 Rev. Findley B. Riddle returned, and served until 1890. Rev. Ezra Yocum, D. D., became pastor in 1891; he was followed in 1892 by Rev. J. B. Shaver, who remained until 1895; and he in turn was succeeded by Rev. George D. Penepacker, who impressed the whole community with his power as a preacher.

In 1899 Rev. B. F. Dimmick, D. D., became pastor. He at once started most extensive repairs to the church. The old brick building, which had long stood some distance from the building line, with a yard around it, was made to assume modern shape and architectural proportions, at a cost of about $14,000. A large stone tower and a beautiful stone front were erected, bringing the building out to the pavement, and with stately entrances and beautiful stained glass windows, giving the church a commanding appearance, and making it one of the most beautiful and complete houses of worship in the Conference.

After Dr. Dimmick came Rev. H. C. Harmon, who served as pastor from 1901 to 1903. After Mr. Harmon, Rev. S. B. Evans ministered to the congregation during 1904 and 1905. In 1906-07 Rev. M. K. Foster, a saintly man of the old school, watched over this flock with fatherly care. In 1908 Rev. William Brill was pastor. Rev. G. S. Womer followed Mr. Brill, and ministered in 1909-10. Rev. Joshua K. Lloyd became pastor in 1911 and served through 1912. He made many friends in the community, who were shocked in this year, 1914, to hear of his sudden death.

In 1913 the present pastor, Rev. E. H. Witman, began his work, and is much respected for his earnest consecration and fidelity to duty.

There is no better way of closing this sketch than with the words of Rev. H. C. Pardoe, in his historical sermon:

"We do not throw an undue halo about the past, nor worship at the shrine of the olden time; only give the past its meed of praise; and make it the stepping stone to something higher and better."

Pine Street Lutheran Church

The first authentic record of this church goes back to about 1820. There was a Lutheran Church in what is now Mahoning township about which there are some scraps of

history, but nothing showing a continuous work. One named Shelhart, whether minister or not is not disclosed, visited this region in the interest of the Lutheran Church. There seems to have been some sort of organization among these few people as early as 1803, and Rev. Johann Paul Frederick Kramer seems to have been a pastor among them.

In 1810 Rev. J. F. Engel took charge of the work, and continued until 1816. In 1820 the nucleus of what is now the Pine Street Lutheran congregation was gathered, nourished and developed by Rev. Peter Kistler, who at the time was pastor of nearly all the Lutheran churches in Columbia county and the northwestern part of Northumberland county. Rev. Mr. Kistler labored until 1825. After his labors ceased a movement was made to build a union church, joined in by several congregations, prominent among which were the Lutheran and the Protestant Episcopal denominations. This church was completed Oct. 25, 1829.

In 1830 Rev. Jeremiah Shindel of Bloomsburg began to fill regular appointments with the Lutheran congregation in the new church. He gathered the scattered members into a congregation and in a short time had forty members enrolled. About this time an unfortunate dispute arose between the Lutheran and the Episcopal congregations about the occupancy of the new church. The Episcopalians claimed the exclusive right. As a consequence Rev. Mr. Shindel withdrew his people to the courthouse, where they continued for some time. He served the congregation for about six years, when he accepted a call to Lehigh county.

The congregation had no pastor for several years, hence the members became scattered. They then connected themselves with the Catawissa charge and Rev. William J. Eyer served them once a month for a year and a half. Rev. E. Meyers then became pastor for six months, and after that time the church was without a pastor until 1843, when Rev. Elias Swartz was installed. This godly man found the conditions very discouraging. He could count only about twenty members, many of the former members having gone to other churches, and in other ways deserted the church of their fathers. The first move of the pastor was to hold a series of meetings imploring divine help and gathering anew the congregation. God blessed these meetings and forty or more were received into the communion of the church. After a year's work the pastor, as well as the congregation, felt the need of a permanent church home, a meeting was called, and the following committee was appointed to superintend the building operations: John Reynolds, William G. Miller, Thomas Ellis, Samuel Gulick and William Sechler.

The church was erected, and is the present brick home of St. John's Lutheran congregation on East Market street. It was dedicated under the name of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Danville, in January, 1845. The ministers officiating were Revs. Elias Swartz, William J. Eyer and Jacob Smith. Rev. Mr. Swartz served the congregation until 1845, when he accepted a call to Manchester, Maryland.

The congregation was then connected with the Milton charge, being served by Rev. Mr. Rauthrauff every two weeks for a period of nine months. This arrangement, being very inconvenient for both pastor and people, was discontinued, and Rev. M. J. Allen was called to the pastorate, entering upon his labors in 1846. This pastor served the congregation until 1848, when he accepted a call to Sunbury and Northumberland. His successor was Rev. P. Willard, who at the time of his call was acting agent of the theological seminary at Gettysburg. The charge then in addition to Danville included Shamokin and Back Valley. Rev. Mr. Willard entered upon his work in February, 1850. At the time conditions were discouraging, both temporal and spiritual. No deed had been secured for the church lot, and the congregation was in the condition that could be expected after having a pulpit vacant for some years. It was not long until the new pastor had secured a deed for the church lot, and at the first communion, in February, 1850, saw the attendance of 162 communicants. A series of meetings followed the communion season, at the end of which 100 more were added to the church, in fulfillment of the words of our Lord, "Ask, and it shall be given you; seek, and ye shall find; knock, and it shall be opened unto you."

A lot of ground was purchased at the close of 1850, and laid out in cemetery lots. In the beginning of 1853 a parsonage was purchased. The congregation was thoroughly united and working in unison, and the result was what it always is under such conditions, "the Lord added to the church daily such as should be saved."

In 1854 the congregation outgrew this church; the conditions necessitated a move-

ment to erect a more commodious house of worship. A resolution passed the congregation to erect an English Lutheran church, but this aroused a strong opposition on the part of the German element. The question of a suitable site also caused much division in the congregation, which was almost equally divided between a site on the south and one on the north side of the town, with a slight leaning towards the north side. A lot was purchased on the north side, but the excitement continued. It is a significant fact that the church records contain the statement that the pastor preached his farewell sermon May 11, 1856, after a pastorate of over six years.

In July, 1856, the congregation, in connection with the Back Valley congregation, called Rev. M. J. Stover, who entered upon the work Sept. 28, 1856. At the first communion under the new pastor but 115 communicants attended. The question of a new building was again agitated, and the old feeling was again aroused. The movement was pushed forward, however, and on May 4, 1858, the cornerstone of the present Pine Street Lutheran Church was laid, and in February of 1859 the congregation occupied the basement. Rev. Mr. Stover resigned in 1860, to take effect on the 1st of September.

The problem that had confronted the congregation for several years was solved, but as is so often the case at the cost of a division, which ultimately resulted in another Lutheran church in Danville. After Rev. Mr. Stover left, came Rev. E. Huber, who served but six months, and was followed by Rev. P. P. Lane, who remained two years. During the latter's term the church was completed and dedicated. The next pastor was Rev. E. A. Sharrets, who ministered two and a half years. He was followed by Rev. George M. Rhoads, who labored with much acceptability for four years. Mr. Rhoads married, during his pastorate, Miss Harriet Reynolds, of Danville, who at this writing survives him.

For two years after the departure of Mr. Rhoads Rev. Uriah Graves ministered to the congregation. On Dec. 14, 1873, Rev. M. L. Shindel became pastor of the church, and served it with all the zeal, earnestness and conscientiousness of the true disciple of Jesus Christ which he was, until his death. Mr. Shindel's pastorate was long and faithful. His congregation seemed to be his children, and like a loving parent he nurtured and cared for them. He could say as the beloved John said: "I have no greater joy than to hear that my children walk in truth." The congregation loved Mr. Shindel, and pastor and people labored together for the upbuilding of the church and the cause of the Redeemer. Mr. Shindel resigned May 7, 1906, owing to age and infirmities, but the congregation refused to let him go, made him pastor emeritus, and elected Rev. Lloyd W. Walter as pastor's assistant, on May 27th. But the aged pastor did not long remain with them, for on Aug. 4th of the same year he passed to his reward.

Rev. Mr. Walter served the congregation with zeal and energy for three years, resigning July 12, 1909. From then until the coming of the present pastor, Rev. J. H. Musselman, services were held in the church by Rev. D. B. Floyd.

Rev. J. H. Musselman was installed Nov. 1, 1909, and has done much for the church since his arrival in this field. In this year of 1914 the church has been completely repainted and remodeled, the interior being frescoed and a number of memorial windows placed. A new pipe organ was installed, electric lighting adopted, and an innovation in the church fittings made, that of a hardwood floor, carpets being dispensed with as unsanitary. The total cost of the work was upwards of $7,000. Sixteen years before, the furniture of the church had been replaced, and this was allowed to remain, being given the necessary repairs and revarnishing. The completed church was opened in 1914.

The officers of the church in 1914 are: Elders—S. Werkheiser, Charles Hauver, Ellis Raup, S. A. McCoy. Trustees—Joseph Breitenbaugh, Arthur Lawrence, Jacob Fish, George B. Jacobs. Deacons—John W. Eyerly, Joseph Divel, Robert Farley, F. G. Schoch.

Christ's Memorial Protestant Episcopal Church

Prior to 1828 there was no Episcopal Church in this locality. There had been occasional gatherings in the homes, and there was public worship in the courthouse, Rev. James DePui of Bloomsburg for some time prior to 1828 officiating every alternate Sunday at these public services. At that time a movement was started to build a union church, the Lutheran and Episcopalian congregations being the prime movers in this attempt. They succeeded in their efforts, and on Oct. 23, 1828, the cornerstone of the church was laid, the completed structure being opened on Oct. 25, 1829.

For some time this building was used by the two congregations, Rev. James DePui being the rector of the Episcopal congregation and Rev. Jeremiah Shindel the Lutheran pastor. The lot upon which the church was built was donated by Gen. Daniel Montgomery, and is the site of the present massive Christ's Church. The original building is said to have cost some $4,000.

The union scheme did not last long. There were some differences between the two congregations, the Episcopalians claiming the exclusive use of the building. The Lutherans finally withdrew and worshipped in the courthouse until they built their first church. From this time (probably about 1835 or 1836) the building was in the exclusive possession of the Episcopalians.

Rev. James DePui was rector from 1829 to 1832. In the latter year Bishop Onderdonk visited this parish and confirmed four persons. The church was then without a rector for some months, Rev. Benjamin Hutchins, rector at Bloomsburg, officiating irregularly. In November, 1833, Bishop Onderdonk ordained to the ministry, in this church, Rev. Isaac Smith. Mr. Smith began his work as rector of the parish Feb. 23, 1834, but remained only eight months. In January, 1834, the first Sunday school was organized, with six teachers and forty-nine scholars. In 1836 the church was incorporated, the incorporators being Peter Baldy, George A. Frick, Daniel Pursel, Jr., Jonathan Pursel, E. F. Greenough, David Petrikin, David Phillips, LeGrand Bancroft, John Clayton.

On Feb. 1, 1835, Rev. George C. Drake became rector of this parish, in connection with Bloomsburg, Sugarloaf and Jerseytown, he agreeing to preach at Danville on alternate Sundays in the afternoon. Mr. Drake found only six resident communicants: Miss Agnes Petrikin, Peter Baldy, David Phillips and wife, Miss Rebecca Reynolds and Ephraim Scott.

In August, 1837, Rev. Alfred Louderback, a deacon, took charge of this parish in connection with Sunbury, and served the congregation at Danville until 1841. "Upon entering his ministry he found no font, no surplice, nor gown; no organ, nor leader in music, and no lights." The congregation was very small, but the rector was faithful, and endeavored to hold his little charge true to their faith. The town was growing and the church began to grow also, and when Mr. Louderback resigned in 1841 he "left the parish in a far better condition than he took it, with the list of communicants more than doubled."

In 1842, for six months, Rev. Robert M. Mitcheson was the rector of this church and reported ten families, one baptism, sixteen communicants and forty-five members of the Sunday school, with an increasing congregation.

Rev. Milton C. Lightner, deacon, began his ministrations in the parish Oct. 1, 1842. The church from this time seemed to start afresh in the Lord's work. As the result of seven months' work that minister reported twenty-eight baptisms, fifty-seven confirmed, sixty-six communicants and eighty-three in the Sunday school.

In May, 1844, the first lay deputies represented the parish in the Sixtieth convention. These were Peter Baldy, Sr., Eli Trego and Edward H. Baldy. During the year a bell was placed in the tower, the gift of Peter Baldy, Sr. At this time a communion service was presented to the parish by the ladies of St. James' Church, Philadelphia.

In 1845 a new roof was put on the church and an organ placed in the gallery. This was said to have been the first organ ever placed in a Danville church. Its cost was $675. In 1846 the interior of the church was repaired and repainted, the chancel altered, a new pulpit, altar and lectern placed therein, the pews were reconstructed, and a new heating apparatus and lamps installed. In 1847 there were reported seventy-five communicants.

In 1848 Mr. Lightner resigned and was succeeded by Rev. Joseph I. Elsegood. The church in 1850 suffered considerable loss in membership by removals from the town. Mr. Elsegood resigned in August, 1851, and was succeeded by Rev. Rolla O. Page on Dec. 1st of that year.

In 1852 the rectory was presented to the parish by Peter Baldy, Sr., who was so generous in his gifts and so timely in their selection. Mr. Baldy the same year presented the parish the ground for a cemetery. In 1853 considerable repairs were again made, and other improvements added, including a new fence.

In February, 1855, Rev. Edwin N. Lightner became the rector of the parish. This was the beginning of a long and blessed ministry. He served until 1870, for fifteen years, a period most trying and eventful. Four years of that time were years of war drums and battle flags; fathers and sons and brothers were enlisted from the homes and churches of Dan-

ville. Many were the benedictions pronounced over them as they departed, and earnest and pleading were the prayers that went up to the Father's throne in Heaven for their safety and their speedy return. Frequently were the church services disturbed by the ringing of the old courthouse bell, summoning the citizens to meet to provide ways and means to sustain the government in its hour of trial. Women met to make bandages and other necessaries for the boys at the front, and children gathered with them to pick lint to stanch the blood of the wounded.

Through all this period, with its trials and its intense bitterness and excitement, Rev. Edwin N. Lightner stood as a beacon light, pointing men, women and children to the path of duty. Loyal, brave, bold and clear-headed, he did much to guide the action and mold the thought of the community. With no uncertain tone did his pulpit proclaim the patriot's duty and teach the Christian citizen the claims of country and of God. The writer takes great pleasure in pausing a moment to bear personal tribute to the high Christian character and exalted patriotism of this holy man of God. Impressions were made upon him by the words and actions of this earnest preacher that will last while life endures. Devoted to his church, Mr. Lightner was not narrow or bigoted; he recognized with a liberal spirit the good in every follower of Jesus Christ, and was ready to join hands with his Christian brethren in all good work for God and the community. He was a favorite in the town, and many of all denominations listened to and enjoyed his preaching. A sermon preached by him just after the assassination of President Lincoln, when the conspirators were being captured and tried, is well remembered. His text was: "Though hand join in hand, he shall not be unpunished."

The writer may be pardoned for dropping for a moment the pen of the historian and recording his own humble opinion that the present prosperity and success of Christ Church, Danville, is in a great measure due to the devout spirit and consecrated life of Edwin N. Lightner. These were the days when form was subservient to spirit, and was but the vehicle which conveyed to Heaven the longing desires and the consecrated thoughts of the true child of God.

The lay deputies to the convention of 1856 were Peter Baldy, Sr., John Turner and John O'Conner. In 1857 the church was repaired, within and without, at a cost of about $2,500. During Mr. Lightner's term the salary of the rector was raised from $600 to $1,200. In 1863 the church was enlarged by adding a recess chancel, and installing a new organ, the whole costing $4,500. A reopening service was held Dec. 13, 1863; Bishop Stevens preached and administered communion and confirmed twenty-two persons.

On Sept. 8, 1870, Rev. John Milton Peck became rector of the parish, and for some thirteen years served the congregation. Peter Baldy, Jr., was the faithful organist, giving liberally of his time and means to the church and its work, and devoting his wonderful energy to building up and maintaining a choir. A number of important events characterized the rectorship of Mr. Peck.

In November, 1880, Peter Baldy, Sr., died and by his will left the sum of $5,000 to be invested and the interest paid for the support of the preaching of the gospel in Christ's Church; also the sum of $500 to the Sunday school, the interest of which was to be used for that work. He also left this provision, by a codicil in his will: "I also bequeath to my executors the sum of Fifty Thousand Dollars to be appropriated by them for any memorial they may see fit to erect the memory of their parents."

At once the executors proposed to the church corporation to erect a new church, demolishing the old one and building on its site. This was agreed to, and the last services were held in the old church April 19, 1881. The cornerstone of the new church was laid with imposing ceremony June 24, 1881.

Between the years 1880 and 1881 Rev. Charles F. Sweet was assistant rector, and after him Rev. John London.

In January, 1883, Rev. George Breed was called to the rectorship of the parish. He served but one year, resigning in January, 1884. During this year the new church was dedicated, Right Rev. Marc Antony DeWolf Howe, bishop of the diocese, officiating.

In the spring of 1884 Rev. George C. Hall, who had formerly served Shiloh Reformed Church of Danville, as pastor, became rector of this parish, and remained until 1886.

Rev. James Maxwell followed as rector, and in the short time he labored he won the respect and confidence of a large portion of the community. He left in 1889.

In March, 1889, Rev. William R. Mulford was called to the rectorship, and for five years did faithful and earnest work. He resigned in 1894, and the parish remained vacant for

over a year until Rev. Simon P. Blunt became rector, holding that position until 1899. In that year Rev. Erskin Wright became rector and served until 1902. He was followed the same year by Rev. Edward Houghton, who served until 1912, when he was succeeded by Rev. Henry S. Smart.

Mr. Smart's ministry covered less than a year. He was followed by Rev. Walter C. Clapp, the present rector.

Christ Memorial Church is a building of enormous and massive architecture, built of native limestone of varied tints, with Ohio stone for the traceried windows. The building is cruciform in plan and occupies almost the entire plot of 100 square feet. It contains a nave, aisles, transepts, chancel and space for clergy, choristers and organ. A massive tower rises from the intersection of the nave and transept, supported on immense piers, and surmounted by a pyramidal spire, at the base of which are the dormers bearing the clock faces. An octagonal turret gives access by stairways to the ringing chamber of the chimes. The total height of the tower is 150 feet. The nave and transepts will accommodate about 600 persons.

The church measures 100 feet from east to west, and very nearly the same across the transepts from north to south. The nave and aisles are 44 feet in width, the transepts 30 feet, the sanctuary 26 feet. Room is allowed in the choir for about forty singers and twelve of the clergy.

The style of the church is English-Gothic of the fourteenth century. There are no wooden window frames, the glass being leaded in the stonework of the jambs. The east window is of tracery and contains a representation of the scene of the crucifixion in the center, with the annunciation and the resurrection on either side. The great rose window on the west end contains a figure of the Lord, surrounded by the four evangelists and the four major prophets. The other windows are of ornamental stained glass.

The internal effect of the edifice is solemn and churchly; the exterior forms a picturesque group, massing around the central tower, which gives the keynote to the whole composition, and from its situation and elevation forms a prominent landmark of the town.

Grove Presbyterian Church

When the congregation of the Mahoning Presbyterian Church voted to abandon the old church on Bloom street and build on the new site, corner of Mahoning and Ferry streets, there was quite a large minority who were opposed to the change, but who respected the views of the majority and went with them to the new church. But the congregation had worshipped a little less than a year in the new church when the homesick feeling of this minority grew so acute that a movement was made to organize a new church to go back and occupy the old home. Consequently, at a meeting of the Presbytery held in Lock Haven on Oct. 2, 1855, the following action was taken:

"Certain papers were presented to Presbytery by a committee appointed by a portion of the members of the church and congregation of Mahoning, praying for the organization of a second Presbyterian church in that place, to be called the English Mahoning Presbyterian Congregation, North." The prayer of this petition was granted.

Thus the "Mahoning Presbyterian English Congregation, North," was organized. The name was in 1864 changed to the Grove Presbyterian Church, and as such it appears on the church records.

After the formation of the new church the congregation renovated the old building in the grove, which was reopened for divine service Jan. 2, 1856. The first pastor was Rev. C. J. Collins, who was ordained and installed Dec. 31, 1856. Mr. Collins was a ripe scholar and an eloquent preacher. He ministered during a period that tried men's souls—the time when the question of human slavery divided homes and churches; a time when the dark clouds of civil war overshadowed almost every community; and loyalty to country and to flag was the condition by which men were judged. Mr. Collins was patriotic to the last drop of blood, and his sermons were characterized by loyalty and adherence to the flag. As an illustration of the intense feeling at the time, the writer well remembers, as a boy, listening to a sermon preached in the early sixties in the old brick church in the grove by Rev. Thomas Hunt, familiarly called "Pappy" Hunt, a noted Presbyterian minister and great temperance lecturer, who in the midst of a sermon on "Predestination" exclaimed: "My friends, I would sooner go to heaven riding on a rail than stand 'Jimmy' Buchanan's chances of getting there."

Mr. Collins resigned in 1865, and was succeeded in 1866 by Rev. J. Gordon Carnachan, D. D. Dr. Carnachan will long be remembered for his wonderful ability and his strength as

a sermonizer. He resigned in 1869 and accepted a call to the Presbyterian Church of Meadville, Pennsylvania.

In 1869 Rev. R. H. VanPelt became the pastor, and served the congregation for five years. He was of a quiet, retiring disposition, but an earnest and devoted pastor, who did much to build up the church spiritually. During his ministry, in 1873, the present beautiful stone church was erected on the site of the old brick building. The necessities of the congregation compelled this, and at a cost of some $60,000 this house of worship was erected, designed for the spiritual activities of generations to follow. Rev. Mr. VanPelt resigned his charge before the completion of the new church.

Rev. William A. McAtee, D. D., succeeded in 1874. The following year the new church was dedicated, and has been a source of great joy and power to the congregation. Dr. McAtee served this congregation until 1879, and fed it with the strong meat of the gospel, not, however, withholding the milk from the weak ones.

Dr. McAtee resigned in 1879, and in 1880 was succeeded by Rev. John Boyd Grier, D. D., a worthy son of the old church and the youngest son of M. C. Grier, an elder in both the old and the new churches. Dr. Grier was a scholar of rare ability and a preacher of much power. He labored until 1883, and was succeeded the same year by Rev. J. M. Simonton.

Rev. Mr. Simonton was a minister strong and decided in his views; earnest and conscientious in his work, kind, gentle and sympathetic in his manner; with a faith that enabled him to carry on his work despite domestic afflictions and severe trials. He resigned in 1888, after a pastorate of five years, and his departure from the community was regretted by a large circle of friends. The same year Rev. Elliott C. Armstrong was called and entered upon the work.

Mr. Armstrong was a preacher who drew large congregations, and by his scholarship and oratorical power soon ranked high in the Presbytery. His work in the Grove Church was soon made manifest, both in the membership of the church and in its financial condition. In 1890 an addition was built to the church which gave greater facilities to the Sunday school, and later the church was repaired and redecorated, all at a cost of some $6,000. Mr. Armstrong labored zealously until 1892, when he accepted a call to the Third Presbyterian Church of Williamsport, where he still labors.

In 1892 Rev. William A. McAtee, D. D., returned to the pastorate of the church and for ten years again endeared himself in the hearts of a loving people. Dr. McAtee was every inch a man; on all questions of public interest he always took a stand, and everyone knew where to find him. He took a lively interest in everything pertaining to the public welfare, and was always a safe and correct adviser. Strict, he was always charitable; positive, he was always kind; learned, he was always humble; looked up to in the community, he was always affable. He died suddenly in 1902 in a New York hospital, following an operation. His death was a great surprise to the community, and his loss was deeply felt.

In 1903 Rev. W. C. McCormack, Ph. D., was chosen pastor and entered upon his work. He was an enterprising preacher and an industrious student, and did faithful work in the church. During his pastorate the church was again remodeled. This artistic house of worship stands in the midst of a beautiful grove, and house and grove have always been objects of the greatest care on the part of the congregation, who are justly proud of their temple and its history. No pains and no expense have been spared to preserve and beautify and adorn this house of God.

Dr. McCormack resigned in 1910, and Sept. 1st of the same year Rev. W. K. McKinney, Ph. D., the present pastor, entered upon his work, being installed Nov. 10. Dr. McKinney has taken the Master's command literally, and has gone out to gather in the outside world. His work among men has been notable, and the large class of workingmen he has gathered around him testify to God's faithfulness in fulfilling His promises.

A large and melodious pipe organ was dedicated April 26, 1914, by Professor Wallace, of Reading, who gave two recitals on the Monday following its dedication.

The present session of the church is as follows: Rev. W. J. McKinney, Ph. D., moderator; Dr. J. H. Sandel, clerk; Robert J. Pegg, William E. Flick, Frank W. Magill, Thomas R. Williams.

Those who have served as elders from the date of organization, not including the present session, are: Benjamin McMahon, Samuel Yorks, Sr., Michael C. Grier, H. B. D. Sechler, David Blue, William C. Young, Samuel Yorks, Jr., Joseph Diehl, Robert Cathcart,

Isaiah W. Salmon, Andrew F. Russell, George M. Gearhart, W. L. McClure, M. Grier Youngman, Thomas Rogers, George W. Vandine, A. H. Grone, H. G. Salmon, D. M. Boyd.

Shiloh Reformed Church

The congregation of Shiloh Reformed Church was originally part of the Danville charge, which consisted of four congregations, Catawissa, St. James (Mahoning), Danville and Mausdale. In May, 1893, the consistory of Shiloh Reformed Church made overtures to the Wyoming Classis, Eastern Synod, to divide the charge, constituting Shiloh a separate charge. This request was granted and this article will deal with the one congregation.

The original organization was effected during 1856 by Rev. George Wolff and Rev. A. G. Dole. These men, together with Rev. W. Goodrich, were a committee appointed to work up the interest of the Reformed Church at Danville and Mausdale. For a time previous to organization the services were held in the courthouse. How many of the early churches worshipped in the courthouse! The first elders elected were Ulrich Houser and Samuel Antrim. The deacons were Cyrus Heller and Peter Mowrer. The congregation at that time numbered fourteen, only one of whom, Thomas Cole, survives in 1914.

Rev. D. W. Wolff was the first pastor, serving the church from Sept. 1, 1856, to the late fall of 1861. During his pastorate the Mausdale church was built and the Shiloh church commenced. This is the present comfortable quarters of the congregation on Bloom street. Mr. Wolff had practical religion. He helped to build the church with his own hands, going, it is said, with the men to the North Mountain to pick out the timbers used in the structure. He spent part of the week in building the church and the other part in building the Sunday sermons, and neither suffered because of the other. Like Paul, this brother could have said: "For laboring night and day, because we would not be chargeable unto any of you, we preached unto you the gospel of God." Mr. Wolff left before the house was completed.

The building committee who superintended the erection of the church was composed of the pastor, Rev. D. W. Wolff, Jacob Sechler, Jr., Peter Foust, Cyrus Heller and D. P. Diehl. When Mr. Wolff left the congregation numbered twenty-seven.

Rev. J. W. Steinmetz became pastor in April, 1862, and labored until October, 1875. During this period there were two years—1869 and 1870—when Mr. Steinmetz was financial agent for the Theological Seminary at Lancaster, Pa., and during that time Rev. W. A. Gring and Rev. George W. Snyder were supplies.

Mr. Steinmetz found one of his first duties was to push the building through to completion. There were formidable difficulties in the way. The congregation was largely in debt and business conditions were unsettled. But in such emergencies God always has a servant on hand to do his bidding; and here Elder Peter Foust advanced the money necessary to the completion of this House of God. On Dec. 21, 1862, the church was dedicated to the worship of Almighty God, the sermon being preached by Rev. H. Harbaugh, D. D. At the end of 1863 the congregation numbered sixty-two. In 1869 the parsonage was built at a cost of $2,675. The building committee consisted of Rev. J. W. Steinmetz, Charles Fenstermacher, Hiram Antrim and Thomas Cole. At the close of Mr. Steinmetz's pastorate, the membership was 189. Mr. Steinmetz had a pleasing personality; a delightful German accent; possessed a gifted mind and executive ability that did much to build up this church in temporal affairs; and a spirituality that did much to develop it in love and devotion to the Master he so earnestly served.

In the spring of 1876 Rev. G. C. Hall became pastor and continued to serve the church as such until the fall of 1878. In 1884 Mr. Hall returned to Danville as rector of Christ Memorial Church.

Rev. W. C. Schaeffer succeeded Mr. Hall in December, 1878, and remained until May, 1884. During his pastorate the church was remodeled for the first time. Mr. Schaeffer, after leaving Danville, became a professor in the Theological Seminary at Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

In November, 1884, Rev. J. A. Peters, D. D., became pastor and continued as such until March, 1891, when he resigned to accept the presidency of Heidelberg University, Tiffin, Ohio.

Rev. D. S. Dieffenbacher followed as pastor in June, 1891, and served until January, 1893, when he died. In September, 1893, Rev. C. B. Alspach became pastor, serving until January, 1896. From July, 1896, until November, 1899, Rev. W. E. Bushong labored as pastor.

Rev. George E. Limbert became pastor in March, 1900, and labored with much accept-

ance until May, 1905. He then resigned to accept a call as pastor of Trinity Church, Altoona, Pa., where he ministered for two years, dying there in the prime of life and in the midst of a career of usefulness. During Rev. Mr. Limbert's pastorate in Danville, the church was repapered and painted, new carpets were purchased, and the congregation was entirely freed from debt.

Rev. Joseph E. Guy began his ministry in November, 1905, and remained pastor until 1911. During his ministry the membership numbered 365.

The present pastor, Rev. J. N. Bauman, began his work here in 1911. During his ministry an addition has been placed upon the rear of the church, a pipe organ and electric lights installed, steam heat made to replace the stoves of the past, hardwood floor laid in the auditorium, four additional stained glass windows have been placed in the church, and the interior has been frescoed. New carpets have been laid in the auditorium and classrooms and a new and handsome altar was presented to the church by Dr. J. Sweisfort. A new reading desk was purchased by the Christian Endeavor Society and the pulpit chairs were recovered. The total cost of these improvements was over $10,000, every cent of which was at once paid, though the congregation is composed of persons in moderate financial circumstances. It is worthy of note that the Ladies' Aid Society of the church paid for the steam heat and the pipe organ, two considerable items in the cost of the improvements.

The church is a fine brick building, with the addition in the rear, and originally cost $20,000. To this must be added the value of the additional work.

The present membership is 370 and that of the Sunday school 366. The officers of the consistory are: Rev. J. N. Bauman, pastor; elders, Dr. J. Sweisfort, W. H. Orth, D. N. Dieffenbacher, Alfred Diehl; deacons, William Kocher, Fred Diehl, John Dietz, H. J. Lobach; trustees, William Sunday and H. C. Heller.

The superintendent of the Sunday school is D. N. Dieffenbacher; assistant superintendent, Fred Diehl; secretary, Ralph Lewis; treasurer, Alfred Diehl.

Trinity Lutheran Church

In 1859, following the determination of the Evangelical Lutheran congregation to build the new church on Pine street, the Trinity Lutheran congregation was organized. Those forming this organization seceded from the parent congregation dissatisfied with the choice of location for the new church.

The church building of this congregation is located on the corner of East Market and Church streets. It was erected in 1861 at a cost of $35,000. It is a handsome brick structure of impressive proportions and was originally built with an imposing spire 125 feet high. But a severe storm that passed over Danville some time in the sixties demolished this spire and it was never rebuilt.

The first pastor of the church was Rev. D. M. Henkel, who was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Cornman, Rev. Mr. Anspach and Rev. M. C. Horine.

Mr. Horine is remembered in this community for his learning and ability and his fraternal spirit, joining with his ministerial brethren in all things designed for the good of Zion. While pastor of this church, from 1878 to 1881, Mr. Horine was county superintendent of public schools of Montour county, the duties of which office he performed with entire satisfaction to the public.

Following Mr. Horine the pastors have been: Rev. J. R. Groff; Rev. C. K. Drumheller; Rev. W. E. Roney, from 1890 to 1900; Rev. L. D. Ulrich, from 1900 to 1910; and Rev. J. L. Yonce, who commenced his pastorate in 1910, and at this writing is still the pastor.

In 1893 a fine pipe organ was placed in the church. In 1909 the church building was greatly improved and was rededicated.

First Baptist Church

The First Baptist Church of Danville was organized Nov. 29, 1842, with ten members. The names of these members are: John Price, Harriet Taylor, Mahala Quigg, Ruth Conover, Catherine Potter, Mary Lomason, Martha Brown, Sarah Ann Lunger, Ann Perrin, Lydia Snyder.

After organizing the congregation worshipped in the courthouse for over a year, meantime erecting a frame church on Pine street near the river. This church was dedicated Jan. 5, 1844. The congregation continued to grow until 1863, when it became necessary to erect a new church building. The old building was removed and the new church built upon its site. This church was dedicated in 1863.

The pastors of this church, in consecutive

order, have been as follows: Rev. J. S. Miller, 1843 to 1847; Rev. William F. Bunker, 1847 to 1848; Rev. J. H. Worrell, 1849 to 1850; Rev. D. A. Nichols, 1851 to 1852; Rev. Ira Foster, 1854 to 1856; Rev. O. L. Hall, 1858 to 1859; Rev. A. B. Still, 1860 to 1861; Rev. Theophilus Jones, 1862; Rev. G. W. Scott, 1863 to 1865; Rev. J. S. Miller, 1867 to 1870; Rev. John Mostyn, 1871 to 1873; Rev. W. W. Willis, 1873 to 1875; Rev. Joel E. Bradley, 1876 to 1880; Rev. G. T. Street, 1880 to 1883; Rev. J. Green Miles, 1883 to 1887; Rev. Philip Berry, 1888 to 1889 (died while pastor); Rev. J. A. Aldred, 1890 to 1892; Rev. A. B. Bowser, 1892 to 1901; Rev. L. B. Twichell, 1901 to 1903; Rev. John Sherman, 1904 to 1908. In July, 1909, Rev. A. J. Irey, D. D., the present pastor, entered upon his work.

Watkins Evans is church treasurer, W. G. Reese is superintendent of finance, and David J. Reese is superintendent of the Sunday school. Frank M. Herrington has held the position of chorister for more than twenty years with much acceptance. The trustees are David J. Reese, John M. Vastine, Charles O. Meyers and W. W. Davis. Charles M. Johnson was clerk of the congregation for fifteen and a half years and was succeeded by Charles W. Gross.

In 1913 steam heat was introduced into the church and in 1902 electric lights were installed. At this time new pews of circular form replaced the straight back benches of the old time, and a steel ceiling was built about ten feet below the old ceiling. The old gallery in the rear of the auditorium was also torn out and the audience chamber much beautified.

Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church

Prior to 1868 the St. Paul Methodist Episcopal Church had so increased in numbers that it was difficult to seat the congregation. In 1867 Rev. J. H. McCord was assistant pastor to Rev. J. McKendree Reiley, D. D. Mr. McCord took charge of a mission work on Welsh Hill, in North Danville, which was carried on in a little chapel called the "McCord Chapel." This was a little frame building used for Sunday school purposes by a number of devoted St. Paul people.

Rev. Mr. McCord held revival services in this chapel and the result was a large ingathering. This great increase of membership, and the fact that the new members were mostly from the north side of town, led to the organization in 1868 of a new congregation called the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church.

A lot was purchased from Michael Wallize, at the corner of Center and Ferry streets, directly opposite St. Joseph's Roman Catholic church; and the cornerstone of the new building was laid by Bishop Simpson July 4, 1869. On Dec. 19, 1869, the completed basement of the church was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies. Bishop E. R. Ames presided in the morning, Chaplain C. C. McCabe in the afternoon, and S. W. Thomas at night.

Rev. J. H. McCord was pastor of the new church in 1868 and 1869. Rev. A. M. Creighton followed Rev. Mr. McCord in 1870, and Rev. George W. van Fossen followed him in 1871 and 1872.

In 1872 the church building was completed. It is a brick structure with a large and commodious Sunday school and lecture room on the first floor, a fine and roomy audience chamber on the second floor. The cost of the new edifice was $30,000. The congregation was made up mostly of laboring men and their families. Hard times came on and a heavy debt rested upon the new congregation. Mr. Thomas Beaver had been a liberal contributor in financing the church, but still the debt pressed heavily upon the people. At length, in the year 1874, it was sold by the sheriff for a debt of $8,000. Thomas Beaver bought it at that figure and subsequently sold a half interest to Rev. I. H. Torrence, donating the other half to the congregation. Indebtedness still pressed hard upon the people and again the sheriff, in the year 1877, sold the interest of the congregation, Thomas Beaver again buying it. To the credit of these noble people be it said that they beat down this indebtedness until in the course of time it was entirely extinguished.

Rev. A. W. Guyer was pastor during 1873 and 1874, and he was followed, in 1875 and 1876, by Rev. J. P. Moore. In 1877 Rev. B. F. Stevens was pastor. In 1878 the pastorate was vacant and the pulpit was supplied by Rev. Irvin H. Torrence.

The pastors since have been: 1879 to 1882, Rev. P. P. Strawinski; 1882 and 1883, Rev. D. H. Shields; 1884 and 1885, Rev. B. P. King; 1886, 1887 and 1888, Rev. Joseph Hunter; 1889, Rev. Joseph Hunter was succeeded by Rev. George W. Stevens. He in turn was succeeded by Rev. G. M. Klepfer, who remained in charge from 1890 to 1895. W. P. Eveland was pastor in 1895 and 1896. He was followed by Rev. O. D. Heck, from 1896

to 1901. Rev. N. E. Cleaver followed from 1901 to 1906. Rev. L. D. Ott followed, from 1907 to 1909, and he was succeeded in 1909 by Rev. C. C. Snavely, who continued to be pastor until 1911, he being succeeded by Rev. Alexander Scott, who has been pastor since 1912.

During the pastorate of Rev. P. P. Strawinski the congregation purchased the interest of Rev. I. H. Torrence in the church building, thus freeing themselves from debt. In 1900 the church was remodeled and the tower raised. The church property is valued at $25,000, and the parsonage, which was purchased some years ago, is valued at $2,500.

In the fall of 1911 the church building was repainted and repapered and electric lights installed. In the year 1914 a pipe organ, valued at $2,500, was installed, one half of the cost being paid by Andrew Carnegie and the rest of the money collected by the people. This organ was dedicated June 7, 1914, Rev. J. B. Stine, D. D., district superintendent, preaching the dedicatory sermon.

In the early part of the year 1913 an official board was organized according to the provisions of the church discipline, the board consisting of the trustees, stewards, Sunday school superintendent, president of the Epworth League, superintendent of the Junior League and president of the Ladies' Aid Society.

The official board for 1914 was as follows: Rev. Alexander Scott, president; P. J. Keefer, Arthur Fry, W. R. Rice, Howard Klinger, G. W. Kean, J. B. Lloyd, Henry Grove, David Grove, M. L. Bloom, trustees; S. F. Ricketts, H. H. Gerringer, D. Roderick, A. M. Robinson, G. W. Kear, Mrs. Clara Young, Mrs. John Bookmiller, Mrs. Calvin Diehl, Mrs. Florence Baylor, William Snyder, James Hodge, W. B. Snyder, Helen Kelly, Mrs. Elizabeth Peifer, John Roundsley, P. J. Keefer, stewards. The superintendent of the Sunday school in 1914 was W. B. Lunger.

This has been a hard working congregation and deserving of great credit for the work which has been done and for the manner in which the Master's Kingdom has been advanced in that portion of the town. They have ever been true to the motto placed upon the church building when it was erected: "Ever welcome to this House of God are strangers and the poor."

St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church

The German speaking portion of the Lutherans organized into a separate body after the division in 1856, when the new church was built on Pine street. This new organization purchased the old church building on East Market street in 1858 and repaired it, and for many years have used it as a place of worship.

Rev. William Eyer was first called to the pastorate, and served until his death in 1874. In 1875 Rev. J. W. Early became pastor of this church, in connection with Mahoning and Lazarus Churches, in other parts of the county. He was succeeded, about 1885, by Rev. J. R. Groff. Mr. Groff was succeeded by Rev. D. H. Fogleman. Subsequent pastors have been Rev. George W. Fritsch and Rev. W. M. Geiger.

Emanuel Evangelical Church

Services were held at intervals in Danville by the pastors of the Evangelical denomination previous to 1867. In that year H. A. Stokes was appointed to serve the mission at this place. He remained two years and established a small congregation, but did not succeed in building a house of worship, services being held in Thompson's Hall.

In 1869 Rev. E. H. Davis was made pastor, and his efforts were of great benefit to the little band of Christians constituting the local representatives of this denomination. He succeeded in collecting a sufficient sum to warrant the construction of a church, and in the fall of 1871 the present frame building, situated at the corner of East Front and Iron streets, was dedicated, having been commenced in 1869. There is no record of the names of the first members, but many of them are still living at this writing.

The succeeding pastors of the church have been as follows: Rev. W. E. Detweiler, 1872; Rev. W. H. Buck, 1875; Rev. R. W. Raidabaugh, 1876; Rev. R. S. Orwig, 1877; Rev. George Hunter, 1880; Rev. Z. Hornberger, 1881; Rev. J. M. Brader, 1882; Rev. A. S. Baumgardner, 1885; Rev. H. A. Stokes, 1888; Rev. J. F. Dunlap, 1891; Rev. S. S. Mumey, 1894; Rev. J. Womelsdorf, 1895; Rev. J. G. Whitmire, 1897; Rev. J. F. Hower, 1898; Rev. E. B. Dunn, 1902; Rev. Harry Minsker, 1906; Rev. W. N. Wallis, 1907; Rev. C. D. Moore, 1912; Rev. C. E. Allison, 1914, the present pastor.

During the pastorate of Rev. H. A. Stokes

the church was improved and a strong advance made along all lines of work.

Rev. Z. Hornberger, during his pastorate, was editor and publisher of the "Temperance Star," which for a time was a strong factor in the temperance work in Montour county.

Some of the early elders of this church were Joseph Hummer, Charles Siegfried, David Evans and Christian Ernst. The present trustees are J. R. Long, T. R. Evans, J. C. Dimmick, C. A. Ranck, E. L. Ranck, John Krum.

Immanuel Baptist Church

Immanuel Baptist Church was organized in 1892 by Rev. A. B. Still from members of the First Baptist Church. This congregation at first used the building of the Welsh Baptists on Spruce street, but in 1893 purchased the property at the corner of Church and Walnut streets. In that year they built a brick church, the architect being John H. Brugler, and the cost of the structure was $3,500; some $1,500 was paid for the lots. This church was dedicated Aug. 19, 1894, Rev. J. W. Crawford being the first pastor. From that time—1894—until 1906 the congregation was without a pastor. After 1906 no regular services were held in this church.

At one time the congregation numbered sixty-two, but the membership decreased until in April, 1908, the survivors dissolved the congregation and sold the property for sufficient to cancel all indebtedness and leave some remainder, which was devoted to charitable purposes. The last trustees were George Hunlock, Thomas Mills, William James and Walter Keller.

Welsh Congregational Church

Several churches of this nationality, under different denominational control, have existed in the past in Danville. The first and principal one was the Welsh Congregational Church built in 1844 on Chambers street, the pastor of which for many years was Rev. J. B. Cook. After Mr. Cook's death worship in this church was abandoned and subsequently the building was turned into a dwelling house.

The Welsh Calvinistic Church was erected in 1845 on Little Ash street. This congregation disbanded many years ago, and the church subsequently burned.

Welsh Baptist Church

The Welsh Baptist Church was built in 1870 on Spruce street. The first pastor was Rev. John S. Jones. The congregation was small and finally disbanded.

The church is still standing, and for a number of years was used each Sabbath by the Danville Bible Class.

African Methodist Episcopal Church

The first house of worship of the colored folks of Danville was located on Yorks' Hill. At present they occupy the brick church on Walnut street built by the Immanuel Baptist congregation. The congregation is quite small.

B'nai Zion Synagogue

The Jewish people of Danville built a frame schoolhouse in 1853 and in November, 1854, obtained a charter for their congregation, under the name of B'nai Zion. The charter members were: A. Levi, Jacob Loeb, Lewis Lang, Moyer Lyon, Jacob Weil, Solomon Maier, Jacob Maier, Jacob Levi, Sandel Dreifuss, Feis Blum, Simon Ellenbogen.

The congregation worshipped in the schoolhouse until the new synagogue was built in 1871. This new building was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies. Rabbi Jastrow, of Philadelphia, conducting the dedicatory services. The procession was formed at the house of the president of the congregation, and proceeded in order, bearing the appropriate symbols of the Jewish religion, according to the instructions given to the children of Israel. At the portico of the synagogue Miss Bertha Eger presented the keys to the president with a neat and pertinent address, to which the president made an apt reply; when he unlocked the door the procession, followed by the crowd, entered the audience chamber and witnessed the ceremonies of the dedication. Rabbi Jastrow preached an eloquent sermon, highly appropriate to the occasion. Rev. Mr. Nusbaum, the teacher in charge, closed with a brief address and ended the interesting ceremonies of the day.

The first rabbi or teacher in charge of the congregation was Rev. Mr. Friendlich. The next was Rev. Emanuel Obenheim. He was a man of extensive learning, not only in the German and Hebrew, but also in English. He was a good speaker and a writer of ability, and frequently contributed to the current literature of the day. He was followed by Rev. Mr. Hommer. Rev. Mr. Heilbrenner was the next and he was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Bran-

dise. After these came Rev. Simon Gerstman, who was also a fine scholar, well versed in the English language, and who wrote on various subjects. After him came Rev. Mr. Nusbaum, and he was followed by Rev. Mr. Newmark. Then followed Rev. Aaron Posman and Rev. Adolph Mayer. They were succeeded by Rev. F. W. Jesselson and Lewis Schreiber, who at present ministers to the congregation. The present officers are: President and treasurer, Simon Dreifuss; secretary, Samuel Bloch; trustees, R. L. Marks, Harry Ellenbogen and Joseph Heim.

St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church

St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, on the corner of Center and Ferry streets, had its beginning as a mission established by Rev. J. P. Hannigan, in 1847, when the frame church on Center street, near the Philadelphia and Reading railroad, was built. In the years since the building of the new church this has been used as a hall for church and church society meetings.

In 1857 the parish purchased the lot which is the site of the present church from Joseph Diehl. The erection of the building commenced in 1866 and the structure was finished three years later. It is of brick, 61 by 117 feet, and surmounted by a spire 105 feet high, capped by a cross. In 1880 the bell was placed in position, and has always been faithfully used in summoning the congregation to the various services.

This edifice long has housed a large congregation, comprising, as far back as twenty-five years ago, 2,200 communicants, together with a large Sunday school.

A number of years after the erection of the church the rectory was built adjoining, on Ferry street, and later the property adjoining on the corner of Ferry and Bloom streets was purchased for a convent and school and has been occupied as such ever since.

Among the rectors who have officiated as the head of St. Joseph's Church may be mentioned Revs. J. P. Hannigan, Joseph O'Keefe, Hugh P. Kenney, Michael Sheridan, Edward Murray, Arthur McGinnis (who died while in service here), Thomas McGovern (afterwards Bishop of the Diocese of Harrisburg) and Rev. M. J. O'Reilly (who died in 1908). The present rector is Rev. Arthur J. McCann.

St. Hubert's German Catholic Church

Just before the breaking out of the Civil war, in the fall of 1859, the number of German Catholics in Danville and vicinity had increased to such an extent as to warrant the formation of a parish. Prior to this time the German Catholics worshipped or attended Holy Mass in old St. Joseph's Catholic Church on Center street, near the railroad. In September, 1859, Anton Goeser, the father of John H. Goeser, who was commonly called the father of St. Hubert's congregation, along with a number of other German Catholics, after a meeting held in old St. Joseph's Church applied to Rt. Rev. Bishop James F. Wood, of Philadelphia, for permission to build a new church, called St. Hubert's German Catholic Church. This permission was granted and Rev. John B. Bach, pastor of the German Catholic Church at Williamsport, who attended to the wants of the German Catholics at Danville once a month, encouraged the young congregation and was the first to subscribe ten dollars towards the new church.

The stanch charter male members of the new congregation were: Anton Goeser, Jacob Dietrich, John Winter, Sr., Peter Dietrich, John B. Kinn, Jacob Schuster, Joseph Oeschger, John Horst, William Muller, Gottlieb Kaufman, John Dietz, Henry Sporer, Charles Frank, John Amer Foin, Martin Eckert, George Kinn, Andrew Buser, Lewis Kinzinger, Jacob Klein, Peter Klein, John Klein, George Klein, John B. Lamine, Joseph Dusman, Andrew Schroth, Casper Effinger, Joseph Becker, Matthias Lennartz, Diebold Dietrich, George Sporer, Peter Mintzer, John Woll, John Udelhofen, Diebold Westerich, Peter Kinn, Peter Krotz, Nicholas Weber, John Gerstner, Frank Lechner, Joseph Heiter, Adam Heiter, Peter Zeigler, Adam Gehringer, John Frederick, Matthias Singler, Sylvester Vogt, Nicholas Hofer, Peter Gross, Peter Schneider, Nicholas Gerlach, John Wingenbach, Ludwig Figles, Ignatius Kiemer, Theodore Espelding, Lawrence Hawk, Peter Koch, Wendelin Beyers, George Rodenhoffer, Sr., Anton Weitzel, John Banks, Anton Deininger, Frank Nied, and others.

The lot on which the church was built was purchased from Edward Baldy, Esq., for $625. Work on the foundation of the structure began in the spring of 1860. Many members of the parish assisted in digging the cellar. After the foundation walls were finished, work on the building was stopped on account of the war and lack of means. In the spring of 1863 the brick work was begun on the new church. The builders were Nicholas Hofer and Benjamin Vastine. The corner-

stone was laid on or about Oct. 18, 1863, by Rev. J. Marshall, who at that time was pastor at Williamsport. When the brick walls were about completed and ready for the timbers a heavy wind storm blew them down, and the whole had to be rebuilt.

The new church was dedicated June 26, 1864, under the pastorate of Father Koch. John H. Goeser was organist and the servers at Holy Mass were J. C. Foin and Peter Buser. The service of Rev. Father Bach, of Williamsport, ended in 1861. He was succeeded by Rev. John B. Frisch, of Ashland, who occasionally officiated during the year 1861. In 1862 Rev. M. Muhlberger, pastor at Milton, took charge of the Danville mission, as St. Hubert's was then called, and regularly attended the same until May, 1863. In December, 1863, Rev. Joseph J. Koch became pastor at Milton and also of St. Hubert's at Danville. The building committee in charge of the new building consisted of Anton Goeser, William A. Muller, Jacob Dietrich, Jacob Schuster.

The church continued under the charge of the pastor at Milton until 1869. In that year Rev. J. B. Frisch was appointed resident pastor of St. Hubert's. After a few months, on account of age and illness, Rev. Father Frisch resigned, and in June, 1869, Rev. F. X. Schmidt took charge. Father Schmidt was much beloved by the congregation and did good work among his people. In the fall of 1872 he was succeeded by Rev. Clement Schlueter. During the pastorate of Father Schlueter the Sisters of Christian Charity took charge of the schools. The venerable Sister Catherine was Superioress and held that position for twenty-five years. In the fall of 1878 Rev. F. X. Schmidt returned to St. Hubert's and ministered to the congregation until he was transferred to St. Joseph's Church, Lancaster, in September, 1888. Rev. Charles Koch then took charge of St. Hubert's, and under his ministry the rectory on Bloom street, opposite the church, was purchased. In March, 1895, Rev. James Huber became pastor and for eight years ministered to the congregation. In his pastorate the convent or Sisters' house was enlarged, the silver toned bell placed in the tower, and other extensive improvements made. On October 1, 1903, the present rector, Rev. J. C. Foin, became the priest, and under his pastorate the parochial school building was erected, and dedicated Feb. 14, 1906. The new parochial school is a thoroughly modern, fine brick structure of two stories, built in the rear of the church. Its dimensions are 45 by 60 feet. The first floor contains two schoolrooms and a stairway leading to the second story, where there is one large schoolroom. The total cost of these improvements was $8,250, of which John H. Goeser contributed $5,350. The other members of St. Hubert's Church were also very generous in contributing toward these improvements.

Mahoning Methodist Chapel

The Mahoning Methodist Chapel, known as the "White" Church, on the Bloomsburg road two miles east of Danville, was long used by that denomination particularly for revival services. It was built in 1848 and for a time was part of the Buckhorn charge. In late years it was a mission attached to Trinity Methodist Church of Danville. In 1912 it became so dilapidated as to be beyond repair; it was therefore torn down and the land sold by the church organization.

East End Mission

The latest religious organization in Danville is the East End Mission, situated at the upper end of East Market street in a region where there are no churches.

This mission was established in February, 1902, by the Mahoning Presbyterian Church, in pursuance of the following resolution unanimously adopted by the session of that church, Jan. 7, 1902:

"The Session authorizes the establishment of a mission school under its auspices, in the east end of town, and appoints H. M. Hinckley superintendent of that work, and authorizes him to organize said mission."

The purpose of this mission was to carry the gospel out into those portions of the town not reached by any church organization, and to teach men, women and children the Word of God, and inspire a love for that Word and its study. It was especially intended to reach that class of men who are strangers to the church and to gospel influences; in short, to do good to that large outlying class who never come within the reach of the gospel, those in the highways and hedges whom the Master said should be compelled to come in.

The work commenced on the third floor of the Ammerman three-story brick building on East Market street. The success of the movement justified the purchase of a lot adjoining the brick building on the west and the erection

of a chapel. This building was dedicated in June, 1908. A tablet placed on the front of the building gives the purpose and object of the work. It reads as follows:

"East End Mission chapel. A chapel dedicated to the work of helping men, women and children to a better and a purer life and where a free seat and a cordial welcome await all; the most humble and the most sinful, and where the teaching shall always be Jesus Christ the crucified."

On July 5, 1907, the session of the Mahoning Presbyterian Church adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, that the Resolution passed January 7th, 1902, by the Session of the Mahoning Presbyterian congregation, Danville, Pennsylvania, authorizing the establishment of what is known as the East End Mission be rescinded and that from now on the said congregation be no longer responsible in any way for the work and support of the said East End Mission."

The work of the mission, from its organization, was self sustaining, and no part of its cost was ever paid by the Mahoning Church. From July 5, 1907, the work has been carried on independent of any church organization and has been nobly helped by people of all denominations. The interest in the work has increased each year and many have been helped to a higher and better life.

In the year 1911, when it became necessary to enlarge the building, the walls were torn out and new classrooms added, furnishing comfortable quarters to a large and growing primary school as well as to intermediate classes.

The property has cost some $3,000, a large portion of which has been contributed by the citizens of the town who have realized the good work that is being done to a class of people heretofore neglected.

Services are held every Sunday afternoon at 2:00 o'clock and on Tuesday evening at 7:45.

HOTELS

The earliest and most famous of the old taverns of Danville was the Rising Sun, a red frame house at the foot of Mill street, with a large walnut tree before the door.

The Ferry Tavern was first occupied by George Barnhart.

The Jackson Tavern, on Mill street near Mahoning, was conducted by William Clark, a Revolutionary soldier. His sign bore the likeness of General Jackson, at that time a hero of the public.

The Cross Keys Tavern stood on the river bank on the site of the present Bryan residence. It was first occupied by Mrs. Jemima Donaldson, and in the days before 1832 was the principal inn of the town. Other proprietors of the old tavern were William Colt, John Moore, E. N. Doan, C. D. Wharton and Elias Howell.

Another prominent resort in those early days of Danville's history was the Franklin Court, an old-time cafe, which was the scene of many interesting events. It stood on the spot now occupied by M. H. Schram's hardware store.

Heddens House

The Heddens House, near the courthouse, was built by Philip Goodman in 1818. He had previously kept the old Pennsylvania House. His card in the town paper was inserted as follows:

PHILIP GOODMAN

informs his friends and the public that he has commenced keeping tavern in his new brick house, sign of the

Golden Globe,

Mill Street, in the town of Danville, two doors South of the Court house, where by his attention and superior accommodation as to house room and stabling, he hopes to merit a share of the public patronage.

Danville, July 9th, 1818.

The house was occupied by Mr. Goodman for several years, but the building of the house, together with a line of stages operated by him to Pottsville, swamped him financially. He moved to Owego, N. Y., where he afterwards died.

In 1836 William Henrie purchased the hotel. He made a number of improvements and changed the name to Union Hall Hotel, the name being suggested by his son, Arthur, a brave young soldier who died soon after the war. Mr. Henrie successfully conducted the hotel for thirty-five years. It enjoyed great popularity under his administration.

Joshua W. Comly boarded at this hotel for some thirty-seven years. In 1886 the hotel was purchased by J. C. Heddens and the name changed to the Heddens House. Mr. Heddens is still the proprietor of this hotel and enjoys a large share of the public patronage. The hotel is noted for its good meals.

River-view Hotel

This hotel has been known by various names. It is a large frame structure on the corner of Mill and Front streets, near the river bridge and convenient to the courthouse. John Gulick first opened it as a hotel, under the name of the Farmers' Hotel, in 1812, having bought the property from Daniel Montgomery. Philip Goodman conducted this hotel for some time prior to 1818. In 1829 John Gulick sold it to John Rhodes, who repaired it and changed the name to Pennsylvania House.

John Rhodes died in 1852. Various parties kept the house prior to 1860; among them was George W. Freeze. In 1866 it was kept by Charles Savage; in 1868 by Mr. Lindner; and in 1870 by Joseph M. Gerringer. In March, 1872, James V. Gillaspy took charge of the house and conducted it with marked success until a few years ago. In March, 1880, the name was changed to the Revere House. Mr. Gillaspy was a good landlord and his hotel was well patronized, especially by those coming from the country in attendance upon court. A few years ago the hotel came into the hands of Sharpless M. Dietz, who enlarged and repaired it and is the present proprietor.

In the days of the stagecoach and the toll bridge its location was an admirable one to catch the traveler's eye.

Its present name is the River-view Hotel.

Montour House

In 1860 the site of the Montour House was an orchard. At the corner was a small, two-story house, which marked the location of the first store in Danville, which was conducted by Daniel Montgomery. In 1834 it was opened as a hotel by Samuel Brady. In 1846 G. M. Shoop leased the property, put a third story on it and changed the name from Brady House to Montour House. Subsequently it was occupied by W. G. Gaskins, Cornelius Garretson, Smith, Kramer, Kirk and Jones.

About 1859 James L. Riehl bought it and conducted it personally until his death in 1902, after which it was operated by his nephew, Samuel B. Cressman, and at his death by his widow.

In 1904 E. T. Linnard bought the hotel, and conducted it for several years. The next owner was E. N. Smith, of Chicago, and in 1910 it was purchased by O. P. Rockefeller, of Sunbury, the present proprietor. It has always been the principal hotel of Danville.

Danville House

This hotel was situated at the corner of Market and Ferry streets on the present site of the Thomas Beaver Free Library. It was a large brick building and was first the home of John Deen, Jr., who opened a hotel there in 1848 and occupied it until 1861. Mr. Deen was quite a popular host and built up an extensive patronage. He was succeeded by George W. Freeze. In 1863 Charles M. Savage became proprietor and in 1866 Wolf & Wilhelm. These were in turn followed by John Whitman, Heim & Snyder, Wilhelm Brothers, Charles Wilhelm, Lewis Sticker, George F. Snyder and Charles Funston.

In 1887 the property was purchased by Thomas Beaver and the building was taken down to make way for the Thomas Beaver Free Library.

Farmers' and Drovers' Hotel

This hotel was started in 1855 by John Hare on the corner of Mill and Hemlock streets. It is a three-story stone building, with a brick front. John Ludwig conducted it until 1867 and then William M. Williams purchased it and changed the name to the White Horse Hotel. In 1881 William C. Williams took charge for his father and conducted the hotel until 1891. During this time the father died and in the division of the property Mrs. Elizabeth Titel, a daughter, inherited the hotel as her share. It is now used as a private dwelling.

Hotel Peifer

This hotel is on the corner of Mill and Spruce streets. It was formerly the Dougherty House, and then for a number of years was kept by James O. Frazier. It is now conducted by Clarence Peifer.

City Hotel

Prior to the year 1823 there stood on the site of the present City Hotel a small log house, in the kitchen portion of which the post-office of that day was kept. In that year Joseph Cornelison, a blacksmith, tore down the old hut and put up a two-story frame house, which he occupied as a dwelling until 1839. That year he made some necessary alterations and then opened to the public the White Swan Hotel. Some will remember the old sign in front of the hotel with a picture of a white swan upon it.

Mr. Cornelison kept this hotel until his death in 1852, when his son, Jacob, succeeded him and was the proprietor until his death in 1865. It was afterwards kept by William Smith and others until 1870, when Adam Gerringer purchased it. In 1872 Mr. Gerringer moved the White Swan building to the rear and erected the present brick hotel, calling it the City Hotel.

This hotel was next conducted by John K. Gerringer, a son, who in 1895 sold it to Robert Moyer. Other proprietors of this hotel have been Swope, Mengel, Theodore Moyer and Oliver Drumheller, of Sunbury, who purchased it and changed the name to Hotel Oliver, and for a number of years conducted a first-class hotel.

It was carried on for a short time by Irvin A. Snyder, who was succeeded by Frank G. Peters. He was proprietor for several years and was in turn succeeded by Grant Fenstermacher, the present proprietor.

Baldy House

This house was built in 1870 by Peter Baldy, Sr., on Mill street, between Market and Mahoning. It was at first a brick dwelling house, but was afterwards converted into a hotel and opened by William C. Williams in April, 1891, with Lewis C. Thornton as clerk. The management has continued the same to the present time, and the hotel is comfortable and convenient and as well kept as any in the town.

Union Hotel

The Union Hotel was built by William Buckley on Mill street near Mulberry. It was afterwards purchased by Lewis Titel, who conducted it for many years and who died while proprietor of the hotel. It is at present conducted by John Tooey.

PHILANTHROPIC INSTITUTIONS

State Hospital for the Insane

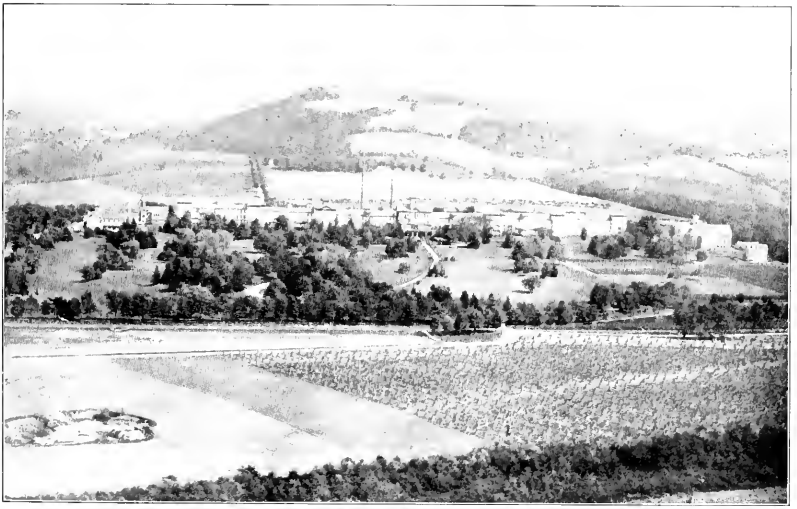
The tract upon which the State Hospital for the Insane at Danville is built was originally the property of Gen. Daniel Montgomery, who by his will devised it to his son, Daniel S. Daniel S. Montgomery devised the same to Margaret S., his daughter, who married W. W. Pinneo. The property was conveyed by deed from W. W. Pinneo, executor of Margaret S. Pinneo, to the State. It is situated about one mile northeast of the borough of Danville, in Mahoning township.

On April 13, 1868, the Legislature passed an act for the establishment of this institution and appointed a locating commission composed of Dr. J. A. Reed, superintendent of the Dixmont Hospital for the Insane; Dr. Traill Green, of Easton; and Dr. John Curwen, superintendent of the State Hospital for the Insane at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

After visiting twenty-one counties in the district for which the hospital was intended, and viewing a number of proposed locations, it was decided to purchase this tract of 250 acres from the Pinneo estate. The price paid was $26,600, the citizens of Danville contributing $16,000 of that amount. In May, 1868, Dr. S. S. Schultz, of Harrisburg, was appointed superintendent and gave his best efforts to the erection of this building and afterwards to its opening and operation. Dr. Schultz superintended the construction of the main building, the cornerstone of which was laid Aug. 29, 1869, by Governor Geary, the address being made by Dr. Isaac Ray, of Philadelphia. It was opened for the reception of patients in October, 1872, and the first patient was admitted Nov. 6th of that year. There were four wards on each side, with accommodations for 120 patients each. The work of construction proceeded steadily thereafter, wings being built on either side, and the whole structure being completed as originally planned, Aug. 7, 1879. The estimated capacity then was 350 of each sex. The center building is 202 feet deep, the building proper 1,143 feet in length, the height ranging from three to five stories. The wings contain about 350 rooms each.

On March 5, 1881, a fire broke out in the first section, adjoining the center building, originating on the second floor in a dust flue, in a room used for storing fire hose and the standpipe connected with the general water supplies, and open from cellar to roof. The section was unused at the time, the patients having been moved to the new wing, and painters were making repairs. Before adequate connections could be made with hose and neighboring standpipes, the cornice and roof and timbers became involved and the fire for a time was inaccessible. The fire extended both ways, destroying all the female quarters and the administration building, as well as one quarter of the male wards, leaving two sections only. There were 220 male patients at that time in the hospital and the inmates were removed without casualty, though in the confusion nine of the men escaped the care

Front Lawn



State Hospital for the Insane, Danville, Pa

of their keepers; some returned in a few days and others made their way to their homes. There were 172 female inmates. They were temporarily taken care of in the outbuildings until they were removed to the Harrisburg and Warren hospitals. The sum of $209,-116.01 was realized from the insurance and at once the work of rebuilding was commenced, important improvements and changes being introduced. Iron beams and brick arches were used for walls constructed between sections, and the floor of each section was fireproof. Large bay windows were added to all the rebuilt wards.

The entire center building was remodeled on a fireproof basis, somewhat less in depth than the old building, a one-story kitchen placed in the rear of it, beyond which is connected a two-story building containing store rooms and a sewing room. The first-floor section of the main hall of the wings occupied by patients was made fireproof, as was the ceiling of the top story. The entire center building was rebuilt from the foundation and greatly improved throughout, and was ready for occupancy early in 1884. These structural alterations were not expensive, but added greatly to the good purposes of the building itself. The chapel is large and beautiful and seats 600; it is also used as a lecture room and is furnished with a piano and organ. The building contains every department necessary to an institution where so many unfortunates find a home, offices, bathrooms, dining-rooms, kitchens, storerooms and many others.

Four new buildings have been added from time to time, as legislative appropriations could be secured; an Acute building, containing a reception ward, connected with which is a complete hydrotherapeutic department for the treatment of disturbed or acute cases; a dormitory for the treatment of epileptics; and an Infirmary building to care for the sick, bedridden or more or less helpless cases; these buildings being for both sexes and about doubling the original capacity of the institution. In connection with the female infirmary an up-to-date operating room, with necessary adjuncts, has been installed.

The lavatory system of the main building has been entirely renovated by the addition of four buildings, placed outside, but connected with the wards, thus giving a complete sanitary system and increasing the capacity of this section 164 beds, at an actual cost of about $12,000 to the State. Other buildings necessary to the conduct of the institution, and gradually added, are: A home for women nurses, a building containing four separate apartments for married heads of departments, and a building used as living rooms, containing forty-two beds, for the care of regularly employed male employees.

The laundry has been extended from time to time and equipped with the most modern machinery.

A new power house, fully equipped with boilers and necessary adjuncts for heating and power, has been installed, changing the former gravity system of heating to a low pressure vacuum system, and in connection with this building an electric light plant, substituting electricity for gas lighting, previously installed.

A mechanical filter plant for the filtration of the drinking water, and a sewage disposal plant for purification of sewage, have also been added.

Without detracting an iota from the high character and eminent fitness of those in charge of this noble institution; those whose devotion and labor of love can never be rewarded by any financial remuneration; it is only fitting to say that, which everyone who knew the hospital and its development in its earlier days will readily assent to, this great and beneficent institution, with all its mighty influences for good, and all its agencies for the alleviation of mental suffering and its ministration to the "mind diseased," is a fitting monument and a lasting tribute to the ability, high Christian character, faithful devotion to duty, economy and self abnegation of Dr. S. S. Schultz, its first superintendent. Never was there a fitter selection or one more splendidly adapted to the delicate and difficult work required than that of Dr. Schultz. He was an eminent physician, and an earnest Christian man who carried his Christianity into all the daily duties of life, as they related either to himself or to his State. He was particular and precise in all the details of building, and the administration of his trust in every respect. He was honest and conscientious to a penny in the use of the State's funds; and no grafter ever dared asked him, "What's in it for me?"

Warm-hearted and sympathetic, while he felt the pulse of a patient he also read the suffering and the intense longing and the constantly changing desires of a clouded brain; and with the drugs he prescribed he also, with gentle hand and fitly chosen words and equally refined manner, touched a spot that all the apothecary's art could never reach.

The Master sat patiently at Jacob's well and broke the bread of life to a poor and sinful female. How like his Master it was for him, when taking his daily rounds among his unfortunate patients and meeting a poor, demented woman, whose delusion was that her food was poisoned, to sit gently down beside her and win her to confidence by himself eating from her humble bowl. Dr. Schultz commanded the respect and reverence of all who labored under him, the trust and love of all his patients, and the unbounded confidence of the entire community in which he moved.

> The elements were
> So mixed in him that Nature might stand up,
> And say to all the world, this was a man!

After Dr. Schultz's death his first assistant, Dr. Hugh B. Meredith, succeeded him as superintendent, and has held that responsible position ever since. An account of Dr. Meredith and his professional work will be found in his biographical sketch.

The present hospital staff is as follows: Superintendent and physician, H. B. Meredith, M. D.; assistant physicians, James E. Robbins, M. D., William H. Krickbaum, M. D., E. S. Shellenberger, M. D., James S. Hammers, M. D., Frank D. Glenn, M. D., L. R. Chamberlain, M. D., G. B. M. Free, M. D.; woman physician, Ida Ashenhurst, M. D.; surgeons, Reed Burns, M. D., Granville T. Matlack, M. D.; dentist, I. H. Jennings, D. D. S.; ophthalmologist, J. J. Brown, M. D.; superintendent of nurses, Henrietta Y. McCormick; steward, Howard B. Schultz; clerk, William H. Orth; druggist, Harvey Frank; housekeeper, Mrs. Kate D. Rhoades; supervisors, Thomas Swank, Mrs. J. B. Jordan; musician, Edith Benford.

Trustees: William Field Shay, president; William F. Lowry, secretary; I. X. Grier, Esq.; Robert J. Pegg; Olin F. Harvey, M. D.; Herbert T. Hecht; Edward Brennan; Samuel D. Townsend; Theodore Reitmeyer.

Thomas Beaver Free Library

This institution, which has contributed so much to the happiness and to the intellectual advancement of the whole community, had its inception in an effort to build an addition to the Mahoning Presbyterian Church which would give increased facilities to young men for mental development. In the spring of 1886 the pastor of the Mahoning Church, Rev. Robert L. Stewart, together with some of his workers, felt that it would be a source of great benefit to the work among young men if rooms could be provided in the church building, where young men could gather in the evening and be supplied with reading matter that would be elevating and helpful in the formation of Christian character. There was no Young Men's Christian Association at that time in Danville, and indeed no other place under Christian influence where young men could gather.

Mr. Thomas Beaver, who had so much at heart the interests of the young men of the town, was appealed to for help in carrying out this project. Mr. Beaver at once took a deep interest in the matter and looked the ground over at the church, with a view to the erection of such an addition to the building as would accomplish the object sought after. Before, however, any definite plan of building had been formed, or the movement put on a practical basis, Mr. Beaver had carried the plan to a much larger and broader scope than anyone else had dared dream of. A few days after the meeting on the church grounds Mr. Beaver came to one of the parties interested and handed him the following paper:

"Reading rooms and Library Association.

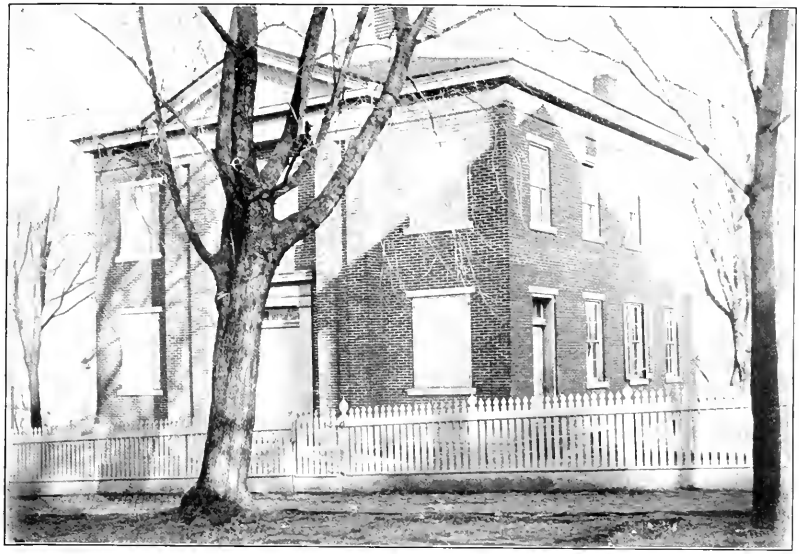
"Trustees of M. E. P." (Mahoning English Presbyterian) "Church to nominate president. Official Board of St. Paul's vice president, Shindel, Lutheran, secretary.

"Board of Directors to be nominated by St. Peter's Episcopal, Lutheran, Baptist, Grove, Trinity, German Lutheran, German Reformed, Evangelical, Welsh, on a tie the president to have the casting vote. Officers to be ex-officio members of the Board.

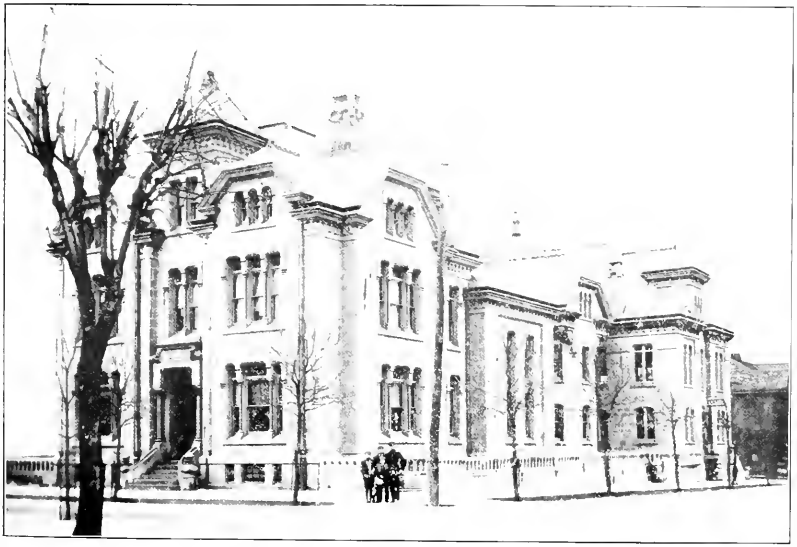
"No books to be taken from the Library.

"Each of the above named directors to have the right to name which of their church papers and reviews shall be taken. Politics must, as far as possible, be excluded, yet one or more of the organs of the various political parties shall be taken. Among the monthlies, I would suggest the North American Review, Popular Science Monthly, Atlantic, the Century and Lippincott's, American Edition of the Edinburgh, Westminster and Blackwood's; one copy of the London Weekly Times. I would exclude all the denominational reviews. I will (provided the foregoing formula can be satisfactorily arranged so as to secure harmonious and united action) donate the Chamberlin house for the purpose and $2,000 to form the nucleus for the Library and an endowment of $20,000. ($20,000. Catawissa Preferred—$1,330.)

"An entrance fee of 25 or 50 cents a family



Old Academy Building, Danville, Pa., in 1886



Thomas Beaver Free Library and Y. M. C. A. Building, Danville, Pa.

per annum should be charged to provide for gas and fuel."

The Chamberlin house mentioned in the above paper was the large stone mansion built by William H. Chamberlin, Mr. Beaver's son-in-law, on Bloom street, now owned and occupied by Edward S Gearhart, Esq.

While the projectors of this movement were recovering from their surprise at the sudden enlargement and development of their plan, some objection was made in the neighborhood of the Chamberlin house to its use for such a public purpose; and Mr. Beaver, learning of this objection, at once changed his plans and authorized Rev. R. L. Stewart to secure another location.

Dr. James Oglesby had at that time an option for the purchase of the corner then occupied by the "Danville Hotel," corner of Market and Ferry streets. Mr. Stewart at once secured from Dr. Oglesby this option and immediately Mr. Beaver closed the negotiations and purchased the property. Mr. C. S. Wetzel was employed as architect and a brick building of moderate proportions was planned. The thought was to provide quarters for the young men on the third floor. There were many objections to this plan, among the most potent the fact that few young men, not specially interested, could be induced to climb to the third floor to avail themselves of the limited advantages that such quarters would afford them. Matters thus stood uncertain at the laying of the cornerstone of the building, July 5, 1886.

General (afterwards Governor) Beaver, a nephew of Mr. Thomas Beaver, was present at the laying of the cornerstone. He was very prominently connected with the Young Men's Christian Association movement in the State, and very closely identified with the movement for the uplifting and betterment of the young men of Pennsylvania. He at once saw the mistake of attempting to help young men on the third floor. He presented the objection to his uncle and secured an interview between Mr. Beaver and Rev. S. A. Taggart, who was the State secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association at that time, the result of this interview being a plan to join to the library building a separate building for the Young Men's Christian Association.

In accordance with this arrangement the character of the structure was changed and a building of cut stone substituted for the brick building at first contemplated. Much credit is due to the architect, Mr. C. S. Wetzel, at whose suggestion many important changes were made in the original plan, each change increasing the efficiency of the building and adding to the beauty and charm of its architecture. Rev. S. A. Taggart, the State secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, did much to enlarge and complete the plans for the Y. M. C. A. annex. The building was dedicated and handed over to the trustees Aug. 29, 1888. The program of the dedicatory services was as follows:

OPENING CEREMONIES
of the
THOMAS BEAVER FREE LIBRARY
at
DANVILLE, PA.,
on
Wednesday, August 29, 1888,
in the
OPERA HOUSE
at
DANVILLE, PA.

CITIZENS' DEMONSTRATION!

A PUBLIC PARADE WILL BE HELD AT 10 O'CLOCK.

Order of March.

Company F, 12th Regt. N. G. P.
Goodrich Post, No. 22, G. A. R.
Friendship Fire Company, No. 1.
Washington Fire Company, No. 2.
Continental Fire Company, No. 3.
Good Will Fire Company, No. 4.
Business Men and Citizens.
Distinguished Visitors.

Route of Parade.

The line will form on Mill and Market streets, proceed to the Beaver Mansion and escort Mr. Beaver and guests over line of march to Opera House.

FIRE WORKS ON RIVER
Opposite Pine Street, at 8 o'clock P. M.

EXERCISES IN OPERA HOUSE
WILL BEGIN AT 11 A. M.

MUSIC .....*Strickland's Orchestra*
PRAYER.....*Rev. T. L. Edwards, of Kingston, Pa.*
TRANSFER OF LIBRARY TO TRUSTEES.....
....*Rev. John DeWitt, D. D., of Cincinnati, Ohio*
RESPONSE ON BEHALF OF TRUSTEES.....
.....*Judge H. M. Hinckley*
MUSIC.....*Strickland's Orchestra*
BENEDICTION .....*Rev. Robert L. Stewart*
President of the Day, Dr. S. S. Schultz.

On Thursday evening a Mass Meeting will be held in the Opera House, in the interest of the Y. M. C. A., at 8 o'clock.

COMMITTEES.

General Citizens' Committee.

T. O. Van Alen, President.
Chas. Chalfant, Secretary.

Committee of Arrangements.

Messrs. G. M. Shoop, David Clark, S. A. Yorks, Jas. Cruikshank, Geo. B. Brown, Dr. S. S. Schultz.

Finance Committee.

Messrs. John E. Hill, H. L. Gross, W. Kase West.

Committee on Resolutions.

Messrs. Chas. Chalfant, Jas. Scarlet, H. M. Hinckley, W. M. Gearhart, A. J. Frick.

Committee on Notification.

Messrs. S. A. Yorks, J. E. Hill, W. K. West.

Committee on Music.

Messrs. W. C. Johnston, M. L. Fisher.

Chief Marshal.

A. J. Frick.

Aides.

Messrs. John Sweisfort, C. P. Hancock, Chas. Chalfant, Wm. G. Kramer.

The trustees named by Mr. Beaver at the time of the dedication of the library were as follows: H. M. Hinckley, President, Mahoning Presbyterian Church; S. A. Yorks, Grove Presbyterian Church; Wm. J. Baldy, Christ Memorial Church, vice president; Wilson M. Gearhart, Secretary, St. Paul's M. E. Church; Henry Vincent, Trinity M. E. Church; Joseph Johnson, Evangelical Lutheran Church; William E. Gosh, Trinity Lutheran Church; Jonathan Sweisfort, Shiloh Reformed Church; Lewis Rodenhoffer, St. Joseph's R. C. Church; W. F. McCormick, Emanuel Evangelical Church; John Purpur, St. John's German Lutheran Church; James Bateman, Welsh Congregational Church; Samuel Goldsmith, B'nai Zion Synagogue; F. M. Herrington, First Baptist Church.

These buildings were erected at a cost of between one and two hundred thousand dollars. A. G. Voris was the builder. An endowment was left for the support of the library, but in the present time, through depreciation of securities, it is scarcely adequate to carry on the work and provide for improvements. The first year the library contained six thousand books.

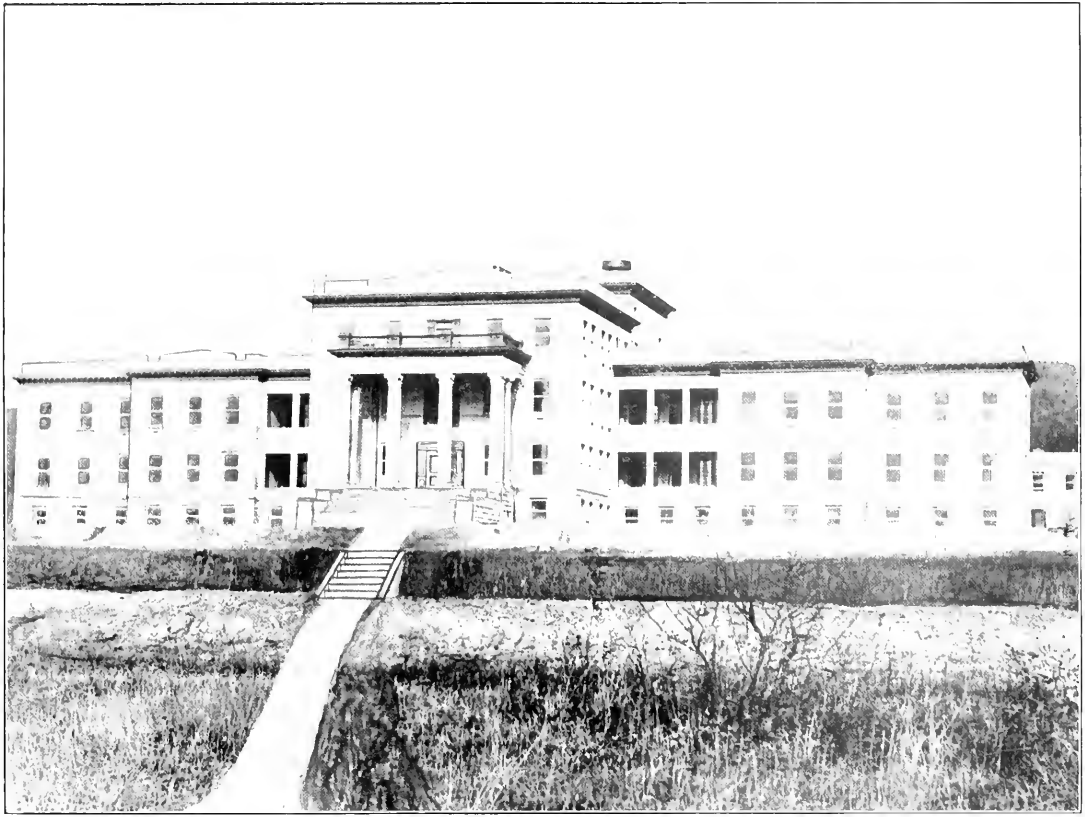
The dimensions of the building are 48 by 78 feet. A strip of lawn separates it from the annex. The library building rises three stories from the pavement. The frontage of the structure recedes five feet from the building line of the street, with the first floor level rising four feet above the street level, and presents a perspective of a massive base harmonizing with the somewhat broken lines of its elevation. The building is constructed of light gray stone, which is trimmed with granite. The Scotch granite columns used in the exterior construction add much to the architectural appearance of the structure. Marble tiling and stone newels mark the substantial interior of the library, which is spacious in distances and arranged in perfect conformity to the usage of such an institution.

To the rear of the Library is the annex building, which was leased to the State Executive Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association for the use of the local Association, for a long period at a nominal rent per year. This addition occupies a frontage on Ferry street of 70 feet and is attached to the library building by a covered passage way. The exterior finish of the Y. M. C. A. building is the same as that of the adjoining library building.

The first librarian was Miss Mollie Wetzel. She was succeeded by her niece, Miss Mary Wetzel, now the wife of J. R. M. Curry. Miss Jennie Bird was elected librarian in 1909 and still holds that responsible position. Her assistant at the present writing is Miss Margaret Lovett.

Thomas Beaver, the donor of this free library, was a man of warm and generous impulses. He was always studying some method of doing good and took much pleasure in spending his money freely for the public welfare and the happiness of other people. Danville has been the recipient of much that is substantial from his hand, but no more enduring monument could be erected than the free library that bears his name; and through the years to come many who never knew Thomas Beaver, but who have been helped and inspired and refreshed at the fountain of knowledge that he erected, will bless his memory and testify to his wisdom and generosity.

Thomas Beaver was born Nov. 16, 1814, in Perry county, Pa., son of Rev. Peter and Elizabeth (Gilbert) Beaver. He came to Danville in 1857 and from that time for many years was associated with the thrift and industry and development of Danville. Mr. Beaver was married Jan. 23, 1838, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Robert B. and Cassandra (Berryhill) Wilkins. Their children, though not born in Danville, came here at an early age and were identified with the people of Danville until they married. The family consisted of: Emily, married to William H.



George F. Geisinger Memorial Hospital, Danville, Pa.

Chamberlin; Arthur, married to Miss Alice Diehl, daughter of Joseph Diehl; Alice, married to William H. Browne, a prominent attorney of Philadelphia; Laura, married to Rev. John DeWitt, D. D., professor in Princeton Theological Seminary; and Elizabeth Stewart, married to Lemuel E. Wells, of New Yawrk. The only members of this family living at the present writing are Mrs. Brown, residing in Philadelphia; and Mrs. Lemuel E. Wells, now residing in Danville.

Young Men's Christian Association

There had been an organization of the Young Men's Christian Association long prior to the building of the Library and the Y. M. C. A. building. In 1872 an Association was organized in the Mahoning Presbyterian Church, and the following officers were elected: President, Samuel G. Butler; vice president, John Sweisfort; secretary, John R. Rote; librarian, H. H. Yorgy. The first managers of that Association were: James M. Coulter, William McCormick, C. F. Lloyd, John Sweisfort, C. P. Bradway.

After some years this Association was abandoned and at the time the new building was erected there was no Association in existence.

The experience of most Young Men's Christian Associations is that an Association labors for some years in building up an organization until a building becomes a necessity. The experience of the Danville Association was just the reverse. A building was erected and then an Association had to be made to fit it. This was more difficult than the ordinary experience. However, an organization was effected soon after the building was completed, and has been maintained to the present time. It has had its ups and downs, especially its downs. At times the possibility of abandoning the work stared the Association in the face.

At last, however, in 1912, Mrs. A. A. Geisinger came to the rescue and at a total cost of $32,000 so enlarged and improved the building that the Association was able to offer much greater advantages to young men than ever before. The gymnasium was enlarged, a bowling alley was added and a swimming pool was installed. The building was opened with appropriate exercises July 27, 1913.

The present general secretary is James A. Blyth, and the physical director Gustave Lindner.

The general secretaries since the erection of the building have been: F. H. Townsend, J. T. Gillison, H. E. Dodge, George R. Waters, Walter A. Edwards, W. D. Laumaster, George B. Bernhard, Samuel Miller, H. A. Messler, James A. Blyth.

George F. Geisinger Memorial Hospital

Built upon a terrace at the foot of the range of hills that bound Danville upon the north, this handsome modern hospital occupies one of the commanding viewpoints for which the town is famous. From this elevation the entire valley in which lies the industrial borough of Danville may be viewed. On the right the bold crest of "Baldtop" rears its majestic form; with the high summit of Montour ridge stretching down the river; in front are to be seen the turrets of the old but still beautiful Grove mansion, and beyond in the distance is the cluster of great buildings that form the State Hospital for the Insane; while spread out to view between are the homes and factories of the town for which this beneficent building was constructed.

The inspiration for this magnificent hospital came through the desire of Mrs. Abigail A. Geisinger to perpetuate the memory of her departed husband, George Francis Geisinger, who was one of Danville's most substantial and useful citizens. No more enduring and utilitarian memorial could have been conceived than an institution to relieve suffering and extend the lives of those of the citizens of Danville whose means are insufficient to pay for the services of specialists, or who need the prompt attention of skilled surgeons at the moment when life hangs by only a thread.

It was during the early part of September, 1912, that Mrs. Geisinger purchased the tract of five acres, part of the Magill estate, upon which the hospital now stands; and in October following she bought nine more acres adjoining, in order to prevent encroaching residences shutting off the charming view from the occupants of the building. The street upon which the building fronts was graded and the name of Pleasant avenue given it. This street is parallel with the Bloomsburg road and in a section that for many years has been unoccupied by buildings. It is expected that a subdivision of which the town may well feel proud will soon be laid out surrounding the hospital.

Planning for the Future.—Before the plans were drawn for the hospital Mrs. Geisinger selected a committee, consisting of Dr. J. M. Baldy, W. L. McClure and Thomas J. Price, to cooperate with the architect, John H. Brugler, in the preparation of the plans. This committee visited Phila-

delphia and other cities, with the view of obtaining information as to the most modern methods of construction and operation of hospitals and sanitariums. The committee finally selected a set of plans modeled in part after the hospital at Huntingdon, in the county of that name, a building which has long stood as the finest example of a modern hospital. These plans were, however, modified to suit the conditions in Danville, and greatly improved by radical changes which were necessary in view of the rapid development of sanitation during the past few years.

The plans were approved on Jan. 23, 1913, and on April 21st of that year the contract for the construction of the hospital was awarded to the Shamokin Lumber & Manufacturing Company for the sum of $160,000. This company in turn awarded the contract for the stone work to T. L. Evans' Sons, of Danville. The plans, however, have so enlarged, and such additions have been made to the original design, that the whole at completion will have cost more than $300,000.

Breaking the Ground.—The first event of note in the erection of the buildings which form the hospital was the breaking of ground on May 1, 1913. A large number of persons assembled on the spot selected, on that morning, and at exactly 9:30 Mrs. Geisinger stuck the spade into the ground and lifted out a portion of earth—the first operation of the many required to complete the work of erection. So enthusiastic was the benefactress of the structure that she not only broke the ground but had lifted out three spadefuls before she realized the action. Rev. James Wollaston Kirk was present on this occasion and offered prayers before and after the ceremony of breaking ground, also reading the 127th Psalm. Rev. Robert B. Jack also offered prayer, and made an address.

Laying the Corner Stone.—The most ceremonious event in the history of the hospital was the laying of the cornerstone, which occurred at high noon, Sept. 1, 1913. It was strictly a Masonic event and participated in by the Grand Lodge of the State and many subordinate lodges from near-by towns. Over three thousand persons attended the ceremonies and the occasion was made one of the historic events of Danville.

A procession was formed and marched to the appointed spot in the morning. It was led by R. W. Grand Marshal William G. Pursel, of Danville Lodge, No. 224. Following him came R. W. Grand Master William L. Gorgas, Deputy Grand Master Louis A. Watres, Senior Grand Warden William L. Sidler, Junior Grand Warden Frederick A. Godcharles, Grand Treasurer F. W. Magill, Grand Secretary M. Grier Youngman, Grand Chaplain Rev. Edgar R. Heckman, Deputy Grand Secretary Martin H. Schram, Grand Deacons William J. Rogers and Joseph Divel, Grand Stewards George E. Wilbur and Elias S. Miller, Grand Pursuivant George Maires, Grand Tyler W. Charles Haney, Grand Sword Bearer William V. Oglesby. Next came the following subordinate lodges in line according to seniority: Benton, No. 667; Sunbury, No. 632; Mahoning (Danville), No. 516; Berwick, No. 462; Orangeville, No. 460; Elysburg, No. 414; Northumberland, No. 404; Watsontown, No. 401; Bloomsburg, No. 265; Milton, No. 256; Danville, No. 224; Sunbury, No. 22.

The ceremonies of laying the cornerstone were most impressive and were followed by an earnest and most eloquent address by Rev. Robert Bonner Jack, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Hazleton, Pennsylvania.

It is of interest to note that the regalia used on the occasion by the Grand Lodge possessed much historical interest, having been used at the laying of the cornerstones of the State Capitol at Harrisburg, the Masonic Temple at Philadelphia, Christ's Memorial Church at Danville, and the Thomas Beaver Free Library at the same place. Although worn and faded, the regalia appeared in good condition and to members of the fraternity acquainted with its history brought up many cherished recollections.

The articles placed within the cornerstone were as follows: Photograph of George Francis Geisinger, son of Commodore David Geisinger, U. S. N. Photograph of Abigail A. Geisinger, daughter of Isaac and Abigail Cornelison. Photograph of John H. Brugler, the architect of the buildings. Photographs of the Cornelison and Geisinger homes. Representation of the completed hospital, according to the plans of the architect. Personal records of Mr. and Mrs. Geisinger, and a number of newspapers and coins.

The Buildings.—The instructions given the architect and committee by Mrs. Geisinger were to make the hospital and subordinate buildings as complete and artistic as modern methods could design, and the result is an ideal institution in construction, equipment and furnishings. It may be truthfully stated that as completed no other structure or group of hospital buildings, with a capacity of seventy-five patients, can approach the George F. Geisinger Memorial Hospital in completeness of

Assemblage at the Laying of the Cornerstone

Mrs. George F. Geisinger Breaking Ground for the Hospital

detail or newness of fittings. Not the smallest item was omitted to make it the superior of any existing similar institution, either in America or Europe, and those who have had the opportunity of visiting the institutions of this character in other parts of the world are unanimous in approving the verdict of superiority given this hospital.

The site is an ideal one, combining the advantages of elevation, light, air and ventilation. Upon this ground are erected five buildings of uniform design, built of gray limestone from Cleveland, Ohio, and light-toned pressed brick from Clarion county, Pa. These buildings consist of the main hospital structure, combined boiler-house and laundry, a home for the nurses, a garage and stable, and the incinerating plant. The main building has been designed on the pavilion plan, having a central three-story structure, with wings projecting east, west and north. In the east and west wings are to be found the wards for patients and accessory rooms for serving them. Between the central building and the wings are connecting glass "solaria," or sun rooms for treatment by the healing effect of light. The wards are for the accommodation of adult patients, while the first floor of the north wing is set aside exclusively for the children.

The sub-basement, entirely below ground, is for the accommodation of the plumbing and drainage pipes and for storage purposes. Above this is the semi-basement, but three feet below ground, well lighted by many windows. Here are to be found the clinical, pathological, bacteriological and medical research laboratories. Occupying two large rooms will be the X-ray department, the equipment of which is not surpassed by any other in the land. In another section is the elaborately equipped department of hydro-therapeutics, fitted with hot and cold sprays, showers and electric light cabinets. There are also the Nauheim baths and all the necessary apparatus for the treatment of cases by water and electricity. The receiving and accident rooms are also upon this floor, being easy of access from the main ambulance entrance. Here also are located the dental and orthopedic departments and the drug laboratories and storage rooms.

A separate department, having its exit and entrance entirely outside the building, will be set aside for the treatment of contagious and infectious diseases, and is so built as to be easily and quickly fumigated.

Ascending one comes to the main floor, entrance to which is had by means of a short flight of stone steps guarded by six massive Corinthian columns. Upon either side of the entrance are the main office, the offices of the superintendent and the chief nurse, the library and the waiting room. From here radiate the five wards of the institution, each of which is a separate unit, having its own separate ward nurse's office, diet kitchen, bathroom and service rooms. All of the wards are comfortably furnished, heated, lighted and well ventilated. On the second floor the wards are the same as the first, and in addition there are a number of private rooms for the treatment of special cases, which can be made en suite. Three of the large rooms on the first floor can be thrown into one, thus providing a lecture hall or meeting room for medical societies, or for giving scientific or lantern exhibitions.

On the second floor of the north wing is located the operating suite, consisting of two operating rooms, a sterilizing room, an instrument room, an etherizing and recovery room, and the surgeons' dressing room. In planning this department every effort was made to make it as modern as possible, and the fittings are the most complete that science could design or money purchase. On this floor and projecting over the front of the building is a large solarium for the use of private patients, inclosed with glass and scientifically ventilated and heated. Another department on this floor is devoted to maternity cases exclusively.

The wings of the hospital building are two stories in height, but the central administration part is continued up another story. Upon this floor are located the large and handsome dining-room, appropriately furnished and supplied with a large number of small round tables; the kitchen; the nurses' dining-room; and the apartments of the superintendent and resident physicians and surgeons. All of the cooking is done by gas, to avoid dust and smoke. The object in placing the kitchen upon the top floor is to eliminate entirely the odors of cooking so often characteristic of the best hospitals.

Running through the center of the main building is an automatic elevator of sufficient size to carry a wheeled bed or stretcher. Besides this there are freight and food elevators, all electrically controlled and entirely automatic, being operated by push buttons. The entire institution is cleaned by the vacuum process through pipes leading from machines in the sub-basement.

Training School.—To the west of the main building is the training school home for the nurses, a department operated separately from

the hospital proper. It is three-story, fireproof, and has space for thirty single rooms for the inmates. On the first floor are the apartments of the head nurse, the library, reading room, and a classroom for the nurses in attendance. Three of the larger rooms are so arranged as to permit being thrown into one by the opening of folding doors, thus affording a spacious lecture room. All the necessary apparatus for lantern slide projection and lectures will be found here.

Garage.—To the north of the main building is located the garage for the housing of the automobile and horse-drawn ambulances. Room is also found here for three cars of the attending physicians. One end of the building is partitioned off for the use of horse-drawn vehicles, out of sight and sound of the automobiles. On the second floor are the rooms of the male help of the hospital buildings. Here also is a reading room supplied with reading matter and comfortably furnished for the use of the male help.

Near the garage is located a small brick incinerating building, where all refuse and dangerously infecting matter are burned.

Power-house.—All the heating and power come from a brick building ninety feet to the north of the main building, connected with it by a tunnel high enough to walk through, in which are suspended the pipes for steam, water and refrigeration. Thus the slightest leak will at once be detected and stopped.

In the boiler room are three 100-horsepower tubular boilers, the steam pumps and other apparatus necessary for so large a heating plant. Connecting with this room is the concrete coal bin, with a capacity of 200 tons. In a separate room is the cold storage plant, the refrigerating machinery and an ice making machine. From this room is pumped the chilled brine which cools the refrigerators in the different kitchens and supplies chilled water to the drinking fountains.

The upper floor of the power-house is devoted mainly to the laundry. Here are steam washers, mangles, ironing machines and a drying room, equipment equal to many of the most modern laundries of the State. Here is also located a high-pressure steam sterilizing apparatus, for the cleansing of infected clothing.

The entire institution is lighted by both gas and electricity, the latter being generated in the powerhouse. In addition a system of inter-communicating telephones is installed, together with call-bells and telephone connections with the outside service lines.

The surrounding grounds will be converted into a beautiful park, the greenery of which will be most restful to the eye of the convalescent. In this work the most noted landscape gardeners have been called upon.

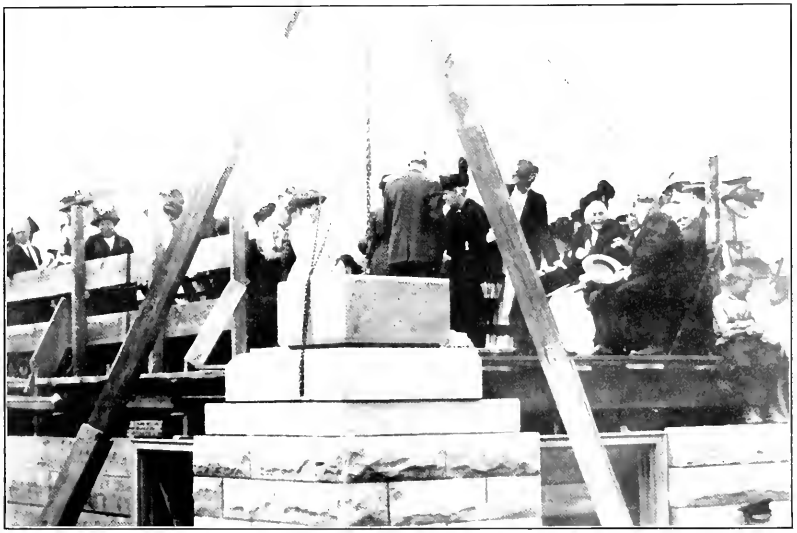
GEORGE F. GEISINGER, in whose memory this hospital is erected, was born in Hingham, Mass., in September, 1821, and was a son of Commodore David Geisinger, of the United States Navy. He completed his education in Boston, and went at an early day to Baltimore, where he engaged in mercantile business. In 1844 he accompanied his father on a pleasure trip abroad, returning to Baltimore two years later. In 1847 he went to South America, where he spent five years. Coming back in 1849, he went to California. Subsequently Mr. Geisinger was in Philadelphia, acting as his father's secretary at the Naval Asylum until 1854. In June, 1855, he came to Danville as bookkeeper for the Grove Brothers, who were operating the plant now the property of the Reading Iron Company. When the Grove Brothers ceased to operate Mr. Geisinger entered the employ of their successors, Waterman & Beaver, with whom he remained for twenty-four years, meantime becoming a member of the firm. Later he acquired an interest in the Kingston Coal Company, which has been a source of great profit. Mr. Geisinger was married to Abigail A. Cornelison June 7, 1865. He died Nov. 16, 1883. (See biographical section.)

POST OFFICE

The Danville post office was opened for the use of the public about 1801, in a frame building which stood on the site of the Rhodes home. Before 1806 residents could only send letters to, or receive them from, friends or business men by the help of chance travelers who happened to be going to or coming from the places of address. When after a long time the mail did come, was sorted, and to be found at a certain place, the postage, which was 25 cents, was in many instances a burden which sorely troubled the people to whom it was addressed. Often days elapsed before the mail could be lifted from the office.

The first postmaster at Danville was Gen. William Montgomery, who was appointed April 1, 1801. He was succeeded April 1, 1803, by his son, Daniel Montgomery. The postmastership remained in the Montgomery family until July 1, 1813, when Rudolph Sechler was appointed. He continued in office until

Nurses' Home—George F. Geisinger Memorial Hospital



Laying the Cornerstone—George F. Geisinger Memorial Hospital

Nov. 24, 1820, when James Loughead was appointed, and he held the office for fourteen years. On Feb. 1, 1834, Dr. David Petrikin took charge of the office, under appointment, and retained it until March 21, 1837, when he handed it over to John Best, who had been appointed as his successor. Mr. Best was succeeded, March 25, 1841, by Sharpless Taylor; and he was succeeded, Nov. 9, 1842, by Alexander Best. Mr. Best located the office at his residence on Mill street. On April 11, 1849, Gideon M. Shoop was appointed to succeed Alexander Best, and he served as postmaster until Nov. 26, 1852, when he was followed by Thomas C. Ellis, who held the position until Sept. 21, 1853, when Thomas Chalfant was appointed; he filled the position until May 28, 1861, when Andrew F. Russell was appointed.

The post office at that time was located in the building on Mill street now occupied by Fred W. Howe as a clothing store. Mr. Russell held the office of postmaster until April 16, 1867, when he was succeeded by Ogden H. Ostrander, who served until April 5, 1869. At the latter date Charles W. Eckman was appointed postmaster, and by various reappointments held the position until Dec. 5, 1885, when Thomas Chalfant was again appointed, by President Cleveland. In the meantime the post office had been removed to the Opera House block and was located in the room afterwards occupied by the People's Bank.

Thomas Chalfant retained the position during the administration of President Cleveland and was succeeded, Jan. 28, 1890, by Alexander J. Frick. But President Cleveland, being again elected, appointed Thomas Chalfant, June 1, 1894, and Mr. Chalfant remained in the position during the balance of the Cleveland administration and until Feb. 15, 1899, when Thomas J. Price was appointed. Mr. Price was succeeded, March 18, 1902, by Charles P. Harder, whose services extended until June 27, 1906, when he was succeeded by William L. Gouger. In the meantime the post office had again been moved and was now located in its present quarters in the Elks' building, corner of Mill and Mahoning streets.

Mr. Gouger held the position until June 29, 1914, when Thomas G. Vincent, the present postmaster, was appointed.

Free delivery was introduced into Danville in December, 1892. At the present writing there are seven rural routes out of Danville.

The post offices of Montour county, outside of Danville, are: Exchange, Grovania, Mausdale, Mooresburg, Ottawa, Strawberry Ridge (two routes), Washingtonville and White Hall.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS

River Bridge

Bridge companies seem to have been a necessary evil in the days gone by. They were never popular and ofttimes were instruments of great oppression, and were always a barrier in the way of the boy who wanted to cross to the opposite side and did not have the necessary means to pay the toll. When once the State opened the way to free the communities from the burden of bridge tolls these communities were not slow to take advantage of the provisions of the law, and now but few, if any, toll bridges exist.

In January, 1828, the Danville Bridge Company was chartered to build a bridge across the Susquehanna river. Daniel Montgomery was president, James Loughead, treasurer, and John Cooper, secretary. The managers at that time were John C. Boyd, William Colt, Peter Baldy, Sr., William Boyd, Andrew McReynolds and Robert C. Grier. The bridge was completed in 1829 and Daniel Hoffman was made the first toll gatherer, at a salary of $65 per year. Prior to the 14th day of March, 1846, eleven dividends had been declared upon the stock. Upon that day the bridge was carried away by a flood. Daniel Blizzard was carried down on a fragment of the bridge and was rescued with great difficulty near the old stone house. After this flood there were no dividends declared until 1863.

After the bridge was taken away, in 1846, a movement was immediately made to replace it and a contract was made with David N. Kownover, who completed his work in a very short time and the river was again spanned by a bridge.

This second bridge stood the awful onslaught of flood and storm in 1865, when the water rose four feet above the record of the highest flood preceding. But in 1875, on St. Patrick's Day, it was swept away in the flood, when the Catawissa bridge was carried down and forced against it.

A third bridge was at once built by the Smith Bridge Company, of Ohio. This was a fine structure, with foot walks on either side, protected from the driveway by high board partitions which broke the force of the storms of winter and sheltered from the blazing sun of summer.

In 1893 proceedings were instituted to free this bridge under the provisions of an act of Assembly. Viewers were appointed, who reported in favor of the taking of the bridge by the counties of Montour and Northumberland, and fixed the damages at $32,000. This award was appealed from and the case was removed to Clinton county for trial. A jury returned a verdict for $36,722.38.

This placed the Danville bridge upon the free list, to the delight of a people who felt that they had long been imposed upon. The toll gatherers had been Daniel Hoffman, Rudolph Sechler, E. Mellon, Isaiah S. Thornton and Joseph Hunter.

The following table shows the toll rates in 1828:

	Cents
Six-horse team	62½
Five-horse team	50
Four-horse team	37½
Three-horse team	31¼
Two-horse team	25
One-horse Dearborn or gig	18¾
One horse and rider	12½
One foot person	3
Cattle, each	4
Sheep and hogs, each	1
Clergymen preaching in town	Free
Churchgoers	Free
Funerals and attendants	Free

In later years these tolls were largely increased.

In 1904, on the 9th of March, this third bridge was swept away by a tremendous ice flood. The counties of Montour and Northumberland at once instituted proceedings for the erection of a new bridge by the State, and the present beautiful and substantial bridge was the result. It is about a quarter of a mile in length and bears an immense traffic to and from the south side. It is maintained by the two counties of Montour and Northumberland.

Waterworks

The question of supplying Danville with water was earnestly debated for a long time and various plans had been proposed. Some favored a reservoir on a high point and the forcing of the water from the river by powerful engines. Others, who favored a reservoir, insisted on bringing the water from Roaring creek in pipes passing under the river bed; while others, again, were inclined to connect with the waterworks at the State Hospital for the Insane.

On March 26, 1867, an act was passed providing as follows: "That Thomas Beaver, Dr. R. S. Simington, William H. Magill, W. W. Pinneo, John Grove, Thomas Chalfant, Isaac X. Grier, Jacob Snyder, Jacob Loeb, Paul Leidy and Dan Morgan, of the Borough of Danville, in Montour County, be and they are hereby appointed commissioners, who, or a majority of them, are hereby authorized to establish a company, by the name, style and title of the Danville Water Company, to be located in the Borough of Danville, in the County of Montour, for the purpose of supplying the inhabitants of the Borough of Danville aforesaid with a sufficient supply of pure and wholesome water from the Susquehanna river, or such other source as may be deemed most suitable and convenient; said company to have a capital not exceeding $50,000, to be divided into 2,500 shares of $20 each; which company shall be organized, managed and controlled under and in accordance with the provisions of the Act of Assembly passed the 11th day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, entitled, 'An Act to provide for the incorporation of Gas and Water Companies.'"

The formation of this company was never completed, but the movement brought to a head the various propositions in regard to supplying the town with water, and communications were received explaining the character and success of the "Holly System," then recently introduced by the Holly firm at Lockport, New York.

The borough council took up the subject, and whilst all urged a water supply, the council was about equally divided between the Holly System and a reservoir. Finally a committee, consisting of George W. Reay, J. Sweisfort, William Buckley and M. D. L. Sechler, was appointed to investigate the subject.

March 23, 1872, an act of the Legislature authorized the borough of Danville to establish waterworks, and among other things provided that A. G. Voris, Dan Morgan and John C. Rhoades should be water commissioners, for the purpose of supervising and overseeing the construction, maintaining and managing of said waterworks, the first of whom was to hold his office for the term of one year, the second for two years and the last named for three years; and providing further that thereafter the burgess and town council should appoint annually a person as water commissioner, to hold his office for the term of three years; and authorizing further the burgess and town council to borrow such sums of money as might be

necessary, not exceeding, in the whole, the sum of $125,000, and to issue, in payment thereof, coupon bonds of the said borough, in sums not less than $50, bearing a rate of interest not exceeding eight per centum per annum. This act further provided that all moneys received from the negotiation of said bonds, together with all water rents, income or profits from the waterworks, should be kept apart from the other moneys of the borough and should be designated the water fund and should be expended only in the construction, maintenance and repair of said works or in payment of the interest and principal of the said bonds.

In April, 1872, the committee appointed by council visited Elmira, Buffalo, Binghamton, Rochester, Auburn and other cities where the various plans were in operation. A majority of this committee was at first opposed to the "Holly System," but after a full investigation they unanimously reported in its favor. Previous to this an election had been held at the courthouse, to ascertain the popular sentiment upon this question. There was a large majority in favor of water, but owing to some informality the result was not satisfactory.

After a warm contest in council the Holly System was adopted by the casting vote of Burgess Oscar Ephlin, and the contract was accordingly made with the Holly Company, at Lockport, N. Y. The final vote on adopting the Holly System was as follows: For the Holly Works: George W. Reay, William Buckley, Jacob Schuster, George W. Miles, J. Sweisfort, M. D. L. Sechler, and Oscar Ephlin, burgess. Against: George Lovett, Samuel Lewis, James L. Riehl, Henry M. Schoch, Hickman Frame.

The waterworks were located on the river bank in the First ward, just west of the river bridge. The engines and pumps installed were of great power. A filter was constructed some distance out in the river, and the water from thence forced through metal pipes through every portion of the town, not only supplying water for private use, but proving a great safeguard in case of fire.

As originally installed the works had a capacity of two million gallons in twenty-four hours. There were two engines, each of 150 horsepower, two powerful rotary pumps, and a gang of twelve piston pumps. Ten miles of pipe were at once laid and about one hundred fire hydrants installed. The pipe was laid by S. Krebs & Company under a contract for $87,500. The contract for the engines and pumps, with the Holly Manufacturing Company, at Lockport, N. Y., was for $36,000. In 1886 the council had a well sunk in the river fifty feet in length, five feet wide and ten feet deep. After this well was located, the filter in the river was abandoned.

The water plant is maintained with great efficiency, and is deemed, even at the present day, to be able, through increased pressure of which it is capable, to drown out any serious conflagration which might occur.

In 1891 two fine Worthington duplex pumps were installed, having a capacity of three million gallons. In 1896 a new filter plant was installed, and in 1900 an annex to the waterworks was completed.

In 1913 the sedimentation basins were completed and the filters enlarged and improved; and it is believed by those who are well informed that the Danville water system has few superiors in the State.

Electric Light

Away back in 1854 a charter was obtained from the State to enable Danville to enjoy the luxury of gaslight. The company purchased land and began carrying out the purpose for which it was organized. It was not long before Henry P. Baldy, or, as he was better known, Captain Baldy, controlled the gas company, and for years furnished the light for the homes and business places and the streets of the town.

Many will remember the dim lights upon the streets, the flickering flame in the home and the store, and above all the many tilts with the meter man, whose figures could never lie. Many felt, in those days, as many have since felt, that the meter reader is like the one who was refused admittance by the lady of the house, on the ground that he was intoxicated. "That's the reason I'm sent, mum," was the reply, "I can see double."

It was with feelings of joy and yet mingled with some misgivings that a welcome was given the electric company which turned its footsteps towards Danville. The promise of better lights and no more meter trouble appealed to the simple-hearted householder, as visions of pushing a button danced through his mind. It is well we do not always know the drawbacks and hindrances, and the cost and mental disturbances, that lie in the wake of coming improvements. Our anticipations might be dimmed. But the electric light man came, and his coming marked an era in the life of the town.

The Standard Electric Light Company was

incorporated in 1899 and under its charter electric light was furnished the people of Danville. This company was composed of capitalists from Wilkes-Barre and other places, and took over all the former operations along this line. Later The Columbia and Montour Electric Company purchased the interests of all other companies and now supplies light in Danville, as well as in Bloomsburg, Berwick and other neighboring towns.

The borough of Danville, however, in the year 1906, erected a municipal plant for street lighting, and with this plant, as well as The Columbia and Montour Electric Company's plant, turning on the light in the town, there should be very few deeds of evil.

Memorial Park

A great civic improvement was made in Danville in 1907 and 1908 in the laying out and completion of Memorial Park. The site of this park was the old Presbyterian cemetery, which at that time was in a most dilapidated condition. Here was a spot of tender memory, the resting place of the dead for one hundred years and more. The friends of those interred there had either themselves been numbered with the departed or had removed from Danville, and consequently many graves were neglected and many stones had become defaced or had disappeared entirely.

What was to be done with this silent city of the dead? No better answer could have been made than was made, to erect it into a Memorial Park. So a number of public-spirited citizens agitated the removal of the cemetery and subscriptions were taken up to defray the expense. Many bodies were removed, but a large number of the gravestones still remaining were laid flat and covered with earth, to raise the grade of the park. The old Petrikin cemetery, situated beside the Presbyterian burying ground, was treated in like manner, and so also the portion located on the west of the Presbyterian ground, which was partially under the Philadelphia & Reading railway tracks. The work of removal and grading was done under the direction of the trustees of the Grove Presbyterian Church, Thomas J. Rogers, J. X. Grier, M. Grier Youngman, James F. Magill, J. B. Gearhart, T. W. Bartholomew and Alexander Foster.

The Mahoning Presbyterian Church, in whose name was the title to this ground, transferred all right and title to the Grove Presbyterian Church. Over four hundred graves were found that still contained the remains of those who had been early residents of the community.

At the time the park was first discussed, the veterans of Danville urged the erecting of a monument to their departed comrades. Subscriptions came in rapidly. The county commissioners appropriated $5,000, and in the spring of 1908 the present granite obelisk was completed. This monument was dedicated at the same time that the park was thrown open to the public, May 30, 1908. It is an obelisk 73 feet in height, surrounded on four sides by figures, of an infantryman, an artilleryman, a cavalryman, and the Goddess of Peace, respectively. Four granite balls, three feet in diameter, are placed at the corners of the base. Two castiron cannon, relics of the Civil war, stand on guard near the monument. The park is provided with seats, has many beautiful flowers, and is kept in neat condition by the borough, into whose charge it was given May 18, 1908.

The flagstaff and flag used on holiday occasions were donated by Frank E. De Long. The flag is 15 by 25 feet, and the steel pole is 70 feet high.

River Front Park

This park was established beside the waterworks in 1912 and in the following year a fountain was placed in the center of the plot, the cost of which was raised by public subscription. Concrete walks have been laid through this park, flowers planted, and seats placed therein; and already it has become a popular resort, especially in the warm summer evenings. This park, together with the long concrete walk built by F. Q. Hartman along the river bank, will be part of a park system whereby the whole front of the river bank at Danville will become a public promenade instead of an unsightly dumping ground.

Market Square Park

Another park has been established on Market Square, extending from Ferry street to Christ Memorial Church. The grounds have been beautified and an electrically lighted fountain, the gift of William G. Shoop, was installed in 1913.

BOROUGH OFFICIALS

Danville was erected into a borough by act of General Assembly, Feb. 7, 1849. The first burgess was Dr. William H. Magill. The first

town council was composed of five members, as follows: George S. Sanders, George Bassett, Valentine Best, Frank E. Ruch, Edward H. Baldy. The first council meeting was held in the office of Edward H. Baldy, and the first business transacted was the election of Mr. Baldy as clerk of the body. Edward Young was chosen street commissioner at a salary of twenty dollars a year, and Thomas Jamison was chosen constable.

On the 24th of December, 1849, the council passed a resolution, making application to the State Legislature for the erection of a new county, to be called Montour, with the county seat at Danville. It was also resolved to furnish the new county with necessary buildings.

On the 29th of March, 1850, the new council was organized. Dr. William H. Magill was reelected burgess and Valentine Best was reelected as a member of the council. The new members were Dr. Isaac Hughes, George B. Brown, Thomas Woods, William Morgan. Valentine Best was chosen clerk and M. C. Grier was elected treasurer.

The following have since served as burgess and councilmen during the years indicated:

1851—Thomas Chalfant, burgess; James F. Deen, John Rockafeller, J. C. Rhodes, A. F. Russell, councilmen. 1852—Thomas Jamison, burgess; George S. Sanders, John Deen, Jr., G. W. Boyer, George W. Bryan, councilmen. 1853—Joseph D. Hahn, burgess; Daniel Ramsey, P. Hofer, David Jones, James Gaskins, councilmen. 1854—Robert Moore, burgess; John Deen, Jr., John Turner, William Hancock, James G. Maxwell, Robert McCoy, councilmen. 1855—William Henrie, burgess; Smith B. Thompson, David Jones, Isaiah S. Thornton, Frank E. Ruch, Isaac Ammerman, councilmen. (By this council a census was ordered, which was afterwards reported to council, showing the population to be 5,247.) 1856—David Clark, burgess; Jacob Sechler, John Best, John Arms, William Mowrer, Paul Leidy, Esq., councilmen. 1857—Jacob Seidel, burgess; Jacob Sechler, Charles Leighow, Joseph R. Philips, Samuel Hamor, John Patton, councilmen. 1858—Dr. Clarence H. Frick, burgess; William Mowrer, David Jones, Gideon Boyer, George S. Sanders, Frederick Lammers, councilmen. 1859—Christian Laubach, burgess; D. N. Kownover, Joseph Diehl, B. K. Vastine, D. M. Boyd, William Cook, councilmen. 1860—J. C. Rhodes, burgess; William Cook, W. G. Patton, B. K. Vastine, Emanuel Houpt, Michael C. Grier, councilmen. 1861—E. C. Voris, burgess; Reuben Voris, David James, Joseph Flanegan, William Morgan, D. M. Boyd, councilmen. 1862—Isaac Rank, burgess; Jacob Aten, William Mowrer, Charles W. Childs, David Grove, James L. Riehl, councilmen. 1863—B. K. Vastine, burgess; James L. Riehl, William Twist, William Lewis, John G. Hiler, John Rockafeller, councilmen. 1864—E. W. Conkling, burgess; James L. Riehl, John G. Hiler, Joseph Diehl, C. Laubach, William Lewis, councilmen. 1865—John G. Thompson, burgess; Henry Harris, Dan Morgan, D. DeLong, William Henrie, Jacob Aten, councilmen. 1866—Dr. R. S. Simington, burgess; Dan Morgan, Francis Naylor, D. DeLong, William Henrie, Charles H. Waters, councilmen. 1867—George Bassett, burgess; James Cornelison, John A. Winner, C. W. Childs, William Henrie, David Clark, James Kelly, Samuel Lewis, M. D. L. Sechler, Joseph Sechler, Thompson Foster, John G. Thompson, E. Thompson, councilmen. Previous to the election the borough had been divided into four wards, the First, Second, Third and Fourth. Before that time there had been two wards, the South and the North, with five members of council, each elected for one year. The change provided for four wards and twelve councilmen, three from each ward, one third of them to serve for one year, one third two years and the other third three years, and also provided for the election of one councilman each year from each ward. The following indicates those elected each year:

1868—Robert McCoy, burgess; James L. Riehl, C. S. Books, George W. Reay, David Grove, councilmen. 1869—A. J. Ammerman, burgess; William Henrie, J. S. Vastine, John R. Lunger, Franklin Boyer, councilmen. 1870—D. S. Bloom, burgess; William Buckley, Hickman Frame, M. D. L. Sechler, Samuel Lewis, councilmen. 1871—Thomas Maxwell, burgess; H. M. Schoch, G. W. Miles, George Lovett, Jacob Sweisfort, councilmen. 1872—Oscar Ephlin, burgess; George W. Reay, Henry Vincent, Jacob Schuster, J. L. Riehl, councilmen. 1873—Edward Young, burgess; William Buckley, N. Hofer, Joseph W. Keely, Thomas Coxey, councilmen. 1874—J. R. Philips, burgess; James Vandling, James Auld, W. D. Williams, David Clark, councilmen. 1875—Charles Kaufman, burgess; M. D. L. Sechler, William T. Ramsey, J. R. Philips, J. W. Von Nieda, councilmen. 1876—Henry M. Schoch, burgess; J. D. Williams, David Ruckle, William K. Holloway, William R. Williams, councilmen; Isaac Ammerman was chosen at a special election to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of

James Auld, who had become county commissioner. 1877—William C. Walker, burgess; David Clark, C. A. Heath, A. B. Patton, John A. Wands, councilmen. 1878—James Foster, burgess; J. W. Keely, Stephen Johnson, James Welsh, Thompson Foster, councilmen. 1879—James Foster, burgess; William Angle, one year; P. Johnson, three years; S. Trumbower, Jacob Goldsmith, H. B. Strickland, Lewis Rodenhoffer, one year. 1880—Joseph Hunter, burgess; William Angle, William Keiner, Hugh Pursel, Nicholas Hofer, councilmen. 1881—Joseph Hunter, reelected burgess; A. G. Voris, P. Keefer, Henry L. Gross, James Welsh, councilmen.

William G. Gaskins was clerk to the council for twenty years and was succeeded by Capt. George Lovett in 1874. In 1879 J. Sweisfort was chosen clerk and he was succeeded by Charles M. Zuber. Among the street commissioners were Emanuel Peters, Daniel McClow, William C. Walker, Oliver Lenhart and Mr. Faux. The street commissioner is also ex-officio collector of the market tax, and presumedly a sort of inspector of that institution.

1882—Joseph Hunter, burgess; B. R. Gearhart, S. A. Yorks, D. B. Fetterman, F. C. Derr, councilmen. 1883—S. Y. Thompson, burgess; J. K. Geringer, Hugh Pursel, Henry Divel, David Grove, councilmen. 1884—S. Y. Thompson, burgess; H. M. Trumbower, J. H. Montague, W. K. Holloway, H. A. Kneibler, councilmen. 1885—Joseph Hunter, burgess; Jacob Moyer, George Edmonson, George Maiers, Edward Hofer, councilmen. 1886—Joseph Hunter, burgess; John W. Sheriff, W. C. Walker, Henry L. Gross, S. A. Yorks, councilmen; clerk of the town council, Adolf Steinbrenner; attorney, James Scarlet; treasurer, George P. Brown; surveyor, George W. West; high constable, Dan Low; street commissioner, J. R. Philips; chief of fire department, W. W. Davis; chief of police, W. S. Baker.

From 1886 the records are incomplete and some of them are entirely gone. The burgesses who have served from that time are as follows: Joseph Hunter served until 1893 or '94 and was succeeded by Thomas J. Price. Mr. Price, in 1897, was succeeded by James Foster. In 1901 John A. Moyer was elected burgess, but died shortly after and Albert Kemmer was appointed, but served only a few days and was succeeded by William G. Pursel, first by appointment and then by election. Mr. Pursel was succeeded, in 1906, by William J. Rogers, who, in 1909, was succeeded by A. C. Amesbury. In 1913 George B. Jacobs, the present burgess, was elected.

The councilmen at the present time are: First Ward—Edward Purpur, J. R. M. Curry, Samuel C. Rebman. Second Ward—John L. Morgan, William Iles, William G. Reese. Third Ward—James Finnegan, E. W. Peters, Clarence Price. Fourth Ward—James P. Connolley, John Peckworth, William J. Pickens.

SCHOOLS

A sketch of the Danville Academy and the Danville Institute will be found in Chapter V, on schools of Montour county. For twenty years the schools of the borough and of the balance of the county have been under separate management.

In 1895 J. C. Houser was elected borough superintendent, taking the care of the borough schools out of the hands of the county superintendent. Mr. Houser held this position until 1901, and was succeeded by U. L. Gordy, who held the position until 1907. In that year the present superintendent, D. N. Dieffenbacher, was elected, and has served during all of the period since.

The present list of teachers, with their schools, is as follows:

High school, corner of Mahoning and Pine streets—J. C. Carey, principal; language, J. C. Carey; science and mathematics, J. H. Gaskins; English, Katherine Bennetts; history and mathematics, Fred W. Diehl; commercial branches, F. W. Magill.

First Ward school, in high school building—Fifth and sixth grades, Alice Guest; fourth grade, Winifred Evans; third grade, Helen Tooey; second grade, Martha Keim; first grade, Jeannette Pickard; janitor, Howard Reppert.

Second Ward school, East Front street—Rachel Goodall, principal; seventh and eighth grades, Rachel Goodall; fifth and sixth grades, Mary C. Welsh; fourth grade, Jennie Scott; third grade, Elizabeth Gulick; second grade, Anna Lloyd; first grade, Alice Smull; janitor, J. H. Woodside.

Third Ward school, corner Bloom and Pine streets—Alice Bird, principal; eighth grade, Alice Bird; seventh grade, Tillie James; sixth grade, Verna Reed; fifth grade, Marie Roney; fourth grade, Annie Henrie; third grade, Greta Udelhofen; second grade, Harriet Boudman; first grade, Jennie Lawrence; janitor, Charles Ware.

Fourth Ward school, corner Centre and

Vine streets—M. L. Bloom, principal; seventh and eighth grades, M. L. Bloom; fifth and sixth grades, Prudence Blizzard; fourth grade, Mrs. Jennie Moore; third grade, Ruth Frick; second grade, Harriet Fry; first grade, Sara Wilson; janitor, Calvin Eggert.

Welsh Hill school—First, second and third grades, M. C. Madden; janitress, Annie Anderson.

Teacher and supervisor of drawing, Virginia O. McQuiston; attendance officer, W. E. Young.

BANKS

Danville National Bank

This bank is the successor of the Bank of Danville, which was chartered by special act of the Legislature, approved April 9, 1849. At a meeting held Nov. 9, 1849, at the "Montour House," the following directors were elected: Peter Baldy, Sr., William H. Magill, George A. Frick, William Jennison, William Donaldson, Lewis Vastine, M. C. Grier, all of Danville; Thomas Hayes, Lewisburg, Pa.; Jacob Cook, Muncy, Pa.; William C. Lawson, Milton, Pa.; Jacob W. Smith, Selinsgrove, Pa.; John Sharpless, Catawissa, Pa., and John K. Grotz, Bloomsburg, Pa. At a meeting of the directors held Nov. 26, 1849, Peter Baldy, Sr., was elected president. On Dec. 18th, following, George A. Frick was elected cashier. The president's salary was $300 a year and the cashier's $800.

On Feb. 19, 1850, when the bank opened for business, the paid-up capital was $100,360. In September, 1851, the capital amounted to $150,000. In February, 1854, it was $200,000. On Oct. 13, 1856, Peter Baldy, Sr., resigned from the presidency and was succeeded by his son, Edward H. Baldy. On April 22, 1862, George A. Frick resigned as cashier, and David Clark was elected.

On April 15, 1865, 1,865 shares out of 2,000 were voted to change the institution to a national bank. A charter was applied for, and the Bank of Danville has since been conducted as a national bank.

On Oct. 17, 1891, Edward H. Baldy resigned, owing to failing sight and hearing, and on the 20th of that month the directors elected David Clark president and George M. Gearhart cashier. In December, 1893, Mr. Clark died and the board (Jan. 17, 1894) elected Robert M. Grove, who had been vice president, president of the bank. On July 17, 1897, George M. Gearhart resigned the office of cashier and M. Grier Youngman was elected in his place. On Aug. 9, 1897, R. M. Grove resigned the presidency, and on Oct. 2d William J. Baldy, Esq., was elected president, he being the third of his family to hold that high position.

In 1850 the bank's deposits were $5,016; at the present they are $1,450,000. The paid-up capital is now $200,000; surplus, $150,000, and total resources, $2,000,000. The present officers are William J. Baldy, president; D. R. Eckman, vice president; M. G. Youngman, cashier; Frank Jamison, assistant cashier. Directors: William J. Baldy, Alexander Billmeyer, D. R. Eckman, William G. Pursel, E. A. Curry, Frank C. Angle, and Thomas J. Price.

The fine building in which this bank is now housed is its own and was completed in 1882. It is a two-story granite structure, with a solid granite floor inside. The interior is finished in an artistic manner, harmonizing with the tone of the building.

First National Bank

This was the three hundred and twenty-fifth bank organized in the national system, the organization taking place Jan. 25, 1864. The original capital, $75,000, was increased Feb. 3, 1865, to $150,000.

The first directors were: Samuel Yorks, Jr., Christian Laubach, Charles Fenstermacher, George F. Geisinger, Fred Pifer, William Yorks, Gilbert H. Fowler.

The members of the present board of directors are: J. B. Cleaver, O. E. Cotner, I. X. Grier, Alex. Foster, H. T. Hecht, W. L. McClure, Sam Mowrer, W. H. Orth, John F. Tooley, C. G. Van Alen.

The presidents have been as follows: Samuel Yorks, Jr., Jan. 25, 1864, to Aug. 27, 1879; Christian Laubach, Sept. 2, 1879, to Jan. 18, 1881; Thomas Beaver, Jan. 18, 1881, to May 22, 1883; D. M. Boyd, May 22, 1883, to Sept. 15, 1898; B. R. Gearhart, Sept. 15, 1898, to March 28, 1904; I. X. Grier, since March 28, 1904.

The cashiers have been as follows: W. A. M. Grier, Jan. 25, 1864, to April 1, 1867; A. P. Fowler, April 1, 1867, to April 1, 1870; B. R. Gearhart, April 1, 1870, to Sept. 15, 1898; S. A. Yorks, Sept. 15, 1898, to Dec. 4, 1901; W. L. McClure, since Jan. 16, 1902.

The capital stock is $150,000; surplus and profits, $300,000; assets, $2,032,000; amount of dividends paid since organization of the bank, $687,750.

The People's Bank

This bank was organized in 1903, with a capital stock of $50,000. John Benfield was president; J. H. Cole, vice president; J. B. Watson, cashier. In 1910 this bank closed its doors and William G. Pursel was appointed receiver. Its depositors were all paid. At the time of its closing J. B. Watson was president, and W. P. Jones cashier.

A bank which afterwards paid its depositors off and went into orderly liquidation was opened in 1871 in the room subsequently occupied by the New York Tea Store.

FIRE COMPANIES

A fire company was organized in Danville in 1830, but there are no records of the membership or officers, and it is doubtful whether they ever operated as a fire company to any extent.

Friendship Fire Company No. 1 was organized in 1841. Before the laying of the water mains, the company had a steam fire engine. Its first hand engine, built in Philadelphia in 1796, could throw a stream for 170 feet. It is still kept as a relic of the old hand engine days. It was repaired in 1848 and a new hand engine bought. At that time the town was divided into two fire wards, East and West. The first officers were: C. H. Frick, president; Charles C. Lloyd, vice president; H. P. Baldy, John S. Wilson, W. H. Ollis, W. H. King, engineers; Paul Leidy, secretary; David King, treasurer; P. Baldy, W. Donaldson, W. Colt, Valentine Best, E. B. Reynolds, managers. The membership of this company at present is seventy-seven. The officers at the present time are: William V. Oglesby, president; John L. Jones, vice president; John G. Waite, secretary; John L. Russell, treasurer; H. E. Trumbower, foreman. This company now has an automobile hose and chemical truck.

Washington Fire Company No. 2, organized in 1859, has a home on Market street, in the Second ward. In 1872 this company numbered eighty, and at that time owned one first-class hand engine, two hose carriages and a thousand feet of hose. The officers then were: William Williams, president; Charles Twist, secretary; George Kinn, treasurer; Thomas Coxey, foreman; Richard Merrell, hoseman. The present membership of this company is 107. The officers are: A. C. Roat, president; David Evans, vice president; George W. Robinson, secretary; Wesley Hollabaugh, treasurer; Joseph Weidman, foreman.

Continental Fire Company No. 3 was organized in 1863, and its home is on Mill street, in the Third ward. In 1872 the membership was eighty. The equipment then owned consisted of one hand engine, two hose carriages and 800 feet of hose; and the officers at that time were: President, Hugh Dougherty; vice president, M. Scully; Philip Brennan, secretary; P. McCaffrey, treasurer; James Grimes, foreman. The present membership is thirty-two. Its officers at present are: Edward Leamy, president; John Pickens, vice president; Charles McDermott, secretary; Michael Burke, treasurer; Ralph Huntingdon, foreman.

Good Will Hose Company No. 4 was organized in 1890 and is located in the Fourth ward. Its present membership is forty-three. Its officers are: William Iles, president; Millard Mitchell, vice president; Jesse Milroy, secretary; John Mitchell, treasurer; Edward Iles, foreman.

In 1908, in Mahoning township, adjoining the borough, there was organized a *Rescue Fire Company*, which possesses a chemical engine that has been used effectively in a number of fires in the borough. There are sixteen members at present. The president is William Shultz, Jr.; secretary, Harry Kessler; treasurer, William Kessler; foreman, James Faux.

REMINISCENCES

John Frazer removed from Danville in 1831, and on the fiftieth anniversary of his departure he jotted down his recollections. The picture he recalls of the people of that distant day is very interesting. The following is the substance of his recollections:

"The population of the village was then 740; the buildings numbered eighty; most of these were dwelling houses on Water, Market and Mill streets. They were bounded by the river, Church street, Sechler's run and Factory street; these limits were very much less than the present area of the borough. They were chiefly frames, but many of the primitive log buildings yet remained. The brick buildings were the courthouse, Goodman's Tavern, Dr. Petrikin's and Mr. Frick's residences and Mr. Baldy's store. Subsequently many brick structures were erected, all, or nearly all, of which remain.

"The pursuits of the citizens were confined to the ordinary mechanical trades, the profes-

sions, and, for so small a population, a large amount of merchandising. There was scarcely a germ of the manufacturing interest which has grown to be of such vast importance since that day. About 1817, on Market street, near Pine, William Mann manufactured nails in a primitive way by hand. The bars or hoops of nail iron were cut by a machine worked by a treadle with the foot, and by a second operation the heads of the nails were formed by a blow or two with a hammer; by unremitting industry, I suppose a workman could produce as many nails in a month as one can now, by the aid of machinery, in a single day. And this simple, modest manufacture was the precursor of the immense iron manufactures of the present time, which has earned for the place a high reputation excelled by few in that industrial pursuit, and it has been the cause of the rapid increase of the population of the place, so that it now more than equals all the residue of the county.

"The nucleus of the settlement, around which the accretion of population was subsequently gathered, was American, originating during the last two decades of the last century by emigration from southeastern Pennsylvania, southern New Jersey, Sunbury and Northumberland. To these were added, from time to time, European emigrants—chiefly Germans, British, Irish and Swiss, a few French and Dutch, possibly some Danes and Swedes. Of British emigrants up to that date I do not recollect a single Welshman, although they soon after became a most important element of population employed in the iron manufacture. These apparently discordant elements soon yielded to the potent attraction of association, so that early in the present century the homogeneity of the young and vigorous community was assured. Seldom did any people enjoy a more happy harmony. This uniformity extended both to religion and politics. They derived their revealed theology from the Bible, as expounded by the followers of Calvin and Knox; their moral theology from the Presbyterian pulpit, the Westminster catechism, and, to no inconsiderable extent, from Milton's 'Paradise Lost,' which was received as a commentary by some, as a supplement by others. With what awe they read

> "Of Providence, foreknowledge, will, and fate;
> Fixed fate, free will, foreknowledge absolute.

"'Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress' was also a work of great authority. The libraries were very limited; neither Aristotle, nor Pliny, nor Buffon were in demand; but 'Æsop's Fables,' 'Weems' Life of Washington,' 'Cook's Voyages,' and 'Riley's Narrative' were among the most popular books for miscellaneous reading. 'Shakespeare's Plays' were placed on the *index expurgatorius* by some, and few advocated their general use. The venerable Dr. Nott, who was president of Union College for the unprecedented term of sixty-two years, used to say to the students: 'If you want to get a knowledge of the world and human nature, read the Bible; but if you will read any other books, read Homer and Shakespeare. They come nearer Moses and Paul than any others I am acquainted with.' 'Fox's Book of Martyrs' was esteemed a much more suitable book for youthful readers than the great English bard; they were also allowed that most captivating of boys' books, 'Robinson Crusoe.'

"All were not Calvinists; yet, under the wise and judicious pastorate of that good and faithful shepherd, Rev. John B. Patterson, ever honored for his blameless life and unostentatious piety, they were kept within one fold and one baptism until the close of his long ministry. He was occasionally aided by pastors from neighboring towns. I can now recall the names of Rev. Messrs. Dunham, William Smith, Nicholas Patterson, Isaac Grier, John Bryson, and Hood.

"The Rev. William B. Montgomery and his wife, *nee* Jane Robinson, of the Presbyterian Church, the devoted missionaries to the Osage Indians, had recently departed for Union Station, the scene of their labors, which then seemed to us tenfold more remote than Japan does now, and took a longer time in journeying thither. For more than thirty years they labored there, under great privations, until they both fell victims to epidemic cholera.

"For a number of years the followers of Wesley increased in number, and through the zeal and labors of William Woods, William Hartman, William Whitaker, of the village, Judge Jacob Gearhart, of Rush township, and others, a church was established about 1815. It was supplied by itinerant preachers. Of these, I can now only recall the name of Rev George Dawson. There was a local preacher, Simons by name, who occasionally exhorted and preached at his own house, on Market near Church street. I well remember the appearance of these devoted itinerant preachers in their journeys around the circuit, with their jaded horses, their portmanteau and umbrella tied on behind their saddle, and hat covered with oil cloth to protect it from the storms, and their extremely plain garb, such as I saw Lorenzo Dow wear at a subsequent date.

"The Catholics, now so numerous, were scarcely known as sectaries, Michael Rafferty and Francis Trainor being the only two I can recollect. The Rev. Mr. Kay, a Socinian or Unitarian, preached at times, but without making proselytes. The Rev. Mr. Shepherd, a Baptist of the Campbellite portion of that sect, preached occasionally. He was an eloquent and popular divine. There were a number of Lutherans, to whom Rev. Mr. Kesler, from the vicinity of Bloomsburg, preached at long intervals. The Episcopalians were not numerous, and it was suggested that they and the Lutherans unite and form a union church; but this was impracticable, and the former erected, own, and occupy the church edifice on Market street, on ground included in what at an early day was called Rudy's woods. These sectaries were all destitute of church buildings except the Grove Church. This was the spacious log church built more than forty years before the time of which I write, in the form of a T, and was amply large for the congregation. Besides the sects named I can recall none others of that date. The old log church had recently been demolished, and F. Birkenbine was building a brick church edifice under a contract with James Donaldson, Robert Curry, Robert C. Grier, Herman Sechler and John C. Boyd, the trustees, for the consideration of $1,775.

"The social relations of the community were eminently pacific and cordial, doubtless promoted by the matrimonial unions between members of the several very large families of some of the early emigrants. The Montgomerys, of whom there were two brothers—Daniel Montgomery, the elder, and his brother, Gen. William Montgomery, whose sons were Gen. Daniel, Col. John, and Alexander. The son of the senior Daniel Montgomery was Judge William Montgomery. The Woodside family was a large one, consisting of Thomas, Archibald, John, James, Daniel, William and Robert; of the Moores—Asa, John, Abner, Burrows, Samuel, Charles, Andrew Y., Edward S., and several daughters; of the Mauses—George, Elizabeth, Philip, Susan, Samuel, Lewis, Charles, Joseph and Jacob W.; of the Sechlers, I recollect Rudolph, George, John, Jacob, Samuel and Harmon. At a later date came Mrs. Cornelison and her children: Joseph, William, Jacob, Isaac, Cornelius, James, Ann and Mercy; of the Whitakers—John, Thomas, William H., Irwin, Jane, Elizabeth, Polly, Nancy, Fanny and Juliana; William Wilson, the long time justice of the peace, with a large family of eleven children and their descendants, now numbering about one hundred. There were also the Clarks, Gearharts, Gaskinses, Blues, Rishels, Phillipses, Diehls, Sanderses, Fousts, Frazers, Donaldsons, Willitses and Brewers.

"Many of the pioneer customs still prevailed. Manufactures of the most pressing necessity were found in almost every household; the spinning wheel for tow and flax; the big wheel, as it was called, for woolen yarn. These were woven in the place, and made into clothing at home, and most of the villagers and their children were clad in these domestic suits. The tailor and shoemaker itinerated here and in the vicinity and were almost constantly employed. A dwelling without a detached bake oven would have been deemed incomplete; there were no bakers by profession, and of necessity each housewife was her own baker. The Franklin stove and the six-plate stove were still in use; the ten-plate stoves had recently been introduced and were a great improvement on the former, as much so as the palace cook and heater are upon the latter. Our stoves were then manufactured by Mr. Hauck, and bore the legend, JOHN HAUCK, *Catawissa Furnace;* and it was one of the mysteries that troubled the brains of the boys, how it ever got there in iron letters, as much as did the effect of the music of Orpheus, which 'drew iron tears down Pluto's cheek.'

"By industry and frugality the people lived in comparative comfort, paid their preacher and schoolmaster promptly, and their printer as soon as convenient, thereby preserving a good conscience and securing peace of mind.

"The schoolmaster was abroad. Thomas Grier taught a classical school and prepared boys for college. Stephen Halff also taught a private school, and Rev. Mr. Painter was principal of the Danville Academy, then a new institution. The predecessors of these were Master Gibson, who taught in the old log schoolhouse near the first edifice of the Grove Church; Messrs. Andrew Forsythe, John Moore, Thomas W. Bell, Don Carlos Barret, an eminent teacher; John Richards; Samuel Kirkham, the distinguished grammarian, and Ellis Hughes, a most competent and successful educator, favorably remembered by many of his pupils still living.

"The houses were then chiefly on Water, Mill and Market streets, and, with scarcely an exception, had gardens attached to them, with a portion of each allotted to flowers. The Damascene rose, Guelder rose, flowering almond, peony, narcissus, lilac, lily, pink, and

other familiar floral productions were wont to ornament it and make it 'unprofitably gay.' The boys, after school hours, often reluctantly, tried their 'prentice hands at horticulture, and the most onerous part of their labor was the removal of the water-worn stone, rounded by attrition in bygone antediluvian ages, in oceanic currents. They abounded on Market street lots and other elevated portions of the village. Doubtless by this time a succession of youthful gardeners have removed them all and made horticultural pursuits less laborious.

"Amongst other amusements the boys enjoyed skating, sledding, sleighing, nutting, trapping, fishing, playing ball, bathing in the river and in the Mahoning; in the latter, west of Factory street, hard by a buttonwood or sycamore, was a famous bathing place. Flying kite and playing marbles in the spring, were not forgotten. All these afforded them the needed recreation from study and labor.

"But I must not omit the muster days of the military. The old Rifle Blues was one of the oldest, if not the oldest, volunteer military organizations of the county. The Light Dragoons, Captain Clarke, were the admiration of all the boys of the place, and their parades were gala days. The Columbia Guards was a fine company of infantry, numbering over sixty, commanded by Capt. James Carson. The train band, Captain Yorks, was also one of the institutions of that day. The regimental musters were generally held at Washingtonville, and drew together crowds of spectators to witness their grand maneuvers, discuss politics and tavern dinners.

"The *Watchman* was then the only newspaper. George Sweeny, the veteran editor, was its proprietor. He had published the *Columbian Gazette* in 1813, which was succeeded by the *Express*, by Jonathan Lodge in 1815, and afterward by Lodge & Caruthers. The *Watchman* was established in 1820. It was published on Market street, east of Ferry, and had a sign in front of the office, upon which was painted the head of Franklin with the legend from Milton, 'Where liberty dwells, there is my country.' There were then few painted signs in the place, and this one was very conspicuous. Although the *Watchman* was not half the size of the *American*, it was esteemed a grand journal, and had great influence in the politics of the county. It was made up chiefly by copy from other papers, and seldom contained editorial articles. Readers were not so exacting then as in these latter days.

"The politics of the village, like those of the county, were largely Democratic. What Democratic principles were I had no very definite idea, but had a vague impression that they were just the reverse of Federal principles, and I suppose that this negative definition quadrated with the ideas of the dominant party. State politics absorbed the attention of politicians and banished from their minds national politics to an extent that must have gladdened the hearts of those stolid politicians, the States' rights men. I remember how a villager pertinaciously urged the nomination of General Jackson for governor, and he honestly believed that the gubernatorial honor was the highest that could be conferred upon the old hero.

"The members of the bar were few in number. Ebenezer Greenough had recently removed to Sunbury. Judge Grier, from his profound legal attainments and fine scholarship, stood at the head of his profession. Alem Marr, the pioneer lawyer, was a good classical scholar and a graduate of Princeton. He represented the district in Congress in 1829. LeGrand Bancroft was district attorney. The other members were George A. Frick, William G. Hurley, John Cooper, James Carson and Robert McP. McDowell. A short time subsequently John G. Montgomery, Paul Leidy and Joshua W. Comly were added to the number. All of them are deceased except the latter.

"The medical men were not numerous. The first in the place was Dr. Forrest, the grandfather of Mrs. Valentine Best; his successor, Dr. Barrett; his, Drs. Petrikin and Daniels. At the period of which I write there were also Drs. McDowell and Magill. The latter was then a young practitioner in the beginning of his long and successful career, and now remains, beyond the age of fourscore years, the honored head of the profession, which has increased fourfold since he became a member of it. And now Danville began to rear medical men of her own. Herman Gearhart and Alexander C. Donaldson were initiated into the profession under the tuition of Dr. Petrikin. At the same time Samuel Montgomery and Matthew Patterson were divinity students. John Martin was a law student in Mr. Marr's office, and subsequently practiced in Clearfield county.

"Gen. Daniel Montgomery was the first merchant, but, having acquired a fortune, was now residing on his fine farm a mile or two above town. His cousin, Judge William Montgomery, an old citizen, was now the

oldest merchant, with his store at the corner of Mill and Market streets and his residence on the opposite corner. He bore his full share in the burden of improving and bettering the condition of his fellowmen; was one of the pillars of the church and founder of the first Sunday school when many others, if not opposed to it, aided it only in a perfunctory way, and he lived to see it permanently established. Peter Baldy, though still a young merchant, was engaged in an extensive business and dealt largely in grain. He commenced in the old log building which had been occupied by King & Hamilton; from thence, he removed to his well known store on Mill street, where he continued his business for half a century, when he retired, having accumulated a fortune. The other merchants were John Moore, John Russell and William Colt, all old and esteemed citizens; and William Bickley, Boyd & Montgomery, John C. & Michael C. Grier, and Michael Ephlin, who had more recently engaged in business. Mr. Loughead had retired from business to devote his time to the postoffice, and Jeremiah Evans had recently moved to Mercersburg.

"The old Cross Keys Tavern, kept by Mrs. Jemima Donaldson, was the best in the county, and it is doubtful whether it has been surpassed to this day. The Union Hotel, the first three-story brick building and the best one in the place, was built and kept by Philip Goodman. John Irwin kept a tavern, corner of Market and Ferry streets; and the most ancient hostelry of them all, the Rising Sun, the old red house at the foot of Mill street, with the walnut tree at the door, and its crowd of devotees of Bacchus who made it resound with

> "Midnight shout and revelry,
> Tipsy dance and jollity.

"The Ferry Tavern, by George Barnhart, where I often hurried by, fearing the sound of the fiddle, judging that old Satan could not be far distant from the violin, thus condemning that first of musical instruments, from its association with much that is vile. Then there was the Jackson Tavern, Mill street near Mahoning, by William Clark, a soldier of the Revolution, with the likeness of General Jackson painted on its sign, thus superseding that of Washington, as the latter in its day had replaced that of George III, *tempori parendum*. The taverns then had a monopoly of retailing intoxicating liquors, dealing them out by the gill; and rye whisky was the chief liquor used, and doubtless was less hurtful than the villainous compound now sold under that name. Some who then indulged in 'potations pottle deep' nevertheless attained a great age; when any one of them was warned against indulging too freely in it, as it was a slow poison, he replied that he was aware of that, for he had been using it sixty years and it must be very *slow*. The coffee houses, now destitute of coffee, the saloons, groceries and other refined modern drinking places, were then unknown. In addition to these taverns, Mrs. Spence kept a boarding house, and had for her guests some of the most respectable people of the place.

"Amongst the active and industrious citizens were the blacksmiths. John Lunger was one of the earliest, and had a shop on Ferry street. John Deen's smithy was on Market near Ferry street, where by many and well directed blows he hammered out a fortune. Joseph Cornelison's was on Mahoning near Mill street.

"George McCulley was one of the pioneer carpenters and removed to Ohio, near Wooster, where some of his descendants still reside. Daniel Cameron, a worthy Scot and the great pedestrian who walked from Harrisburg to Danville in a day without deeming it any great exploit, was a skillful carpenter and builder. Adam Schuyler and George Lott were also engaged in that business.

"The chairmakers were William Hartman, who was also a wheelwright, and the brothers Kirk. William Mann was also engaged in that calling for a year or two.

"Shoemakers — William Woods, Gideon Mellon, Henry Sanders, Thomas Wiley.

"Tailors—William M. Wiley, who removed to Harrisburg; William Whitaker, Amos E. Kitchen. William Ingold was a vagrant workman who plied his needle at the houses of his employers, and was noted for his quips and quirks and idle pranks, whereby he amused and often astonished the boys of the village.

"Honest John Reynolds, from Reading, was the veteran hatter, who for long years supplied men and boys with hats. Martin McCollister was a more recent and very skillful workman.

"Thomas Blackwell carried on the fullingmill and sawmill near what is now the junction of Mill and Bloom streets.

"The first brewer was Richard Matchin. The citizens of that day were not, as we now phrase it, educated up to a due appreciation of that beverage, consequently it proved less profitable than brewing lager, weiss and buck beer at the present time.

"George Wilson was the first cabinetmaker,

and some of his substantial old-style furniture has survived to the present day. Burrows Moore was long engaged in the same business.

"The Scotch weavers had been famous in the early days of the settlement. Of those who were engaged in the business fifty years since I can now only recall the names of Christopher Smith and Peter Goodman. The latter was a most respectable and industrious German from the fatherland.

"Coppersmiths and tinners — Alexander Wilson, James Wilson, John C. Theil.

"Watchmaker and jeweler, Samuel Maus.

"There were several saddlers—Alexander Best, Hugh Flack, Daniel Hoffman, and possibly others.

"Rifles were in demand, and had always been much used by the pioneers. These were supplied by Samuel Baum and George Miller; the son of the latter succeeded him and still continues the business.

"Of public functionaries, we had but few, and their removals were few and far between. In the language of an eminent statesman, it might then have been truly said: 'Few die and none resign.' Judge Seth Chapman was long the presiding judge of our courts. He was a man of moderate legal attainments, yet he made a good presiding officer. He was assisted by his associates, Judges Montgomery and Rupert. George A. Frick was prothonotary, having been appointed to that office by Governor Snyder in 1813.

"William Wilson, Rudolph Sechler and Joseph Prutzman were the justices of the peace; Andrew McReynolds, sheriff; Daniel Cameron, constable. Mr. Sechler was also register and recorder. James Loughead, a dignified yet popular gentleman of English origin, was postmaster, and held the office for the long term of fourteen years, twice as long as any other with one exception. The office was first established in 1806, Judge Montgomery being the first one appointed, and held his commission from President Jefferson, and filled the office for seven years. This just and pious man discharged this trust, as he did all others, to the entire satisfaction of the government and the community. He was succeeded by that other faithful public servant, Rudolph Sechler, who held it for a like term of seven years, until Mr. Loughead's appointment. I never knew a more honest man than Mr. Sechler. With him it was innate. He could not be otherwise than honest. His countenance, his actions, his words, in short everything about him, proclaimed his sterling integrity; and what gave a charm to it, he was quite unconscious of his being more honest than other men. Of his large number of connections I never knew one whose integrity was called in question. It is highly gratifying to know that in the seventy years the office has been in existence, there has never been a defaulter to the national government, and that all of the thirteen incumbents of the office have diligently and faithfully discharged the trust reposed in them.

"One of the eccentric characters of the vicinity was Mr. Finney, who died ten or twelve years subsequent to the period of which I write, almost a centenarian. He was a man of gallantry, a kind of Beau Nash of more than eighty, with a peculiar child-like tenor voice, who delighted to play the gallant with the young ladies of the village, and drive them around the place and vicinity in his old-style chaise. Robin Finney, as he was always called, from his great age and attention to the fair sex, was a great favorite with them, and was well known to the people of that day. His chaise and one owned by Gen. D. Montgomery and one by Judge Montgomery, were the only pleasure carriages of that kind in the county. The old-time carriage of Philip Maus, which attracted the attention and excited the wonder of the village urchins, and the more modern carriage of General Montgomery, were the only pleasure carriages of that style. Traveling on horseback was then the proper thing for both sexes, old and young, gentle and simple, and its general disuse is to be regretted.

"Abe Brown was an African, or an American of African descent, and the only one in the place. He had been a mariner, and after he came here was a servant to Mr. Loughead. He immigrated to Mahoning county, Ohio, where by industry and frugality he acquired a competency and enjoys the respect of the community where he resides. Jack Harris was an octoroon, a fine looking lad, and so nearly white that he might pass for an Anglo-American. Though not darker than a brunette, the rude boys persisted in calling him Black Jack. These boys attended the schools and were treated with justice.

"The great flood of 1817, usually called the August flood, surrounded the place so that, for the time, it became insular. The only approach was by boats. I saw the bridge over the brook on the road, then an extension of Church street, float away with a man on it who secured it before it reached the river.

"The inhabitants were supplied with flour from the mills of John and Alexander Mont-

gomery and Joseph Maus, all propelled by the water of the Mahoning. Farmers in the vicinity took their grain in sacks to the mills; the miller ground it for a toll of one-tenth. Except for the Baltimore, Philadelphia, or Reading markets, it was seldom put up in barrels. Steam power had not been introduced in the place or neighborhood, except at Boyd's mill, which was then a new one on the left bank of the river above town.

"Whisky was the Archimedean lever that moved the world. Contracts could not be made or performed without its potent aid. The merchant kept it on his counter, for his customers would not purchase goods without it. It was indispensable at musters and elections. The farmers' fields could not be cultivated without its use as a motor. Mr. Robinson, in the vicinity, offered the laborers who were employed in his harvest fields extra pay if they would dispense with it, but they refused. The temperance cause was advocated by its friends, but its opponents, numerous, defiant and violent, determined that their liberties should not be subverted by a few fanatics who were worse than the Federals.

"The half century just closed has been an eventful, almost a marvelous one. In 1826 we had no railways, telegraphs, typewriters, gas, petroleum, no canals, iron furnaces, forges, rolling mills; no bridge over the river, no fire engines of any kind, nor many other indispensable improvements, deprived of which we would speedily retrograde to what we were at that period. The population has increased more than tenfold, and Danville has kept pace with the rest of the world, and shown an energy and perseverance worthy of her, notwithstanding the many depressions and conflicts incident to her position as a great manufacturing center. Her numerous sons, dispersed throughout the great West, and in other portions of our vast republic, now in exile from her borders, look with pride upon her onward course in material prosperity, and her commendable progress in religion, morals, and science, the social virtues and the amenities of life, which they trust may continue, and enable her, for all future time, to maintain her elevated position in the good old Commonwealth."

Great Day

D. H. B. Brower gives the following reminiscence:

"One of the great popular demonstrations in Danville was the last rally of the Republicans on the eve of Lincoln's second election. It was on Saturday, the 5th of November, 1864.

"The procession was arranged and conducted by Chief Marshal Lieut. Dennis Bright, assistant marshals, W. E. C. Coxe, William Aten, O. H. Ostrander, Lieut. E. W. Roderick, Dr. George Yeomans, Stephen A. Johnson, Maj. Charles Eckman, Lieut. M. Rosenstein.

"The magnificence of the immense cavalcade, the numerous banners, flags and tasteful decorations, with the martial strains of Stoes' silver cornet band and Sechler's brass band, gave the demonstration a brilliancy unsurpassed by any other in the annals of Danville. The most gorgeous spectacle in the magnificent pageant was the triumphal car, containing a charming representative of the Goddess of Liberty, and a lady, in full costume, representing each State of the Union. The Goddess of Liberty was robed in the national colors. Her head was adorned with a brilliant tiara, she bore a staff surmounted with a liberty cap, and occupied an elevated position on the car. She acted her part with peculiar grace, eliciting the universal admiration of the thousands that witnessed the inspiring scene.

"The ladies representing the States were tastefully adorned in red, white and blue—dresses white, sashes red, and caps blue, ornamented with a star, and surmounted with a beautiful white plume, tipped with red. Each lady wore a badge across the breast, upon which was printed the name of the respective State she represented. Each bore a small flag, and they were seated in a triumphal car, decorated with evergreens in the most artistic manner, while the goddess occupied the center of the group, elevated on a pedestal. Messrs. Derr and Von Nieda acted as ensigns. This was truly the *chef d'oeuvre* of the great occasion, and on the route elicited the heartiest cheers, waving of handkerchiefs, flags and every other token of delight.

"While the storms of hail and driving snow deterred many from participating in the ceremonies of the day, it not only proved the patriotism but gave a character of heroism to the ladies as they braved the storm and waved their starry flags amid the falling snow. The following is the list of ladies, with the State each represented: Goddess of Liberty, Miss Lou. Hill; Pennsylvania, Mollie Magill; New York, Emma Butler; Ohio, Melissa Brown; Indiana, Clara Rockafeller; Illinois, Ella Painter; Wisconsin, Lydia Housel; Iowa, Lillie Cook; Maine, Clara Beaver; New Hampshire, Clara Faux; Vermont, Kate

Carey; Connecticut, Libbie Critz; Massachusetts, Mary Gulick; Texas, Mollie J. Waples; North Carolina, Emma A. Laubach; South Carolina, Libbie Rank; Georgia, Gussie Pratt; Louisiana, Fanny Bordner; Kentucky, Emma Woods; Tennessee, Ruth Basset; Maryland, Alice Rockafeller; Alabama, Martha B. Laubach; Missouri, M. W. Beaver; Virginia, Libbie Faux; California, Mary Gibbs; Mississippi, Malinda Cleaver; Florida, Laura Flanigan; Rhode Island, Aggie Easton; Michigan, Abbie Bright; Oregon, Emma Sechler; Delaware, Ada Pratt; New Jersey, Ella Heath; West Virginia, Alice Wilson; Nevada, Mary Brobst; Minnesota, Annie M. Hefler; Arkansas, Harriet Garrett; Kansas, Mary Bealand. Territories — Nebraska, Hannah Eger; Colorado, Mary Lovett; Washington, Mary A. Thomas; Dakota, Emma A. Brower.

"Another attractive feature in the procession was the ladies on horseback. Miss Pitner was dressed in red, Miss Jennie Koons in white, and Mrs. D. Gearhart in blue; Misses Mary Appleman, Mary Pursel and Lucy Everett, all skillful riders, occupied a prominent place in the cavalcade.

"The procession was one of great length, including carriages and wagons filled with voters, as well as ladies. The wagons were handsomely decorated with wreaths, flags and banners.

"When the procession arrived on the grounds the meeting was organized with the following officers: President, Thomas Beaver, Esq.; vice presidents, William Hancock, Isaac Rank, John Grove, John Titley, G. M. Shoop, Rev. Mr. Barnitz, William Twist, Dr. William H. Magill, George A. Frick, Thompson Foster, Charles C. Baldy, Rev. John Cook, Joseph Diehl, W. H. Hassenplug, Dan Morgan, Samuel Ware, Charles Hock, Philip Maus, Cornelius Styer and others; secretaries, William Lewis, T. O. Van Alen.

"The addresses delivered by Hon. William H. Armstrong and Clinton Lloyd, Esq., of Lycoming, were eloquent. Mr. Lloyd is one of the most effective speakers in the State. Mr. Armstrong is known as a man of marked ability, and his address was one of great power, and was delivered amid the plaudits of the vast assemblage.

"In the evening many buildings were illuminated and tastefully decorated. Fireworks added to the brilliancy of the scene and the enthusiasm was unbounded. Thus ended one of the memorable days in the annals of Danville. The Democrats also had a brilliant demonstration in that campaign; but I can find no record of particulars, or I would take pleasure in transcribing them for this page."

The Great Hoax

One incident of the past that attracted much comment from all parts of the country, and the mention of which even now will bring a smile to the face of the gravest of the "old timers," is the visit to Danville of the bogus Japanese embassy, in 1860.

At that time the Japanese commissioners came to America to return the visit of Commodore Perry, bringing the treaty that had been negotiated with them, in a varnished box. A large escort attended the commissioners and the occasion of their arrival at Washington was made one of great pomp.

A choice coterie of the residents of Danville decided to organize a fake embassy of their own, send bogus telegrams to the town and hoax the citizens into believing the ambassadors were coming hither. They staged the affair for July 4th, and so well did they carry out the program that most of the population were convinced of the reality of the visit. They had costumes prepared, arranged for the burgess to erect a reviewing stand, and had out the fire department and several bands. The Catawissa railroad train was halted at Sechler's run and the masqueraders boarded it. On their arrival at Danville they were met by the authorities and escorted around the town, finally stopping at the reviewing stand, where addresses were made by both sides. The pretended Commodore Foote, who was supposed to accompany the embassy as interpreter, addressed the crowd in English. The speech of the burgess was translated into German by the commodore, by the other interpreter into Greek, and then repeated to the embassy. So well did the affair proceed that for days it was difficult to convince the townspeople that the whole thing was a farce. One prominent citizen wanted Thomas Beaver to start up the iron works for the benefit of the commissioners, even though the day was a holiday.

Among the participants were: David Clark, Charles Cook, Dr. Simington, Dr. George Yeomans, Peter Baldy, W. W. Hays, Isaac X. Grier, John and Samuel Hibler, Col. Samuel Strawbridge and Robert Adams.

There are some places in a community that one can never forget; places around which memory has hung a chain that will not loosen or break. Sometimes that memory is but a

boyish fancy, sometimes a hallowed association, sometimes a milestone on the road of life, and sometimes an uplift that has changed the whole current of one's life.

The old company store of Waterman & Beaver was an institution in which one had admirable facilities for studying human nature, and in which one could always learn. This store was built in 1844, and the business was conducted by a number of individuals and firms connected with the iron works. Among these were T. O. Van Alen; Comly, Grove & Company, and Waterman & Beaver.

It was during the management of the latter that the store reached the height of its business success. The building was 175 feet in depth, with a front of 90 feet, and in the sixties was packed with goods, cellar, main floor, second floor and garret. The store was conducted in four departments, dry goods, groceries, hardware and shoes. In addition there was a tailoring department, a gristmill and a tinshop. In its busiest time there were employed forty or more clerks and the annual sales were as high as $500,000.

Those who dealt at this store could purchase anything from a loaf of bread to a silk dress, or from a shoestring to the hardware finishings of a new house. The 1st of the month was always a notable day, all regular customers laying in a month's supply of staple goods, and the long counters were lined with customers three rows deep. Clerks and customers were on friendly terms and many were the jokes that passed back and forth.

How there come trooping before one the faces—Sam Antrim, Johnny McCloud, Charles Childs, Samuel Ross, Jacob Rhodes, Jap Gearhart, Archie McLean, Bill Breeze, Joe Murray, Johnny Cook, Bob Chamberlain, Park Alexander, John Hunt, Leander Mowrer, Hiat Matchin and Charlie Hinckley, in the grocery department; William H. Hassenplug, Johnny Gaskins, Charlie Beaver, Ed. Swartz, Sam Boyer, John Ricketts, Gus Woods and Henry Schoch, on the dry goods side; Joel Hinckley, A. W. Beaver and M. G. Thornton, in the hardware department; and in the office W. K. Holloway, Ike Crewitt, Lew Rodenhoffer, Harry Crossley, Alex. Diehl, Jacob Miller, R. M. Cathcart, Benjamin W. Pratt and Gobin Hoffman; in the tinshop, Frank Everhart; and then Silas Alexander, the mail carrier.

To the roll call how few now answer, but in those busy, thrilling, strenuous days, oh, how happy and contented, from 7 o'clock until 7, six days in the week. Over all was the watchful eye of Thomas Beaver; and yet there never beat a kinder heart nor lived one more in sympathy with the trials and longings and vicissitudes of the laboring man.

In the company store one learned that wealth and prosperity, position and influence, were not antagonistic to poverty and humble means; but that the humbler leaning on the arm of the wealthier could be lifted into a higher plane and induced to lead a better life.

Mr. Beaver helped more than one poor, weak, struggling soul to a higher and truer life. There were sports, innocent and harmless, yet of a nature not to be forgotten. Alex. Diehl never forgot the apple butter in his boot; nor Joe Murray the day he burst the shot bag. Jap Gearhart will always remember the flood in the cellar when the drowning rats sought shelter on his friendly neck. And everybody will remember old Nash, the colored watchman, who used to preach to the saints on Zion's Hill. The old store has gone and the busy hum of its trade has been silenced. But the old scenes will live and abide while memory is enthroned.

> Oh, how cruelly sweet are the echoes that start,
> When Memory plays an old tune on the heart.

During the days of the war news was eagerly sought, and the coming of the daily papers was watched with great interest. A place of general resort was the bookstore of George B. Brown, on Mill street, corner of Penn, and opposite the "City Hotel." There was always a fair-sized congregation gathered there in the afternoon, waiting the coming of the daily papers. This gathering, while waiting for the papers, listened eagerly to discussions on the war, and after the war was over, to many opinions on the political situation.

Mr. Brown was well read on current affairs and when he could not start anyone else in a discussion he was always equal to the emergency. Many times the fate of the nation was settled in this place of general resort; but as often that fate was unsettled by some contrary individual who would not agree with the arguments advanced, nor accept the conclusions generally adopted. From the fall of Sumter to the surrender at Appomattox the stirring events of the war were discussed, and impressions were made that have never been forgotten. Those were days of deep anxiety and the papers were eagerly read to relieve the intense strain; and when the news of battles fought was displayed in great headlines, oh, the eager search for the names of the killed and wounded and missing. Danville had a large number of boys at the front, and

much anxiety was felt for their welfare. And then, when the war was over and the boys returned, many were the tales of heroism and the stories of camp and march that were related to eager listeners in the old bookstore. Mr. Brown, often busy during the day in his dentist shop adjoining the store, never missed the newspaper hour nor the conferences that were held over the nation's affairs, while awaiting the arrival of Billy Smith's 'bus, or other conveyance, bringing the ever welcome news sheets.

Most of the participants in those gatherings have passed to the other side. The old building has been changed, counters and bookshelves have been removed, and in their place electric lamps and modern devices for lighting and heating are displayed. The front has been cut down and changed, but around it still there clings the old memory that no mechanic's hand can ever efface; and the old faces that no lapse of time can ever remove.

Another place of special interest to a number of what were once young men was the second floor of the building now removed, known latterly as the Vincent block, but formerly the Elisha Reynolds building, corner of Mill and Mahoning streets. Here, in the period from 1867 to 1870, were located a Young Men's Reading Room and Library and Debating Society. Thomas Beaver had contributed a number of books and quite a library had been collected. Many of the young men of the town belonged to this association, and here were laid the foundations of many a young man's future. Weighty problems were discussed, many debatable questions, it was thought, were settled for all time by unanswerable arguments. Futures of eminence and distinction were dreamed of and air castles of rare size and wonderful beauty were built. But aside from the effervescence of youthful fancy, there came from that room enlarged ideas, study of characters, knowledge of one's self and shaping of views that can never be forgotten. There are those living to-day who still look back upon those days of youthful energy and exuberance, and with Whitcomb Riley exclaim:

Oh, the olden, golden glory of the days gone by.

There are doubtless many other places of special interest in the town, around which center many pleasant and hallowed recollections; but all cannot be crowded into this chapter. It would, however, not be fair to close the chapter without a reference to the place where sleep so many of those who once, with busy hands and brains, toiled and builded that we might enjoy the result of their work. Perhaps too often we neglect the spots where rest the population of the past. A trip through the cemeteries of the town, reading on the gravestones the names of many who were the bone and sinew of our town, the brains and inspiration of the past, is always profitable. There are those whose brawny muscle and sturdy character for so many years made possible the smoking stacks and the busy hum of our works of industry. There are those whose strength of mind and busy brain and stalwart character were the foundation and strength and defense of our town. There are those whose depth of piety and devout consecration and earnest religious fervor have erected the church spires and made possible in our midst the religious life that has been the uplifting and saving power of this community. There are the silent ranks of the departed soldiery; those who once, with patriotic step and flushed face and set lip, carried to glorious victory the flag, now their winding sheet. There is the vast unnumbered host, the common people of the past, the main reliance and strength and power of all the years gone by; names forgotten here, but recorded in the book, some time to be opened before the great Judge of all the earth. There they all lie, not dead but sleeping, the Danville of the past. They are part of us and their resting place is a spot of special interest. They and the living of to-day have made the history which is here recorded. Much has been omitted, much imperfectly written; but the actors, living and dead, in this history of a century and a quarter, have lived well their part and builded deep and strong for posterity.

CHAPTER X

TOWNSHIP FORMATION

The territory included within the boundaries of Columbia and Montour counties originally comprised the townships of Augusta and Wyoming, of Northumberland county, in 1772. In 1784 what is now Montour county was formed into Turbut township, named after Turbut Francis, a land speculator, who owned most of the area included in this county.

Mahoning township was formed in 1775 out of part of Turbut township. Chillisquaque township was erected in 1786 out of parts of Turbut and Mahoning townships. Derry township was formed in 1786 out of Turbut.

Those portions of Chillisquaque and Turbut townships reannexed to Columbia county by the act of January, 1816, were erected into Liberty and Limestone townships in the same year.

Madison was made from part of Derry in 1817. Valley was made from parts of Mahoning and Derry in 1839. Anthony was struck off the upper end of Derry in 1847 and named after Judge Anthony of the court which formed it. Valley was first called Baldy township, but eight years later was given its present name.

The final organization of Montour county in 1850 caused a rearrangement of the townships, which was not permanent, however. The new county then contained Franklin, Mahoning, Valley, Liberty, Limestone, Derry, Anthony, Roaringcreek, and part of Montour, Hemlock and Madison townships. Part of Madison and parts of Hemlock and Montour townships were renamed Cooper township.

In 1853 the county line was rearranged and Roaringcreek, Franklin, Madison and part of Hemlock were restored to Columbia county, part of Hemlock being retained and formed into West Hemlock township. Part of Montour township was taken and renamed Cooper, and part of Franklin lying west of Roaring creek was called Mayberry. This arrangement has continued to the present time.

Summarizing the matter, the townships forming Montour county in 1914 were erected as follows: Mahoning, 1775; Derry, 1786; Liberty, 1816; Limestone, 1816; Valley, 1839; Anthony, 1849; Cooper, 1853; Mayberry, 1853; West Hemlock, 1853.

This brief record of the formation of the divisions of Montour county is reviewed here as a matter of convenience to the reader, in order that the dates and origin of the townships may be readily ascertained without referring to the separate sketches.

CHAPTER XI

ANTHONY TOWNSHIP

This township was named after Judge Joseph B. Anthony, who was the presiding judge of the courts of the district when it was formed, in 1849. It was originally a part of Derry township.

One of the earliest settlers in the vicinity was Col. Robert Clark, who moved from Dauphin county, Pa., where he was born and grew to manhood. He purchased six hundred acres of land, which later passed to the ownership of Charles Mowrey. Colonel Clark had won his title by service through the Revolutionary war and in his time was known as an eminent patriot, as he is known to the present time through tradition. Colonel Clark was present at the signing of the Declaration of

Independence and wore his chevrons proudly, as they were won through his bravery at the front.

WHITE HALL

This place acquired its name from the White Hall Hotel, built in 1818 by John F. Derr, and rebuilt in 1849-50 by Ferdinand Ritter, who had great ambitions to make it a popular resort for travelers along the main road through the town. He engaged Samuel Brugler of Jerseytown, a brother of John H. Brugler, the architect of Danville, to embellish it, and the result of his work is seen still in the beautiful carvings, which he employed for decoration all over the front of the building and on the massive doorway. These carvings are works of more than ordinary artistry, and could well be placed in some museum for preservation. The building is now occupied by the owner, John McWilliams, as a residence. Decay has damaged the old inn and lack of paint has caused the carvings to disintegrate badly.

John Fruit, the first settler at White Hall, was a native of Ireland. Locating in the township some time during the closing years of the eighteenth century, he shortly after his arrival started a store, using some of the space of his home for the purpose of displaying merchandise. This pioneer later erected a small frame structure which he devoted exclusively to the sale of merchandise, of the variety usually found in the small country store of the time. In 1810 John Fruit sold his establishment to John Frederick Derr, who conducted it for thirty-one years. In 1841 William McBride acquired an interest in the business, and upon the death of Mr. Derr, which took place in 1853, Mr. McBride and his son, J. S. McBride, continued the establishment until 1864, when a new building was completed and the stock transferred thereto. Upon the decease of his father, J. S. McBride assumed the business and conducted it for many years.

Another firm which transacted a mercantile business during the early years of White Hall, which was then known by the name of "Fruitstown," was Ely & Moyer. A store which was maintained for six years was established in 1841 by Neal McCoy. Letters arrived at and departed from "Fruitstown" by means of a pony mail, which reached that point after traveling a circuitous route from Catawissa. The first mail carrier who handled the mail and the pony was a boy by the name of Jacob Dyer. In 1820 the tiny settlement assumed the dignity of an individual post-office, which was presided over by a man named Biddle. Succeeding this official, whose given name has become lost in the cycle of time, was John F. Derr, who remained in charge until 1855, when William McBride became postmaster. Seven years later John Crawford was appointed to the position, and in turn was followed by his son, G. W. Crawford, who later was replaced by J. S. McBride. The present postmaster is J. B. DeWald. He and George Hill and Lewis Smith are the present storekeepers.

The first blacksmith shop at White Hall was established by Daniel Dildine, an Irishman, who was one of the early settlers of the place. The first place of shelter was opened by Andrew Schooley. This hostelry which gave "entertainment for man or beast" was known as the Red Horse Hotel, and occupied the site where the brick store now stands. The old hotel was torn down to make room for the store building. Following Andrew Schooley as the manager of the establishment was David Ely, and he was succeeded by Ferdinand Ritter, who came from Berks county, and eventually rebuilt the White Hall Hotel.

EXCHANGE

This interesting rural village received its name in 1840. At that time the settlement consisted of the Crownover mill and a few houses. An ancient log schoolhouse located across the creek added a certain dignity to the pretensions of the community. John Caldwell erected the first brick structure, which later passed to the ownership of Patrick Dennin. The first postmaster of the hamlet was Gersham Biddle. The present one is Boyd E. Stead, who is a merchant also.

The first hotel at Exchange was opened some time in 1839 or 1840 by Walter Johnston, who subsequently gave it up and moved to Jerseytown. His son, William C. Johnston, was later elected register and recorder of Montour county. William Craig was one of the original settlers at Exchange and his descendants, John and Alexander Craig, were prominent factors in the development of the community. Another early settler was James McKee. In the records and traditions of Exchange is mentioned one John Bull, who maintained a hotel at "the top of the hill." His descendants long have passed from the ken of human recollection. His place was still standing as the nineteenth century drew to a

close, but as a place of entertainment it had been closed for years.

One of the prominent families of Exchange was that of Patrick Montague, who lived above the hill. Another well known resident, David Wilson, lived to be over eighty years of age. Charles Clark, who lived to a very ripe old age, lived with his family a short distance north of Exchange. Mr. Clark was the first merchant of the community, building and opening a store in 1838. For a time he was a boarder at the hotel which was conducted by Walter Johnston.

The Odd Fellows have long maintained an established foothold in this community. Exchange Lodge, No. 898, I. O. O. F., has had a long and useful history. It was organized in 1874 with Isaac Acor, noble grand; A. H. Litchard, secretary; and Daniel Liebe, treasurer. They have a fine meeting hall and a good membership in 1914.

Exchange Grange, No. 65, Patrons of Husbandry, also have a substantial frame hall and a large membership in this agricultural community.

Among the prominent men of the county was Hon. Lloyd W. Welliver, member of the Legislature and for many years postmaster at Exchange. He held the latter office under three presidents, turning it over to his daughter in 1894 when he took his seat in the Legislature; later he was associate judge of Montour county.

Exchange is the only place in the county outside of Danville which boasts a bank. It seems strange to note a fine brick banking house near a corner of the two main streets of a tiny village, with a stretch of forest on one hand, the new St. James Catholic Church on the other, and a few rural homes along the opposite side of the road. The Farmers' National Bank was chartered in 1906, with a capital of $25,000. The present deposits average $50,000, and the institution has a good surplus. James S. Brannen is president; A. H. Litchard, vice president; and James F. Ellis, cashier.

Exchange has a population of about eighty, two stores, kept by Boyd E. Stead and Thomas Dennin, the hotel of William Houghton, the gristmill of Charles J. Yagel, and two blacksmith shops.

A planing mill was at one time operated by W. H. Dildine, but was destroyed by fire in 1912 and not rebuilt.

Comly is a small settlement in the northwestern part of the township. The only storekeeper there is John Smith.

RELIGIOUS

One of the landmarks of the county and the oldest Presbyterian Church outside of Danville is Derry Church, which was given to Anthony township when the partition occurred, because of its location well within the new township's territorial boundaries. In 1802 a little pine-log schoolhouse, a short distance from the Derry Church, was erected. The structure was of the most primitive character, having a dirt floor, in the center of which was built a fire in extremely cold weather. A gallery was erected in the interior of the schoolhouse, but the stairway to the gallery led up from the exterior of the building. On one side of the gallery was a rough pulpit, and in front a space was boarded up and resembled a rough wooden box, contrived for the use of the choir. The pupils of the school came from far and near, daily traversing the trails and little traveled highways that led to and from the adjoining sparsely settled communities. Students were enrolled in this school from comparatively great distances, from homes that would now lie in Columbia, Northumberland, Luzerne and Lycoming counties.

This church was probably organized by the Donegal Presbytery not later than 1792. It is mentioned in the records of the Presbytery of Carlisle, which was founded in 1786, as though Derry Church had existed before the Presbytery itself. In common with all the older churches of this Presbytery, the origin of Derry is rather mythical.

William McVickar and Thomas Adams were prominent in the first church of Anthony township. They assisted in the organization of the institution and were numbered among its first elders. Rev. Asa Dunham, the first Presbyterian minister here, preached under the trees. His title of "Father" showed the great affection that his people had for him. The first regular pastor, in 1799, was Rev. John B. Patterson, who performed the functions of minister, father and friend to the members of this little congregation, in connection with Mahoning. In 1831 he severed his connection with Mahoning and thenceforth devoted his time to Derry Church. After ministering to his congregation for forty-four years he passed away in their midst, and was laid to rest in the Presbyterian graveyard at Danville. Mr. Patterson was succeeded by Rev. John H. Rittenhouse, who came from near Milton. Soon after his installation as pastor of the church the new leader commenced to agitate the question of

a new church, and his activity in this matter, together with the efforts of his congregation, brought about a culmination of their endeavors several years later. While standing in front of a new church which he had been asked to dedicate at Washingtonville, even as the congregation was assembling to hear his address, this popular clergyman dropped dead. This occurred in 1853, and Rev. John Thomas succeeded to the pastorate, followed by Rev. John Johnson and Rev. G. A. Marr, who resided in Northumberland county. In the years since the services here have been few and far between.

Numbered among the early parishioners of the old Derry Church were James Biggins, Col. Robert Clark (the eminent and courageous Revolutionary war veteran), William McCormick, James Barber, Thomas Barber, Andrew Sheep, Samuel Brittain, Joseph Henderson, James Lowrie, Joseph Hendershott, Gersham Biddle, James Pollock, Thomas Morehead, John Carr, John Allen, James C. Sproul, Thomas Adam, James McVickar, John Russell, John Craig, William Pegg, Samuel Hutchinson, Charles McKee, James Simington, Robert Shearer, Thomas Foster, Thomas Robinson, John Blee, and Mr. McHord. They worshiped at the Derry Church through the passing years until 1832, when the first church was erected in Washingtonville.

The old and historic church was torn down, a fact that is greatly regretted because of its associations with the past, and was replaced by the present structure, which was dedicated in 1846. Derry Church at present is in a fair state of preservation, the congregation this year having placed concrete steps at the front and repaired the building. Rev. William Gemmil, a retired pastor of Millville, preaches here in the summer every two weeks. Three men, M. C. Sheep, V. C. Shultz and W. B. Shultz, constitute the trustees, elders and entire male membership of the church. An endowment pays for the upkeep of the cemetery, while the church is in the care of the three men and their women folks. The choir loft has been boarded up, and the remainder of the church is as primitive as at the date of its construction.

The first regular services of St. James' Episcopal Church, located at Exchange, were held in the middle forties. They were conducted by Rev. Milton Lightner, who had previously preached at the grave of Stephen Ellis, one of the original settlers, and the first of that name to move to the vicinity. Just before he passed away, Stephen Ellis had signified his intention of bequeathing $200 towards the construction of a church, "should there ever be a disposition to erect such a building." Actual building of an edifice of worship was started in 1848, on land purchased for that purpose. Bishop Alonzo Potter laid the cornerstone, and the duty of officiating at the dedication of the structure fell to him later in the same year. Rev. Milton Lightner and others took part in the ceremonies in connection with that event. Other contributors to the building fund were William Ellis, Stephen Ellis (son of Stephen Ellis, deceased), Catharine Ellis, Jane, William, Isabella, Ellen and John C. Ellis, Milton Lightner and Amos Heacock.

Rev. Milton Lightner ministered to the needs of the congregation for ten years. Succeeding him was Rev. Edwin N. Lightner, who served the congregation from Danville. Following him was Rev. Mr. Elsegood, who in turn was succeeded by Revs. Fury, William Page, Albra Wadleigh, Rollin H. Brown, Abram P. Brush, Baldy Lightner (son of Milton Lightner), Frank Duncan Jadow, Frank Canfield, William Johnson, David L. Fleming, and others. The cost of the church building was over $1,300. The first officers were William Ellis, Stephen Ellis, John C. Ellis, Amos Heacock, vestrymen, and William Ellis and Amos Heacock, wardens.

In 1910 the church was completely rebuilt, owing to its dilapidated condition, the floor having sunk six inches at a meeting which filled the church one Sunday. The present value of the structure is $3,500. The services here are held at intervals of two weeks by Rev. Mr. De Witt, of Muncy. The membership consists of about fifty persons.

The White Hall Baptist Church was erected in 1858. Its original cost was about $1,500, and the first preacher to deliver a sermon and minister to the religious requirements of the little congregation was Andrew F. Shanafelt. The money needed to construct the edifice was solicited and obtained in other ways by William McBride, Effie Derr and A. Holden, who, tradition states, were most actively assisted by all the residents of the vicinity. The first officers of the church were William McBride and George Supplee, deacons, and A. Holden and William McBride, trustees. The church building is still in a good state of repair, and the congregation is served by Rev. Henry C. Munro.

White Hall at one time supported a Primitive Methodist Church, but it long ago passed into oblivion.

New Bethel Evangelical Church stands on the hill a short distance west of White Hall. It is a frame building, erected in 1887, and the congregation is served by pastors from Washingtonville.

St. James' Roman Catholic Church congregation was organized in 1888, by Rev. Michael J. O'Reilly, of Danville. In December of that year a frame church, 30 by 40 feet, built at a cost of $1,700, located about two miles from the village of Exchange, was dedicated to St. James. The congregation was small, but devoted, and served by the rectors of the Danville Church. In 1900 Father A. M. Feeser, rector of the Convent and Home of the Sisters of Christian Charity, Danville, took personal charge of the Exchange Church. In 1909 the present church was built in the village, at a cost of $7,000, and dedicated Oct. 20th of that year by Bishop J. W. Shanahan, of Harrisburg.

SCHOOLS

John Rea was the first school teacher in White Hall. His class assembled in a frame structure which occupied the site of the present brick school building.

Exchange Hall and school was built and opened to the public in 1874. The building cost $1,300, and was erected under the supervision of Stephen C. Ellis, Patrick Dennin and Dr. McHenry, who acted as a building committee. The first teacher to serve in the school was Augustus Truckmiller. The hall has long been tenanted by various fraternal orders and was originally owned by twenty-eight stockholders who invested in and constructed the edifice.

The first school in Church Hill district, No. 6, was built in 1849, and was subsequently torn down to be replaced by a more modern structure.

The school directors of Anthony township are Patrick Dennin, Samuel Hilner, Levi Fortner, Allen Watson, William Ellis.

CHAPTER XII

COOPER TOWNSHIP

This is one of Montour county's smaller townships. Its southern boundary is the river, and on the east is the dividing line between Montour and Columbia county. The soil of the township is rough, the contour hilly, and its greatest natural resource, perhaps, the mineral deposits. Iron ore and limestone have been found in abundant quantities. North of Grovania lie Limestone kilns, active years ago, but comparatively idle since the cessation of the operations of the Grove Iron Works at Danville several decades ago.

It is popularly supposed that the first residents of the township were a family by the name of Krum, a number of whose descendants are still living in the township. The Fousts and Cromleys, also, are mentioned as being the original settlers of the district.

GROVANIA

This little settlement grew up around the quarries of limestone operated in former times by Grove Brothers for their furnaces in Danville. The limestone stratum here dips very abruptly and the workings are far into the depths of Montour Ridge. A tunnel was formerly used to deliver the stone at the track of the Catawissa railroad, but is now abandoned. The quarries are only partially worked now.

After the closing of the furnaces at Danville the property of Grove Brothers was sold in partition to James E. Reichert. After Reichert's death Alonzo Mauser leased the quarries and later bought them. He is now the only operator at Grovania, but other workings are in use near here by Charles Summers and Calvin Kastner.

The abandoned powerhouse of the Columbia & Montour Electric Railroad Company is located at Grovania, and is now used for storage purposes, since the power for that line has been brought from Harwood.

The storekeeper and postmaster at Grovania is C. D. Garrison. The fine farm and dairy of T. E. Hyde is located near the town, just on the line of Columbia county. Between Hyde's farm and the village is the station of the Philadelphia & Reading (once the Catawissa) railroad.

At the extreme western end of the town-

ship is the settlement of *Ridgeville,* which sprang up in the days of the old stage road to Danville, and then sank into gradual decay when the coach was superseded by the railroad, the track of which runs some distance south of the spot. Ridgeville once boasted a tavern to accommodate the traveler.

RELIGIOUS

Upon the summit of a hill south of Grovania, embowered in the remnant of a noble forest, stands a small brick church. Wide-flung doors on either side of the front give invitation to enter, and within dim quiet inclines the wayfarer to rest and pray. Upon a stone tablet let into the front under the eaves are these words: "St. Peter's Kirche, Erechtet 1856," in German text. Behind the old church is the burying ground, wherein lie the remains of many of the forefathers of eastern Montour and western Columbia counties.

This church is used alternately by the Lutheran and Reformed denominations.

St. James' Church, at Ridgeville, was built about the same time as St. Peter's and the history of the latter is that of the former.

SCHOOLS

There are four schools in this township, most of them being located on the sites used since the first establishment of the public school system here. The school directors of the township are Jacob M. Shultz, Alfred Blecher, E. W. Welliver, Edward Cashner, Benjamin Buck.

CHAPTER XIII

DERRY TOWNSHIP—WASHINGTONVILLE BOROUGH

This is one of the oldest townships and settlements of Montour county. A Mr. Brittain, whose given name has been lost in the span of time between the past and present, was the earliest settler in the territory that later became Washingtonville. His son, Nathaniel Brittain, lived to the ripe old age of four-score years and more on the old family place, and the legal papers that he often exhibited with pride to his friends and neighbors indisputably proved his title to the family homestead. Another very early settler was Jacob Shultz, who in 1790 settled in what is now Limestoneville, from which place he moved to Derry township after a tenancy of one year. He died in 1804, and was buried in Derry Church graveyard. During this year an epidemic of typhoid fever broke out in the community and carried off many people. Another very early resident of Washingtonville was Matthew Calvin. No trace of his posterity can be found in the modern annals of the community. He built the old frame mill which was a landmark in the early days of the village; twice the structure was devastated by fire and as often rebuilt. Another pioneer was Joseph Hutchinson, who settled near Washingtonville in the earliest times. Another was William A. McCormick, father of James McCormick, who afterwards received honors from his native county. William Shaw was another settler at that time; his daughter Margaret was the wife of William A. McCormick. James McCormick was a colonel of militia, served two terms in the State Legislature, and his descendants are among the prominent families of Derry township in 1914.

In 1812 a sawmill, the first in the township, was erected by John Steinman, who selected a site half a mile above the Billmeyer place. A little later in the same year another mill was built, by John Auten, who after experimenting for two years found business good enough to add a gristmill to his lumber enterprise, and at the same time erected a house. The gristmill long has passed from the ken of man and the sawmill followed it into oblivion.

John Wilson was another early settler of the community. He located near the Billmeyer place, and died on the farm which he purchased. Stephen Ellis and his wife Eleanor (Cunningham) were also pioneers of the township, emigrating to the vicinity from Donegal, Ireland. A son, Stephen, was born to them in their new home on May 15, 1807.

WASHINGTONVILLE BOROUGH

Washingtonville and Danville are the oldest settlements in Montour county. This is the only borough in the county outside of Danville, the date of its charter being April 28, 1870.

The first burgess was H. C. Snyder, and Joseph B. Seidel, Andrew C. Ellis and James A. Miller were the first councilmen. The first known settlement of Washingtonville antedates the war of the Revolution. Among the early buildings of the community were the Bosley water, grist and sawmill, built prior to 1788. The structure which housed these industries was destroyed by fire in 1826, and subsequently another building was erected. This mill formed the nucleus of a fort which was built to afford protection to the residents of the few homes which had sprung up in the vicinity. The fort was locally known as Brady's fort, although State historians define the blockhouse as "Boyle's Fort." Portholes were pierced in its walls, and for a while a small howitzer was mounted within the inclosure. This armament gave protection to the settlers who fled to the shelter of the fort at the approach of savage bands of red men. The fort was named after two Revolutionary heroes, Samuel and Hugh Brady, and the name of "Boyle's Fort," as mentioned in the histories of the State, is apparently a mistake.

A great famine affected this and many other localities of the State in 1788. Philip Maus purchased a quantity of grain in that year from John Montgomery, who inhabited Paradise farm, and delivered it to the Bosley mill. At the time the place was called Washington. From old records it is ascertained that in 1788 Samuel Smith, Adam Hempleman and Robert Rogers were settlers in the village, and their wants were relieved by the grain secured from Paradise farm, which they obtained from the mill. The ownership of this business later passed from the hands of Bosley to Samuel Hutchinson, who eventually became a leading man of the community and its principal property owner. He successfully conducted the mill for a number of years and also owned and managed a large farm in the vicinity. Mr. Hutchinson was a virile man, with unusual intelligence, and had strong and independent views on all subjects, particularly that of religion. Through his generosity the Presbyterians of the village received a donation of land upon which, in 1832, they erected a Presbyterian church. Samuel Hutchinson, a son, is also identified with the early life of Washingtonville. He taught school, and later removed to a larger sphere of activity in Huntingdon county, becoming a lawyer and eventually being elected to Congress. Before achieving that honor the younger Hutchinson had served his Commonwealth from the judicial bench.

The first postmaster at Washingtonville was Mathew Calvin, and the first physician was Dr. Newcombe. The first hotel in the place was built and conducted by one Allen, who before the Revolution realized the possibility of the occasional traveler passing through the community. Robert Walker was the first blacksmith. He was an excellent mechanic and evolved the Walker plow, an agricultural utility which became celebrated in that day and time. His industry and enterprise resulted in the building of a foundry and factory for the manufacture of plows and kindred products. Eventually he moved to Lancaster, where he died. Nathaniel Spence was the first merchant of the place. Succeeding him was William McCormick, a native of Ireland, who later rose to considerable prominence in the village.

The question of where the old Washingtonville fort stood is a matter of some uncertainty. Some think that the site was located across the creek, adjacent to the present borough limits, while others contend that it stood just back of what is now Front street, between Church and Water streets, within the borough limits.

The first schoolhouse was built after the Revolution came to a close. The structure was a square pen of unhewn logs, and light and air were provided for by the omission of a log when the structure was erected. The building was roughly thrown together and in every sense primitive and typical of the pioneer days. Early in the nineteenth century Washingtonville had achieved considerable distinction as an important place, and was included in the route of the mail stage as it passed through the county. In 1838 four hotels and four stores were doing business there. The leading business men of the time were James and David McCormick, sons of William McCormick; Neal McCoy, son of Robert, and the firm of Grim, Derr & Dye.

The Washingtonville mills are now operated by L. C. Cooper and Jacob W. Keefer. The postmaster is Elmer Cotner. The storekeepers are Eves & Diehl, Charles Gibson, C. L. Cromis, T. B. Yerg and G. K. Heddens.

The Excelsior Hotel was started in 1837 by James T. Heddens, who conducted it for forty-four years. After his death his wife, Fannie, kept it until 1906, when E. E. Frymeyer bought it, and is still the proprietor. The hotel was burned in 1891, but at once rebuilt. Mrs. Heddens was one of the most

popular hotelkeepers in the county, and her house saw many a party of diners from Danville and Bloomsburg.

The other hotels of the town are kept by William Snyder and A. L. Heddens.

The woodworking shop of James Stecker, for many years a well known landmark on the road at the outskirts of Washingtonville, was totally destroyed in October, 1909. Stecker had accumulated many fine and rare specimens of wood and had hundreds of fine tools, all of which were lost. He never rebuilt the shop.

The town hall here was built in 1908. For a number of years the authorities used a large meat refrigerator for a lockup. This is said to be the origin of the word "cooler" as referring to a jail.

The old covered wooden bridge across the creek was removed in 1908 to make way for a steel one.

The societies of Washingtonville are: Washington Camp, No. 365, P. O. S. of A.; Derry Lodge, No. 759, I. O. O. F.; Washingtonville Tent, No. 13, K. O. T. M., and the Knights of the Golden Eagle, the latter organized in 1891 with twenty-seven members.

STRAWBERRY RIDGE

This village is a station on the Susquehanna, Bloomsburg & Berwick railroad, a branch of the Pennsylvania road running from Watsontown to Berwick, and quite a settlement has grown up. The place has a Grange Hall, Reformed Church (Rev. A. F. Dreisbach, pastor), blacksmith shop, the store and post office kept by Mrs. Emma Mowrer, a store kept by A. H. Snyder, a flourishing creamery, a grain elevator and a hotel.

Trinity Reformed Church is located next to the hall on a hill. It is of brick, with a wooden steeple, and was built in 1868. The cemetery attached is cut in half by the public road. The building occupies the site of the Union Church built in 1818 by the Reformed and Lutheran congregations.

The church was repaired and rededicated in 1907, during the pastorate of Rev. William Kohler, at a cost of $1,200. The congregation is now served by Rev. A. F. Dreisbach, who also serves the Dutch Hill or Heller congregation in Columbia county.

BILLMEYER'S PARK

This place is a short distance east of Washingtonville, on Mad creek. It consists of a preserve for game of over twenty-five acres. Here Alexander Billmeyer has an inclosure within which are over two thousand squirrels, twenty elk, seventy-five deer and many wild turkeys. He allows no one to hunt on the place, but the entire tract is free to the public as a park. Many visitors come from different sections to see the herd of elk and other animals, which are shown by attendants. In addition to the preserve Mr. Billmeyer has one of the largest farms in the county, in a high state of cultivation.

For twenty-seven years A. E. Seidel of Derry township has been training hunting dogs, and in that time has trained an average of thirty dogs a season. These animals come from all over the Union and their value runs into the thousands of dollars.

RELIGIOUS

That famous pioneer preacher, Rev. J. B. Patterson, an exponent of the Presbyterian creed, was stationed at Washingtonville and had charge of the Derry Church and the Washingtonville Church, the latter being the first combined schoolhouse and church in this immediate section of the State; the building was a log structure, built in 1802, of most primitive design and equipment. This good man died in the community in which he labored and the memory of his sterling character, purity of thought and unselfishness of action has been handed down in the annals of the community, and is now cherished and revered by the descendants of his parishioners. The present Presbyterian Church, a brick structure, was built just after the Civil war, and its erection was the natural evolution of a growing congregation founded on faith and probity. The first organization was made in 1849, and the present brick church was built in 1865. Revs. L. F. Brown, Owen Reber and Charles Hifner were some of its pastors. At present the pulpit is vacant.

The Lutheran and Reformed congregations, organized in 1812 in Derry township, with thirty members, built Zion Church in partnership, at a cost of $360, in 1818. The building was located at Strawberry Ridge. In 1850 the two denominations separated, the Lutherans building a church at Washingtonville in 1851, at a cost of $1,600. At present this church has 450 members, and is served by pastors from the church at Turbotville, Northumberland county. It adheres to the old branch of the church—the General Council. In 1908 the church was almost rebuilt, being

rededicated in that year. At present there is no regular pastor here, the pulpit being supplied at irregular intervals.

Washingtonville Methodist Church was built in 1852, and rebuilt and rededicated in 1889. The pastors changed almost every year in this denomination, so many of the names of the former pastors of this church are not on record. Some of those known are: Revs. Albert H. Albertson, Milton L. Hess, Edward Jackson, J. E. Bassler and Thomas M. Phillips. The present pastor is Rev. L. A. Remley, the membership is eighty, and the value of the church is $3.900.

SCHOOLS

The combined schoolhouse and church mentioned above was the first institution of learning in this township. Columbia Seminary was a private school at Washingtonville, taught for some years by D. M. Barber, between 1838 and 1850.

The school directors of Washingtonville are: B. S. Dieffenbacher, Joseph B. Seidel, George W. Miller, Hiram P. Cotner, A. L. Heddens.

The school directors of Derry township are: George P. Cotner, A. E. Seidel, Charles E. Shires, John Hoffman, William Lobach.

CHAPTER XIV

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP

It is thought that Col. Thomas Strawbridge, originally of Chester county, Pa., was among the first settlers in the territory which is now known as Liberty township. He was a veteran of the Revolutionary war and among his neighbors bore a reputation for conspicuous bravery and a high order of citizenship. He arrived shortly after his marriage to Margaret Montgomery, a sister of Gen. William Montgomery, who removed to Danville at about the same time as his brother-in-law. Colonel Strawbridge established a tannery in the township, the first in this section of the State.

Another family chose this vicinity as a home. The McWilliams purchased land in 1771 from John Moore, whose property was located where Mooresburg now stands. The family consisted of Robert McWilliams, his three sons, Hugh, John and Robert, and one daughter, Jane, who had married Robert Curry, in Ireland. One of the sons, Hugh, was killed by the Indians in 1775. Robert Curry also met death at the hands of the treacherous redskins. Jane Curry, who was born Feb. 8, 1773, was the first white child born in this section of the country, between the north and west branches of the Susquehanna.

One of the earliest records of the township is the deed which transfers 329½ acres of land from the Penns. This parcel was located northwest of Mooresburg. The title was changed again in 1806, when it was purchased by Robert Finney, who improved it and resided there until he died, in 1839. Finney became known throughout this section because of numerous eccentricities and steadfast penuriousness. He remained a bachelor to the day of his death and was noted for oddity in attire, manner, speech and habits. He paid for the big farm by threshing wheat with an old flail, a handmade affair, a long hickory pole, cut and bent, with the regulation heavy end to separate the kernels from the chaff. Tradition says that he resided in an old outbuilding on the place, and in severe weather offered the comfort of his living quarters to such beasts of the field as he owned. The story is told that while eccentric, miserly, and holding himself aloof, the old fellow, on the coldest winter day, would take himself to Danville and bring back armfuls of straw to make comfortable his kine.

The Billmeyers were notable arrivals in the locality. From the very beginning of their residence here they were known as frugal, sincere and simple people, enterprising and prosperous. The first sawmill in the region was erected by John Steinman, who chose a site half a mile from the Billmeyer homestead, on Chillisquaque creek. The building was erected in 1812, and later he added a turning lathe. In 1812 John Auten built another sawmill, below there, and two years later he added a gristmill. The lumber for the gristmill and for his home was worked up in his first establishment. A more modern mill in due course replaced the sawmill, but the hand of time has long effaced the gristmill.

John Wilson purchased land near the Bill-

meyers. His property comprised 175 acres, which he worked until declining years and death removed him from the sphere of activity.

George Wagner, a weaver, located in the township, and industriously supplied the inhabitants with the materials used in the wearing apparel of the times. Other settlers were James and John McMahan, noted Revolutionary soldiers; and John and Peter Simington, who fought in the War of 1812.

MOORESBURG

This village was laid out in 1806 and was named in honor of the Moore family, who first settled here. The area of the town plat was thirteen acres, and the first building was the home which Stephen Moore built. Stephen was a descendant of one of three brothers, John, Joseph and Andrew Moore, who accompanied William Penn on the good ship "Welcome," which arrived at American shores in 1762. They were members of the Society of Friends, and Stephen was a grandson of John, one of those adventurous argonauts. He died at his home Jan. 20, 1813.

The Mooresburg pottery was established in 1857. The last owner was J. F. Ack, in 1901.

The Mooresburg gristmill is operated by Ephraim Bower, and is fitted with modern machinery and run by steam.

The hotel here is kept by Richard B. Latshaw. W. G. Ford runs a store and the post office, and B. W. James is another storekeeper.

LIBERTY FURNACE

This was the third charcoal furnace built in the county, and was the work of John Trego, an old-time ironmaker, who erected it in the summer of 1830 for Burd Patterson & Co., of Pottsville. It was first leased by James and William Trego, who ran it till 1841, the product being about twenty-eight tons of iron per week. In 1841 it was leased by the Maus Brothers, who did not make a success of the works, and in 1844 it was altered to use anthracite by Lieb & Trego, and for a time produced a good grade of iron. But the competition of the Danville furnaces and the exhaustion of the nearby ore beds made its suspension imperative about 1850. It is now only a ruin of stone.

RELIGIOUS

Chillisquaque Presbyterian Church, the oldest of that denomination in the northwestern part of the county, was established in 1773 and joined with Warrior Run Church under the care of Rev. John Bryson. After the withdrawal of that pastor many of the families moved away and the church gradually declined. The first church building was a log one, and the second, a frame, was built in the early fifties. In 1886 it was served by Rev. H. G. Finney, from Mooresburg. At present it has been abandoned.

Mooresburg Presbyterian Church was organized in 1829, the pastors serving here being supplies from other churches near. The present pastor is Rev. R. P. Howe. The first church was of stone, built in 1834, 35 by 48 feet, the building committee being John Hopper, Robert Adams and Abner Moore. The present church was built in 1907 and is of brick.

The Methodist Church at Mooresburg was built in 1834 of stone, the building committee being John Douty, Jonathan Rishel, Robert Alexander and Conrad Dieffenbacher. In 1882 the church was entirely rebuilt. The congregation is served by pastors in the Danville district.

Follmer Evangelical Lutheran Church is located on the northwest edge of the township, and was built in 1859. It is a large two-story brick building, with a cemetery opposite it, across the road. It is served occasionally from Danville.

Center Lutheran Church is located in the southwest end of the township, and was built in 1885. The cemetery beside it is of much greater age. Rev. Paul Haymas, of Dewart, Northumberland county, is the pastor. Center school house is located beside it.

SCHOOLS

Old Center stone school was built in 1823 and stood as a landmark until 1872, when it was destroyed by incendiary fire. The ground on which it was built was given jointly by James Strawbridge and others. James Aiken and James Lafferty were the first teachers there.

There are eight schoolhouses in this township, all of them on old sites. The school directors for 1914 are: W. A. Cornelison, Edward H. Robinson, Frank S. Hartman, William C. Starner, Christopher Springer.

A FINE BRIDGE

One of the county works of benefit to the public is the fine reinforced concrete bridge

across Chillisquaque creek at the Jackson Billmeyer dam in this township, which was constructed in 1914 by Reimard Brothers. The bridge is 80 feet long, a fine sample of modern concrete work, and cost $2,300. It will probably last as long as some of the monuments which were erected in the county during late years. In former times bridges were constantly in need of repairs and renewals, the cost of which came from the taxpayers' pockets and went into the ever open palms of greedy contractors. The concrete bridges which Montour county has built over many of the streams throughout the county may cost more at first, but they will be extremely economical in the long run.

CHAPTER XV

LIMESTONE TOWNSHIP

Limestone was originally part of Derry township and was erected into a separate community in 1816. Its broad and fertile fields constitute one of the richest agricultural sections of the county. A noted settler of Limestone was Henry Gibson, who was a surveyor by profession. Joseph Gibson, one of his great-grandsons, was the oldest resident in 1886. The Gibson family were remarkable for their longevity; Henry Gibson, a grandson of the original Henry, and the father of Joseph, lived to the ripe old age of eighty-two years, eight months, passing away in 1860. The Gibsons were not only locally prominent, but their influence and reputation extended to many sections adjacent to the vicinity where they lived. The Balliets, another early family of Limestone, were descended from ancient lineage. They could trace their ancestry back to the Crusaders. The first of their ancestors to arrive in America reached Allentown, Pa., in 1749, and later a branch emigrated to Limestone. Probably the next oldest settlers of Limestone were the Davises, who came to America in 1754. The Gougers were also among the early settlers of the vicinity, and the name of John William Gouger descends to modern times as an example of pioneer citizenship and manhood. Jacob Shultz was a pioneer of Limestone and a soldier of the war of 1812 and passed away in the township where much of his life was spent. Among the other early settlers were the Follmers, one descendant of which family served the county as associate judge.

LIMESTONEVILLE

The village of Limestoneville was founded in 1835, through the erection of a dwelling and store by Daniel Smack. The establishment was a pretentious one for the time and place, and the ambition of the owner to found a community was given full sway. The next thing added to the settlement was a blacksmith shop, and after it was erected the enterprising pioneer secured a smith to conduct it. He built a shop for a tailor and another one for a shoemaker and placed men in charge. His energy extended further and in a more philanthropic direction, when the construction of a Methodist church was begun. Upon its completion Daniel Smack organized a congregation which filled the frame building, and the fulfillment of his ambition—that of building a town—was reached, when a brick schoolhouse augmented the other utilities of the community. A hotel was opened by a German who had come to the village. Later Balliet & McCormick entered into a commercial rivalry with Daniel Smack which terminated when the partners purchased his interests, lock, stock and barrel, as it were, and not only became proprietors of the Smack store, but of the community itself. This mercantile business they conducted with success until 1848, when they sold out to Jacob Weidenhamer. From those early days Limestoneville has grown to be a pretentious and thrifty village of comfortable residences and such public conveniences, including a post office, as accrue to a place of its size.

California Grange, No. 942, P. O. H., has a hall in Limestoneville. The storekeepers are C. L. Johnson and Charles H. Lahr & Co.

The first steam sawmill in the township was built in 1888 by Ellis Cromley at Limestoneville. It is not now in use. John Schalter built a chop mill in 1892, and it is now operated by John N. Herr.

Ottawa is a small station on the Pennsylvania road in the extreme northern end of the township. The postmaster and storekeeper there is D. R. Rishel.

RELIGIOUS

The congregation which worshiped in the frame Methodist church built by Daniel Smack was served for some years by resident pastors, then by the pastors at Washingtonville, and finally abandoned and sold for a private residence in 1878.

Paradise Reformed Church was built in Limestoneville in 1854. In 1914 the pastors from Pottsgrove, Northumberland county, have been holding the infrequent services there.

SCHOOLS

Limestoneville Institute was established in 1862 in a substantial brick building. It was a classical high school, under the care of W. D. Weidenhamer, president; Rev. Lucien Cort, secretary; A. S. Wagner, treasurer; and David Davis, trustee, for an association of stockholders. The school opened with a goodly number of attendants, and with Rev. Lucien Cort as the principal. His successors were: Professors Alden, J. Hay Brown, present chief justice of the Supreme court of Pennsylvania, William G. Ritter, Charles S. Albert, J. E. Shadle, J. P. Bergner, William Pullen and W. B. Shedden. The latter was the last instructor, in 1889, the school being closed because of lack of attendance and support.

The school directors of this township in 1914 are: William S. Bogart, G. M. Dye, Charles Hoffman, William F. Geiger, John N. Herr.

CHAPTER XVI

MAHONING TOWNSHIP

The names of the taxable citizens of Mahoning township assessed during the year of 1798 have been handed down to the present time through a record which was made by Philip Maus, tax collector for the township in that year. The territorial limits of the present Mahoning are a great deal smaller than the township was in the closing days of the eighteenth century, and consequently the list, which is given below, contains names of citizens who lived in communities now bearing a different name. In fact, this list includes about all of the then residents of the entire county of Montour, and a part of Columbia county as well. The names are: Paul Adam, James Burk, Robert Biggers, John Bogart, Daniel Barton, Elisha Barton, Cornelius Bogart, Abraham Bogart, Stephen Brown, Peter, Frederick and Michael Blue, Thomas Boyer, John Clark, James Conifran, Isaac Calden, Duncan Cameron, Widow Curry, George Caldwell, John Caldwell, John and William Cox, William Cornelius, Widow Cameron (grandmother of Hon. Simon Cameron), Andrew Coughran, John and Thomas Davis, Samuel Erwin, John Enrit, Sr., and Jr., John and Daniel Frazer, Michael Hille, Hugh and Thomas Hughes, David Inawalt, James Getplin, James Kermer, David Kerr, John Moore, Philip Maus, John Miller, William Montgomery, Alex. McMillen, Benjamin Martin, William Martin, Aaron and Daniel Pew, Daniel Phillips, Robinson, Leonard Rupert, James Rabe, John Stewart, James Sample, John Seigler, Michael Sundes, Jacob Vanderbilt, Gilbert Vorhigh, John Woodward, John Wilson, Joseph Williams, Thomas Willetts, John Young, Alexander Seliman, Harman Zulic. In this list, the single men are separated from the married men, and the former, who were mostly young taxpayers, are given as follows: George Maus, Isaac Budwan, Mike Saunders, John Cook, Samuel Enrit, Jacob Sechler, Alexander McGee, William Richard, David Steele, Jacob Groff, Widow Campbell (a young widow it is supposed), Jonathan D. Sargeant, Michael Bright, William Clark, Widow Duncan, Daniel Heisher, Abel and Daniel Reese, Aaron Long, George Miller, Evan Owen, David Phillips, Widow Zimea, Thomas Robinson, Alexander Berryhill, William Ross, Abner Wickersham, Dennis Leary, James Hunter, George Fant, John Buel, Cadawallader Zowns, Samuel Pleasants.

When Danville was made a borough and separated from this township the area was still further diminished. Being composed mostly of immense hills, and with Danville for a near neighbor, the township of Mahoning has had few happenings to chronicle in its history. In this township are the Danville and Mahoning Poor Farm and the State Hospital for the Insane, a description of which will be found elsewhere.

Mechanicsville, a settlement of workmen along the Bloomsburg trolley line, is the site of the Ontiora silk mill, built in 1911.

Here also stood the "White" Methodist church, which was torn down in 1891. A description of this church is found in the church chapter of Danville.

The Odd Fellows, Catholic, and German Reformed cemeteries are within the limits of Mahoning township.

Many of the iron mines of the owners of the big Danville furnaces, which produced abundantly for a long period, were within the limits of this township.

SCHOOLS

The most interesting of the schools of this township is the Mahoning schoolhouse, built before the formation of the county of Montour, on land donated by Jacob Sechler. The old frame building is now replaced by a brick building of large size.

The school directors of this township are: William T. Dyer, Hurley Baylor, Lloyd Baylor, Landas Gass, Alfred Diehl.

CHAPTER XVII

MAYBERRY TOWNSHIP

This division of Montour county was formed in 1853, and is almost completely separated from the rest of the county by the Susquehanna river. It projects southward like a tongue between Columbia and Northumberland counties, and could well have been given to either one in the days of separation and dissension.

The territory of which this township is formed was originally a part of Franklin township, in Columbia county, and was swapped back and forth between the two counties during the division until it finally landed in the hands of Montour officials.

The township received its name from one of its chief citizens, Mayberry Gearhart, a descendant of William Gearhart, one of the earlist settlers of the district. The contour of the land is broken and hilly. Narrow levels, which follow the course of the Susquehanna, mark some of the territory, while mountainous elevations rise in the north end and extend south through almost the length of the township limits. Sharp Ridge rises near the eastern boundary and extends in a southerly and southwesterly direction to the center; the ascent of this ridge is gradual and the top is comparatively level. Along the ridge is the main road leading from Danville, running across the north end of the township, along the river to Roaring creek, and then turning south passes out of the township at the southwest corner.

The first settler of this section was John Cleaver, a Quaker who came from Chester county in 1783 and settled near the mouth of Roaring creek, at the site of the present gristmill. Others who settled at this spot were William Gearhart and Daniel Brobst. Brobst was the first blacksmith and Cleaver built the predecessor of the present mill. John Mensch was an active factor in the German colony. Among others to settle, become prominent and then drift to other places was Charles Boone, who came from Berks county, and settled and improved the place that later passed to the ownership of William Gearhart. After living there several years he moved back to Berks county. A physician, Dr. William Boone, built a home half a mile up the creek; after living there for some years he migrated to Ohio, and there was killed. Another settler, J. Vought, built a house a mile further up the creek. Peter Osman moved in and built in the section that is now the north part of the township. The exact date of Vought's arrival is not known, but it is supposed to have been some time during the last part of the eighteenth century.

Mayberry township contains no villages or towns within its limits. The roads are very poor and hilly and the inhabitants live in semi-isolated points, which cannot be dignified even with the name of settlements. The only post office established in this section was that at the mouth of Roaring creek, called Howellville after the first postmaster, W. B. Howell, in 1895. The railroad station of the Pennsylvania here is called after the creek.

The scenery at the mouth of Roaring creek and for some distance above is of great beauty. Here the creek makes a turn like the letter S and falls from one ledge to another in a series of beautiful cascades. The ledges are broken off short in places. The county bridge across the creek is an old wooden covered structure, built upon a foundation of the rock ledge, which is pierced just beneath

it by a deep gorge, making an ideal location for the causeway. This spot is a popular resort for picnic parties and anglers.

This section was settled soon after the Catawissa valley was populated. In 1783 John Cleaver, a member of the Society of Friends from Chester county, came here while on a visit to friends at Catawissa and decided to buy land on the north side of the Susquehanna. He was deterred from this by the great flood of that year, which covered the lands he had selected, so he took instead a tract on the hills west of Roaring creek, near its mouth, on the south side of the river. He brought his family here the following year, built a home, and the third year erected a mill on the bank of the creek. He built the dam on a rock ledge about half a mile above the mouth of the creek, anchoring the woodwork to the rocks by means of iron bolts. When this dam was replaced in 1911 by a concrete one the old work was still in a good state of preservation.

This mill passed into the hands of Wellington Cleaver after the death of his father, Jesse, and is now in the possession of Henry E. Bohner. The old building is still in use, but a modern turbine wheel has replaced the old wooden overshot one. The concrete dam is one of the best examples of this class of work in the county, while the forebay has also been concreted for a short space between the edge of the hill and the mill. The old millrace, blasted from the solid rock, needed no repairs or improvement. One turbine of 35 horsepower operates the machinery, and the addition of other turbines could develop over 125 horsepower. The mill is fitted with modern roller process machinery and the output is twenty-five barrels of flour daily.

The most important industry in this section, as well as in the county, was the Roaring Creek Furnace, which to a great extent contributed to the development of the iron works of Danville. All that remains of the old plant now is the heap of slag, which many of the summer visitors think is part of the natural rock formation, so completely has the story of the old furnace passed from memory.

Another industry of the past was the sawmill of R. Davison, at the mouth of Little Roaring creek, now abandoned. The gristmill of Jacob Swank, in the western edge of the township, on the same creek, about the center of the territory, is now owned by Peter S. Cromley.

RELIGIOUS

The first church in this township was the Methodist, built in 1856 almost in the center of the township. There is also an old cemetery opposite, one of the oldest in the southern part of the county. The church is supplied from Elysburg, Northumberland county. Rev. T. F. Ripple is the present supply.

Vought's Church cornerstone was laid Aug. 15, 1857, the building committee being: John Vought, Thomas P. Vastine, Peter Vought, and Jesse Weikle. Valentine Vought was the builder. It was owned by the Lutheran denomination. On Nov. 3, 1907, the cornerstone of the present church was laid, and Sept. 27, 1908, it was dedicated. Rev. J. W. Shannon was then and is now the pastor. The last building committee consisted of: H. H. Swank, J. M. Vought, J. W. Vastine, Isaiah Vought, John Klingman, P. S. Crossley.

SCHOOLS

There are two school districts in this township, of which the population is but 215 souls, and the same number of schools. The first schoolhouse was built before the Methodist church, and was for a time used also for religious services. The present schools are all new buildings.

The school directors for 1914 are: Isaac Adams, Henry E. Bohner, William H. Fahringer, Christopher Vought, Walter Vought.

CHAPTER XVIII

VALLEY TOWNSHIP

It is thought that the first settler into the vicinity of what is now known as Valley township was Philip Maus, the founder of the family whose members for many generations have been such factors throughout this portion of the State. He purchased a plat of land located on Mahoning creek in May, 1769, which was the earliest date that it was possible to obtain a clear title to land that had been purchased from the Indians, and which included a great area in this section. At the close of the war of the Revolution, Philip Maus, together with his son and two carpenters, made plans to visit his purchase. The little party first appeared in the settlement at the mouth of the Mahoning, which had just been founded by Daniel and William Montgomery, and from there Mr. Maus proceeded to the site of his new home. With the aid of his son and the carpenters the pioneer built the first log cabin in Valley township. It was located on the right bank of the stream. He proposed to clear away a small tract of woods near his humble home, but prowling Indians prevented an immediate consummation of that plan and the tools which he had provided for that purpose were, together with other personal possessions, finally buried, in order to preserve them from the savage foe. Philip Maus has left recollections, which he intrusted to his friend John Frazer to write. From these memoirs is gathered what is probably the most reliable account of the killing of Robert Curry, as follows:

"Two years previously," in May, 1780, Robert Curry and his wife, traveling on horseback from Northumberland, on the way to their little farm on the Mahoning, when about midway between the two places, were attacked by savages. He was killed and scalped and his skull broken to fragments with their tomahawks. She was taken prisoner. Her hair was long and jet black, which they greatly admired. They told her she was a "much pretty squaw," and that they would not hurt her. They traveled until night, when they encamped. They then tied her hands and feet with hickory bark. Soon they were in a profound sleep, when she cut the bark from her wrists and ankles. She had concealed a pair of scissors about her person which, fortunately for her, escaped their vigilant search when she was first made captive. She fled from their camp as fast as possible, but they soon missed her and, lighting torches, pursued her in all directions. She concealed herself in the top of a fallen tree. They passed over the trunk of the tree and, as they did so, cried out: "Come on, squaw, we see you. Come out, pretty squaw, we see you!" After some time spent in fruitless search they abandoned it, broke up their camp before daylight, and pursued their journey. She then returned to the remains of her murdered husband, and gathering up the pieces of his skull in her apron took them to her house, which she reached the next day. The agony and deep distress of this poor woman may be conceived, but the pen utterly fails to describe them.

A fragment of a letter from Mrs. Maus, dated "Northumberland, 1783," is so full of interest that a portion of it is reproduced: "Your brother George likes this place very well. When you come, do not fail to bring 100 White Chapel needles and two or three ounces of thread suitable for sewing calico and homespun linen. Give my love to your grandpa and grandma, and tell her I wish her to come with you and see us; we will arrange for her journey to Lebanon and back. You will see Rev. Stoy's palace. Tell her the Peninton's house up Race street is nothing to compare to it and Dr. Stoy lives only seventy-five miles from us. * * * Tell the girls that Susy and the young girls here take a canoe and go into the river fishing here by themselves; the river is as clear as a spring and not half a yard deep. This is a most beautiful and picturesque place. We have the wild deer not half a mile from us, skipping about the hills where the boys go to fetch the cows.

"Your loving mother,
"Frances Maus."

In 1793, Philip Maus built his sawmill, and for years cut the lumber for every building that was erected in the neighborhood. The limestone that was found in abundant quantities in the neighborhood formed another natural resource to construct the homes of the settlers, and as Danville grew into a flourishing industrial community proved a great source of supply for her iron furnaces. Seven years later this sturdy pioneer built a flouring mill, which for its day was an imposing structure. An anecdote covering his experiences in digging the mill-race has descended to the present time. One portion of the work was being done by the Catholics, and the other by the Protestants, and such was the factional feeling that the proprietor had to take possession of the clubs and shillalahs of the contending elements in order to prevent bloodshed. Tradition has it that eleven barrels of whiskey were consumed during the progress of the work, which apparently was a community affair, and the whiskey was contributed because the new mill was to be a public convenience.

Early in the days of their settlement the Maus family cultivated two acres of flax, and took the product to a Scotch family in the hamlet, who did much of the neighborhood weaving. From the flax was woven the linen cloth which made their summer clothing. Their heavier winter garmenture was obtained from the wool clipped from the backs of the sheep that they raised. Before the era of wool and flax, cured and dressed animal skins provided their clothing. During the long evenings of winter the Maus family, by the light of lard oil lamps, perused the literature of the day, which, so far as their library was concerned, consisted of such works as "Cook's Voyage," Weems's "Life of Washington," the works of Oliver Goldsmith—the "Deserted Village," "Vicar of Wakefield"—and even "Don Quixote." It is stated that on rare and festive occasions, Maus senior would add to the enjoyment of the reading by apportioning the dramatis personae amongst them. When the Maus family fortunes had grown to the point that justified the acquisition of a family carriage, one of the style of Louis XIV. was purchased, and its arrival in the valley created a profound sensation among the neighbors. This vehicle is thought to have been the first one of its kind imported into the vicinity of what is now Montour county.

One of the first neighbors of the Maus family was Samuel Music, who soon became known to the community as a Godly man and an excellent citizen. He was subject, however, to periods of moroseness, and when in that mood was exceedingly gruff and brusque to all. His neighbors understood him, even in the grimmest of tempers, and his roughness of speech was a source of amusement to them.

The poorhouse farm of this township was established a few years after Danville and Mahoning had established similar institutions.

The gristmill at Mausdale has not been running for several years. The building erected by Philip Maus is still in use and is a substantial stone structure, which bids fair to outlast the present generation.

The Valley Furnace was built in 1846 by the sons of Philip Maus. It used anthracite and was operated by them for many years very successfully.

The present postmaster at Mausdale is Elmer Renn, and the storekeeper is Edwin S. Delsite.

Arthur Mourer and George Artman operate sawmills in different parts of the township, but the timber is now practically exhausted.

RELIGIOUS

Straub's Lutheran Church in Frosty valley is a very old organization, dating from the last years of the eighteenth century. It has a brick building and the services are held by pastors from Danville.

St. John's Reformed Church at Mausdale was dedicated Feb. 12, 1858, and in 1892, after extensive repairs, was rededicated. Some of the pastors here, who had several other churches in their charge, have been: Revs. F. H. Fisher, 1893; Charles D. Lerch, 1907; J. E. Stamm, 1908; J. W. Albertson, 1911; F. W. Brown, 1912; J. W. Bean, 1913-14.

SCHOOLS

This township has five good schools, most of them built within the last twenty years. The school directors for 1914 are: Frank Hendricks, N. E. Sidler, Andrew Steinman, A. H. Weitzel, Edward Volkman.

CHAPTER XIX

WEST HEMLOCK TOWNSHIP

This division of Montour county was erected in 1853, after the controversy with Columbia county had been settled. The surface of the township is extremely hilly, but all of it is now in cultivation. The east branch of Mahoning creek passes through the northern part of the township.

One of the early settlers in West Hemlock township was George Crossley, who built a home about a mile south of the point known as New Caledonia. He had a family, but his descendants long ago left the neighborhood. Michael Sandel, who raised a large family, was next in order as a pioneer. Another early arrival in the community was Burtis Arnwine, who built a house in the southern part of the township.

NEW COLUMBIA

The village of New Columbia, in West Hemlock township, at one time had ambitious aspirations for its future. Located on the Bloomsburg stage route, the residents looked forward to a healthy growth and material prosperity. But the Catawissa railroad, which later was absorbed by the Philadelphia & Reading, went by another route, and the only effect that its building had on the community was to deprive it of the periodical visit of the stagecoach. St. Peter's Church and cemetery and a cluster of residences still mark the village, and the inhabitants have long given up the expectation that the community will undergo any sudden metamorphosis.

New Columbia was destined by its founders to be a village of no mean size, but circumstances willed otherwise, and it is now scarcely a settlement. The fine roomy residence of Charles Deighmiller stands beside the church, and there are several empty and dilapidated cottages ranged along the road north of it. These constitute the "town" of New Columbia.

Swenoda post office was established here in 1895, with E. C. Crim in charge. It is now abolished.

At *Styer's Corners* is located the farm of that family, which they call "Clover Hill." C. F. Styer, the present owner, has developed the place into a fruit farm. He has many varieties of apples, peaches, pears and small fruits, and combines with this work the raising of fine swine and poultry.

RELIGIOUS

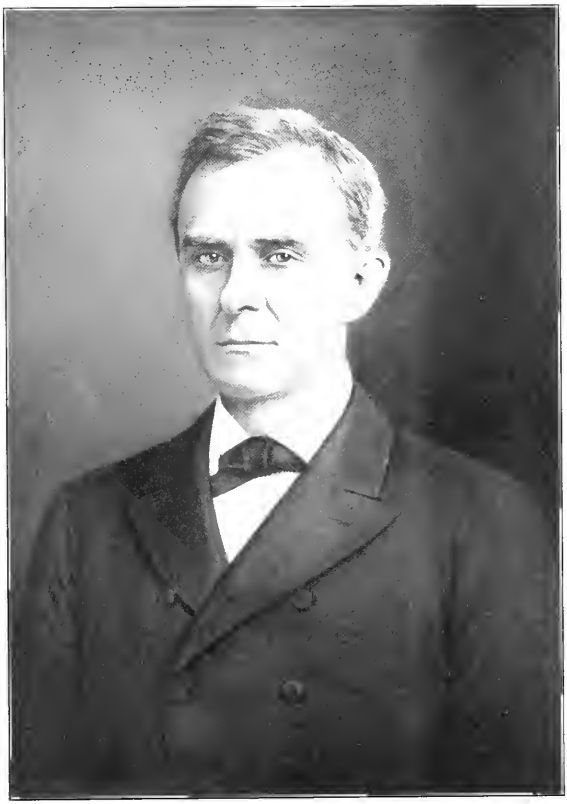
St. Peter's Union Church at New Columbia was built in 1825 by the Presbyterian, Lutheran and Reformed denominations. The first Presbyterian pastor was Rev. Asa Dunham, and it was part of the Briarcreek charge for some years. At present the congregation of sixty-six members is without a pastor. The Lutherans and the Reformed members have united and are in charge of Rev. Allan Chamberlain of the Buckhorn Church.

The first church building stood in the center of the cemetery, which is called Swenoda. Here are the graves of many of the older pioneers of the county, as well as those of soldiers of the Revolution, the war of 1812 and the Civil war. In 1870 the old church in the burying ground was razed and the present one built, across the road. It is a fine brick building, of imposing appearance, standing on the top of the hill and overshadowing the few houses around it. In the rear are two large sheds for the shelter of the teams of the worshipers, ample space being provided for several hundred vehicles and horses.

Frosty Valley Methodist Church is located in the center of the township. The congregation worshiped in a schoolhouse near by until 1869, when a frame church was built on the road from Bloomsburg to Mooresburg, three miles from Buckhorn. The trustees are Henry Hodge, William McMichael, John Gulliver, Samuel Runsley, William Pooley. This church has been served for many years by pastors from Danville and Buckhorn.

SCHOOLS

There are three schoolhouses in West Hemlock township. In 1914 the school directors were: L. C. Shultz, William E. Moore, J. H. Tanner, Lloyd Moore, W. W. Laubach.



C. R. Buckalew

BIOGRAPHICAL

CHARLES ROLLIN BUCKALEW, the twenty-eighth representative from Pennsylvania in the United States Senate in order of election, served a term in that body in the sixties, and also as a writer of authority on representation and the Constitution of Pennsylvania has a permanent place in the political annals of the State. He was a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature for several terms, before and after his service in the national body, and was considered one of the ablest leaders in the Democratic party in his days, his public career covering a period of over forty years.

Mr. Buckalew inherited his strength of character from ancestors of independent political tendencies, as the early history of the family well shows. They were of Scotch origin, the Buccleuchs (Buccleughs) of the clan Scott, and one or more of the name—including the ancestor of Charles R. Buckalew—accompanied the train of loyal Scotchmen, who went with Mary, Queen of Scots, when she established herself in France. In that country the family became Huguenots, and the name took the form of Bucleau. Three generations of the ancestors in the line here under consideration remained in France, where Francis and Gilbert Buckalow (as the name was spelled during the early part of their residence in the New World), the first to come to America, were born. They came to this country in 1665, probably because of religious persecution.

Francis Buckalow, from whom Charles R. Buckalew traced his descent, was (it is said) born in 1640, located first on Long Island, and later moved to the eastern part of New Jersey, settling near South Amboy, where he died. According to the family records his death occurred in 1750, which would make him 110 years old. He and his brother were married in this country, and Gilbert wrote the name Boileau.

Samuel Buckalow, son of Francis, was born in 1696 near South Amboy, and as he lived to the age of ninety-six years, dying in New Jersey in 1792, the tradition about his father's age may be fact. His will, which came into the possession of his great-grandson, John M. Buckalew, dated April 12, 1781, devises to his "trusty and well beloved son John" a certain tract at the place mentioned (all his lands), and states that it was bequeathed to Samuel by his brother Francis. Samuel married Mary Campbell. The elder of their two sons, Andrew, received by the will mentioned "the just and lawful sum of ten shillings," and John was appointed sole executor. No reason is given for the strange disposition of the property, and it is not known whether Andrew had been previously provided for or not.

John Buckalew, as he spelled the name, was born April 14, 1743, in South Amboy, removed to what is now the site of Muncy, in Lycoming county, Pa., in the seventies, shortly after his marriage, and it is supposed was there engaged at his calling of millwright and miller. He purchased a tract of three hundred acres and carried on farming there. On Feb. 8, 1776, he was appointed a member of the Committee of Safety for Turbut township, Northumberland county (under Franklin's central committee at Philadelphia), and he was associated with the famous Capt. "Jim" Brady, was a member of the militia and took his turn doing scouting duty. As his brother-in-law was away fighting he had to remain home to protect both families. A couple of years later, in 1778 or 1779, he was obliged to remove because of the Indian troubles and John Buckalew went to Harford county, Md., settling at

Rock Run, where, it was said, he "ground flour for the Continental army" without pay. At any rate, he had a contract with the Continental Congress to grind grain for the army, and an old unpaid account of nearly seven hundred dollars is still in existence. Returning to Pennsylvania in 1785, he made his home on Chillisquaque creek in Northumberland county, and after a few years' residence there went in 1796 to Little Fishing creek, where he erected a gristmill. In 1816 he removed thence to a smaller farm on Huntington creek, in Fishingcreek township, Columbia county, where he died July 3, 1833. In 1773 he married Maria McKinney, who was born Oct. 5, 1754, of Scotch-Irish parentage, daughter of Mordecai McKinney, of Hunterdon county, N. J., and sister of Capt. John McKinney, a Revolutionary soldier, who served with distinction and after the war removed to Kentucky. Mrs. Buckalew died Nov. 25, 1829. Her father followed them into the wilderness, and went to Harrisburg when the Indians became troublesome. Five sons and seven daughters were born to Mr. and Mrs. John Buckalew, of whom Sarah married William Collins, of Chester county, Pa., and moved to the Mississippi valley, in Illinois, where she died in 1843; Nancy is deceased; Rachel married Samuel Earl, of Huntington, Luzerne county; Rebecca married Daniel Woodward and (second) Rev. Epaphros Wadsworth; Elizabeth married Jacob Ogden and resided in Luzerne county; Amos, who was a lumberman, died in Middletown, Pa., at a comparatively early age; John M. is mentioned below; James was the ancestor of Louis W. Buckalew, mentioned elsewhere in this work.

John McKinnney Buckalew, one of the five sons, was born Dec. 17, 1786, on Chillisquaque creek. He learned his father's trade at Catawissa, and worked at it for a few years, acquiring a competency as a miller, farmer and lumberman. In 1808 he bought a large tract of land in Fishingcreek township (later owned by his sons Perry and John M.) and removed thereon, spending the rest of his life on that place, where he died Nov. 15, 1859. In 1813 he married Martha Funston, who was born in 1789, near Bethlehem, Pa., daughter of James and Lucinda (Perry) Funston, and died in Luzerne county Jan. 1, 1840. Of the nine children born to this marriage four died in childhood, the survivors being: William, born Nov. 11, 1816, died on the homestead Sept. 6, 1864; Perry, who owned part of the farm, was born Jan. 30, 1820, and died Jan. 4, 1888; Charles R. is mentioned below; Malhala B., wife of Benjamin C. Hess, of Fishingcreek township, was born Sept. 17, 1823; John M. is mentioned below.

Charles Rollin Buckalew, sixth child in the family of John M. and Martha (Funston) Buckalew, was born Dec. 28, 1821, in Fishingcreek township. He received an academic education, and in his young manhood taught school and clerked in a store. He took up the study of law and was admitted to the Columbia county bar in August, 1843—only eight months after attaining his majority. In December, 1844, he settled at Bloomsburg and began practice, in which he engaged with such success that he was not only one of the most eminent men of the profession in his own county, but one of the leading lawyers throughout his section of the State. Public recognition of his ability came soon after his entrance to practice. In 1845 he was appointed deputy attorney general for Columbia county (a position corresponding to that of district attorney now), and though only a youth served acceptably until 1847, when he resigned. In 1850 he was elected to the State Senate, for a term of three years, and reelected in 1853; and in the summer and fall of 1854, between sessions of the Legislature, he acted as commissioner to exchange the ratifications of a treaty with Paraguay. A few months later he was a candidate for United States senator as the choice of the leaders of his party, but the Know-Nothings had made such inroads in the Democratic majority which had controlled the Pennsylvania Legislature from the beginning of the century that he was able to get but twenty-eight votes out of a total membership of 131; and the other candidates, of whom Simon Cameron was one, were equally unsuccessful, Cameron leading, though not with sufficient support to secure his election, the convention adjourning without making a choice. In November, 1856, Mr. Buckalew was elected a presidential elector, and supported James Buchanan, who was his personal friend. In 1857 he was honored with the chairmanship of the Democratic State committee, and as such conducted the last successful gubernatorial campaign the party was to have for a quarter of a century, he himself, at the election, Oct. 13, 1857, being chosen for a third term to the State Senate, from the district composed of Columbia, Montour, Northumberland and Snyder counties.

On June 14, 1858, Mr. Buckalew was commissioned, by President Buchanan, minister resident to Ecuador, and he resigned his positions in the Senate and as member of the com-

mission appointed to revise the penal code of the State, to accept, filling his new post for three years, until relieved July 10, 1861. During that period he resided with his family at Quito. Meantime the political complexion of Pennsylvania had undergone a change, and the Democrats had a poor showing for a while. But as there was a strong element among conservative Republicans which did not approve of the emancipation proclamation, then looming on the horizon, the party recruited unexpected strength on account of the peculiar situation, and the fall election of 1862 gave the Democrats a majority of one in the Assembly. Mr. Buckalew was candidate for United States senator the January following, and though there were other candidates of his party the confidence and respect he enjoyed won him unbroken support, and he was elected on the 13th by the majority of two (one Republican voting for William D. Kelley), succeeding David Wilmot, who filled the last two years of the term for which his former opponents, Simon Cameron, had been elected in 1857, resigning to enter Lincoln's cabinet. Cameron was again Mr. Buckalew's opponent.

It was unfortunate that, with all his ability, Mr. Buckalew should have gone to the Senate at that particular period. He finished his term, serving until 1869, but the brilliant record for which his constituents had hoped was not realized, a fact which has always been attributed to the peculiar circumstances prevailing. He was a loyal supporter of the Union cause, but he was one of a handful of Democrats when both branches of Congress were controlled by the radical element of the Republican party, and while he did his duty faithfully he took little part in the debating and made no attempt to force his ideas upon a body so obviously out of sympathy. It is notable that in one of the few addresses he made, Feb. 21, 1865, on the "Basis of Representation," he referred to the fact that he had previously refrained from speech making, supposing that "while the passions of the country were influenced by the war, reason could not be heard," and expressed regret that "questions pertaining to the war still occupied the attention of Congress to the exclusion of those connected with economy, revenue, finance, ordinary legislation and the administration of justice—questions which require intelligence, investigation, labor and the habits of the student."

That he himself was of a studious disposition was shown in his argument for changing the basis of representation as it then existed, his statistical details showing the ratios of representation in the Senate possessed by the East, West and South being incontrovertible evidence in favor of his position. In 1872 he published a volume on "Proportional Representation," edited by Col. John G. Freeze; in 1877 contributed an article on the same subject to Johnson's Cyclopedia, and in 1883 issued an elaborate work upon the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

His service in the United States Senate over, Mr. Buckalew was returned to the State Legislature at the next election, Oct. 12, 1869, for a fourth term in the State Senate (representing Columbia, Montour, Northumberland and Sullivan counties), where he became the recognized leader of his party. In 1872 he was the Democratic nominee for governor, and was defeated by Hartranft. The same year, at the election of delegates to the Constitutional convention of 1872-73, he was chosen to represent Columbia county and took an active and influential part in the deliberations of that body, which resulted in the present constitution of the Commonwealth. Though his greatest honor was undoubtedly his election to the United States Senate, Mr. Buckalew's greatest service of permanent value was in this connection. In 1876 his name headed the Democratic State electoral ticket. On Nov. 2, 1886, he was elected a representative to the Fiftieth Congress, the district comprising the counties of Columbia, Montour, Carbon, Monroe and Pike, with parts of Lackawanna and Luzerne, and re-elected two years later, his last term expiring March 3, 1891. This closed his public career. Returning to his home at Bloomsburg, he spent his remaining years in the enjoyments of home life and the friendships formed during several decades of activity, and he died there in his seventy-eighth year, May 19, 1899. On May 3, 1886, he was elected president of the Bloomsburg & Sullivan Railroad Company. A paragraph written by one of his intimate friends throws considerable light on Mr. Buckalew's personality:

"Charles R. Buckalew was one of the ablest men of the Democratic leaders of his time. He was not an organizer, he had little or no knowledge of political strategy, and was entirely unfitted for the lower strata methods of modern politics. He came to the (State) Senate in 1852 hardly known outside of his own district; he was singularly quiet and unobtrusive in manner, and never in any way sought to exploit himself. He won his position in the party solely by the great ability he

possessed, his practical efficiency in legislation, and the absolute purity of his character. He was ordinarily a cold, unimpassioned speaker, but eminently logical and forceful."

On Feb. 13, 1849, Mr. Buckalew married Permelia Stevens Wadsworth, who was born Feb. 16, 1827, daughter of Epaphros and Charlotte (Stevens) Wadsworth, and died Feb. 26, 1903. She came of distinguished New England ancestry, being a direct descendant of Capt. Joseph Wadsworth, of Charter Oak fame; of Governor John Webster; and of other notables conspicuously identified with the Colonial history of Connecticut. Of the two children born to Mr. and Mrs. Buckalew the son, Warren Jay, born Dec. 20, 1849, died Nov. 2, 1882; Alice Mary, the daughter, is the wife of Levi Ellmaker Waller, of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania.

CAPT. JOHN McKINNEY BUCKALEW, late of Fishingcreek township, Columbia county, was born there Oct. 17, 1826, in a house near the homestead he afterward occupied. The youngest of the family born to John M. and Martha (Funston) Buckalew, he was a typical representative of the race to which he belonged, of great strength and large build, being over six feet in height and weighing more than two hundred pounds. He attended public school in his native town, and after reaching manhood became interested in lumbering, which he followed throughout his business career. In 1862 he enlisted a company at Harrisburg, of which he was commissioned captain Oct. 30th, and which became Company A of the 178th Pennsylvania Volunteer Regiment; he commanded the company until he received his honorable discharge, in July, 1863.

Though his early education was none too thorough Captain Buckalew had studious tastes and became quite a scholar, and his excellent judgment, coupled with intellectual gifts, gained him success in business. Wide reading and an excellent memory made him an authority on local history, a fact so well recognized that when the Legislature authorized the compilation and publication of the "History of the Frontier Forts of Pennsylvania," Governor Pattison appointed him a member of the corps assigned to the work—to locate the sites of the old forts used in Colonial days. This territory was between the north and west branches of the Susquehanna, and included Sunbury. He performed his part of the task with characteristic thoroughness, the manner in which his part of the work was prepared and written exciting much favorabel comment.

Captain Buckalew belonged to Ent Post, G. A. R., of Bloomsburg; Lodge No. 234, I. O. O. F., of New Columbus, Luzerne county (past noble grand); Washington Lodge, No. 265, F. & A. M., Bloomsburg; Bloomsburg Chapter, No. 218, R. A. M.; Mount Moriah Council, No. 10, R. & S. M.; Crusade Commandery, No. 12, K. T.; Orient Conclave, No. 2, Red Cross of Constantine; and Caldwell Consistory, S. P. R. S., thirty-second degree, Bloomsburg. Politically he was an ardent Republican.

In 1861 Captain Buckalew married Delilah K. Creveling, daughter of Andrew S. and Theresa Creveling and sister of Rev. S. A. Creveling, a Methodist Episcopal minister. Mrs. Buckalew's father was a farmer in Fishingcreek township. Captain Buckalew died April 30, 1910.

THOMAS BEAVER, deceased, benefactor of the free library and Young Men's Christian Association in Danville, and to whom the development and prosperity of the Montour Iron & Steel Works are principally due, was born Nov. 16, 1814, in Pfouts Valley (now Perry county), Pa., and was a son of Rev. Peter and Elizabeth (Gilbert) Beaver. His ancestors on both sides were German, the father's family coming to this country in 1741 and settling in Chester county, and the mother's in 1755 and settling in Franklin county, both in this State.

Peter Beaver, father of Thomas, was born Dec. 25, 1782, in Franklin county, studied for the ministry, and was ordained in 1809 at Elkton, Md., by Bishop Asbury, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He married Elizabeth Gilbert, whose grandfather was a native of Germany, of English descent, his father having been one of the Duke of Marlborough's men at the battle of Blenheim. The Gilberts located in Lebanon county, Pa., but later moved to Dauphin county, where Mrs. Beaver was born. Rev. Peter Beaver and his wife had the following children: George, who married Catherine Long; Samuel, who married Maria Lemon; Jacob, who married Ann Eliza Addams (their son Gen. J. A. Beaver was a veteran of the Civil war); Jesse, who married Mary Ann Schwartz; Thomas; Peter,

who married Eliza G. Simonton; Sarah, who married Aaron Nevius; Eliza; Catherine, who married Archibald Greenlee; and Mary, who married Henry Miller, of Lewisburg. After a lifetime of service for Christianity Rev. Peter Beaver passed away in 1849.

Thomas Beaver had few educational advantages in youth, being obliged to leave school in his thirteenth year, but he utilized every spare moment of his time in later life to acquire knowledge. This lack of opportunity for an education in his childhood was the chief motive which caused him to provide the library for the use of the citizens of Danville, forever free of cost. In April, 1827, Thomas left home to work on a farm for $2.50 a month and in the winter of that year he entered the store owned by his brother Samuel and Judge Black, at Milford. The business being removed to Perry county the following spring, he followed it and remained about a year at the new location. He next served for a year in his father's store at New Berlin, Union county, and then returned to Newport to take charge of the business of Judge Black, who was then the sole owner of the store. The growing boy's close application to business brought on a severe illness, so through the kindness of the superintendent of the Pennsylvania canal, General Mitchell, he obtained a place in the store of Rev. Jasper Bennett, at Williamsport. There he remained for two years, and his mercantile knowledge and ability were so well developed at that early age that he was sent by stagecoach to Philadelphia to make large purchases of goods. In 1833 he formed a partnership with Peter Nevius in general merchandising at Lewisburg, remained there until 1835, and then took charge of his brother Samuel's place at Millerstown, conducted under the firm name of J. & T. Beaver.

Feeling a strong desire to better himself, Mr. Beaver wrote to three of the largest firms in Philadelphia for a position. Reed & Son, one of the most substantial, answered with a letter dissuading him from his project, but Bray & Barcroft wrote that they would give him a position and would be glad to make his stay pleasant. He accordingly went to Philadelphia in March, 1837, and entered the employ of the firm, and so well did he take advantage of the opportunities offered in the city that in 1840 he was made an equal partner. From that date until 1857 he was connected with the firm as partner. In the latter year he was offered the position of trustee for the creditors of the Danville Iron & Steel Works, in company with I. S. Waterman, William Neal and Washington Lee. He succeeded in placing the works on a firm financial foundation, and in 1859 united with I. S. Waterman to purchase the interests of the creditors, for some years successfully operating the plant. In 1876 he sold out his interests and retired.

On Jan. 23, 1838, Mr. Beaver was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Robert B. and Cassandra (Berryhill) Wilkins, of Harrisburg, born April 20, 1817. They had seven children, two of whom died in infancy, the others being: Emily, born Oct. 4, 1840, married William H. Chamberlin, of Lewisburg, and had eight children, Jesse, William, Thomas, John, Elizabeth, Mary, Emily and Laura; Arthur, born Sept. 17, 1842, married Alice Diehl; Alice, born Oct. 12, 1844, married William H. Browne, of Philadelphia, and had three children, Elizabeth, Charles and Thomas; Laura, born Jan. 18, 1846, married Rev. John DeWitt, professor of church history in Lane Seminary, Cincinnati; Elizabeth Stewart, born Feb. 9, 1853, married Lemuel E. Wells, of New York, and had three children, Thomas, Christian and Lemuel S. Mrs. Beaver passed away Dec. 27, 1884. Mr. Beaver died May 19, 1891, and they are buried at Lewisburg.

In 1886 Mr. Beaver gave $100,000 to the Danville Public Library, as a memorial to himself and wife, and in the following year the building was completed. It is a lasting and useful monument to two of the town's most eminent citizens. Besides this gift, Mr. Beaver left an endowment of $50,000 for the support of the library and Y. M. C. A. He also gave $30,000 to Dickinson College, to assist poor boys in obtaining an education.

PHILIP EUGENE MAUS, now living in retirement at the beautiful old Maus homestead in Valley township, is a descendant of the celebrated family whose history is inseparably associated with the opening up and advancement of Montour county from its earliest days of civilized occupation. Mausdale, in Valley township, a small village less than two miles from Danville, the county seat, perpetuates the name in the section where the Mauses have been most numerous, and where the family has been represented continuously for a period of almost one hundred and fifty years.

Frederick Maus, the emigrant ancestor, came from Zweibrucken, Prussia, about thirty

miles from the Rhine. He married Susanna Weaver, and their children were: Philip, Daniel, Frederick, Charles, Matthias, and three daughters.

Philip Maus, a native of Prussia, born in 1731, came to the New World with his parents in 1741, the family landing at Philadelphia, where they settled. He attended school there, and soon learned to write and speak English fluently, as well as German. In 1750 he was apprenticed to learn stocking manufacturing, and within five years he had established himself in the business, in which he met with substantial success, continuing it for about twenty years, until the troubles incident to the progress of the Revolutionary war made it necessary for him to suspend operations. During the war his familiarity with the business enabled him to be of great service, for he was an earnest upholder of the Colonial cause and made many sacrifices in its interest. His means were ample for the time, and he invested largely in furnishing clothing for the soldiers, taking his pay in Continental money, of which he had between forty and fifty thousand dollars when it became worthless. The late Philip F. Maus, one of his descendants, father of Philip Eugene Maus, had baskets full of this old currency (most of it is now in the possession of P. E. Maus). A letter written by Philip Maus during this period, and still preserved, is of interest in this connection:

Philadelphia, 9 Octo, 1776.

Mr. Samuel Updegraff, Sir:—By the bearer, Mr. Joseph Kerr, I send you the ballance of the price of 8 doz pairs of buckskin breeches, I bought of you, having paid you £9 in advance, the ballance being £143 3s. which he will pay you on delivering him the goods. If you have any more to dispose of he will contract with you for them, and I shall be glad if you and him can agree. Your humble servant,

PHILIP MAUS.

Incidental to his activities during the Revolution Mr. Maus formed the intimate acquaintance with Benjamin Franklin and Robert Morris which lasted to the end of their days. Of Mr. Maus's three brothers, Frederick, Charles and Matthew, the last named became prominent as a surgeon during the Revolutionary war, serving throughout the conflict, was with General Montgomery on his expedition into Canada, and when the General fell before Quebec aided Colonel Burr in carrying away his body. One Daniel Maus was in Washington's army.

Several years before the Revolution Philip Maus had invested some surplus capital in 600 acres of land in what is now Montour county, in the rich and fertile section of Valley township. The patents, from Thomas and John Penn, are dated April 3, 1769, among the earliest issued from the county, as soon as it was possible to obtain titles in the new Indian purchase, which included all this part of Pennsylvania. The proprietaries reserved a perpetual quit rent of twopence per acre, which was paid until the Commonwealth compensated the Penns and became the proprietor of the lands. At the time Mr. Maus made the contract this tract was on the outer fringe of the settlements, and no improvements were made on the property until after the Revolution. When the war ended his fortune had been so reduced, by the stoppage of his regular business and the unfortunate deterioration of Continental currency, with which he had been paid for the material which he bought to make garments for the army, that he turned his attention to his land, and as soon as peace and safety permitted brought his family hither. With the brief exception mentioned below, it was his home for the next thirty years. Danville was an incipient town, then called Montgomery's Landing, founded by the brothers Daniel and William Montgomery a few years before, and consisting of a few log cabins occupied by half a dozen families, nearly all from southeastern Pennsylvania and western New Jersey. Breeches, moccasins and hunting shirts of leather were generally worn, and all the surroundings and conditions of living were exceptionally primitive. The Maus tract, stretching along the northern base of Montour Ridge, with the Mahoning creek flowing through it, was overgrown with timber and brush. It was typical of the man and his custom of doing things systematically that when he and his son Philip came to prepare the home he brought two carpenters with him from Philadelphia, and his cabin was the first erected in what is now Valley township. It stood on the right bank of the stream, half a mile above the homestead, and nearly half a mile from the present stone mill. He and his son Philip commenced to clear the forest immediately around the house preparatory to cultivating the land, and he intended to have the other part of the tract cleared. But the Indian troubles commenced before any great progress had been made, and as there were no provisions for protecting the settlers here they were compelled to go to Northumberland. Articles they could not conveniently carry, tools, implements, etc., were buried to secrete them from the Indians, and Mr. Maus rented his place, the tenants agreeing to take

possession as soon as the cessation of the Indian hostilities would permit. This arrangement was probably made in Northumberland at the fort, as these men came on according to contract and set vigorously to work. After a brief stay at Northumberland the Mauses went to Lebanon, where they lived for a year, thence returning to Northumberland for three or four years, after which they again ventured to settle on the Mahoning. It is supposed Philip Maus was the first permanent settler in what is now Valley township. Many of the incidents of the early days are best recorded in his recollections, which by reason of his intelligence are regarded as authoritative. Mr. Maus built a sawmill, which was operated by the waters of Mahoning creek, and there for years the lumber for nearly every building erected in the surrounding country was cut. The mill and other improvements were the attractions which brought together the settlers, whose homes formed the nucleus of what is now Mausdale. In the year 1800 he erected his flouring mill, a stone building imposing for the times, and which is still standing, apparently as sound and durable as ever. The following, taken from a history of the county published a quarter of a century ago, is so highly typical of the times and so interesting a part of the Maus history that it is worthy of repetition:

"His experience in digging his mill-race was varied, one portion being dug by the Catholics and the other by the Protestants; and several times Mr. Maus had to take possession of the clubs and shillalahs of both parties to prevent their being used over bloody heads. This was called their amusement, and by way of explanation of these theological discussions it may be stated that these men consumed eleven barrels of whiskey while at the work and play of digging the mill-race.

"The experiences of the Maus family are a graphic illustration of what were the sources of pastime and work of a respectable, intelligent and well-reared people. Only when they had raised their sheep could they clothe themselves in woolen goods in the winter. For summer they made linen goods of the flax they raised. They were completely thrown upon their own resources. Woolen or linen, the men wore 'hunting shirts' much after the style to be seen in the pictures of Daniel Boone. The Maus family cultivated, early, two acres of flax. There was a Scotch family in the settlement that did most of the weaving. Before the era of wool and flax they dressed deerskins and hides of other animals, and of these made clothing. Rabbit-skin caps were quite an elegant luxury at one time. We are told that in the Maus home during the long winter evenings, by the light of lard oil iron lamps, they read books of devotion, 'Cook's Voyages,' Weems's 'Life of Washington,' and then, oh, rare treat, they sometimes took turns and read Goldsmith's 'Deserted Village,' 'Vicar of Wakefield,' and even 'Don Quixote.' These were read aloud, and sometimes Mr. Maus would contribute immeasurably to the enjoyment by apportioning the *dramatis personae* among them.

"When the family reached the possession of an ample fortune a family carriage was purchased; it was of the style of Louis XIV. Nothing ever created a greater sensation in the valley than the arrival of this family carriage. It is said to be the first in what is now Montour county. The two Montgomerys had a gig each, and these three were the only pleasure carriages in the country for miles around."

A fragment of a letter from Mrs. Maus dated "Northumberland, 1783," is so full of interest that we give all that part of it contained in the torn portion of the original letter, as follows:

> Your brother George likes this place very well. When you come do not fail to bring 100 White Chapel needles and two or three ounces of thread suitable for sewing calico and home-spun linen. Give my love to your grandpa and grandma, and tell her I wish her to come with you and see us; we will arrange for her journey to Lebanon and back. You will see Rev. Stoy's palace. Tell her the Peninton's house up Race street is nothing to compare to it and Dr. Stoy lives only seventy-five miles from us. * * * Tell the girls that Susy and the young girls here take a canoe and go into the river fishing by themselves; the river is as clear as a spring and not half a yard deep. This is a most beautiful and picturesque place. We have the wild deer not half a mile from us, skipping about the hills where the boys go to fetch the cows.
>
> Your loving mother,
> FRANCES MAUS.

Philip Maus married Frances Heap, a native of England, "a most estimable wife, mother and friend," and children were born to them as follows: George, 1759; Elizabeth, 1761; Philip, 1763; Susan, 1765; Samuel, 1767 (watchmaker and jeweler at Danville, in 1831); Lewis, 1773; Charles, 1775; Joseph, 1777; Jacob, 1781.

Joseph Maus was born in Lenape in October, 1777, and was about eight years old when the family settled in what is now Valley township, Montour county. In 1808 he married Sally Montgomery, daughter of John Montgomery, of Paradise farm, and they had two

children: Philip F., born Sept. 27, 1810; and John M., born in 1812, who in 1822 married Rebecca Gray, born in 1812. Joseph Maus died July 26, 1867, his wife surviving until May 20, 1872.

Philip F. Maus was born Sept. 27, 1810, in Valley township, was a farmer and miller at Mausdale all his life, amassing a handsome competence, and died at Danville, July 3, 1891. In May, 1838, he married Sarah Gallagher, a native of Lycoming county, Pa., of Scotch-Irish and German extraction, daughter of William and Margaret Gallagher, early settlers of that county. Six children, four sons and two daughters, were born to Mr. and Mrs. Maus, all dying in infancy but Philip Eugene.

When the first building of the Grove Presbyterian Church (once called the Mahoning Presbyterian Church), a log structure, was erected, the logs were scored and hewed by George Maus, Isaac Boudman and Thomas Hughes. This building was used up to 1826, when a larger one was put up. The congregation was organized in 1785, and among the families connected with it, many of whose descendants have continued to worship in the old church, we find mentioned the Mauses and Montgomerys.

Philip Eugene Maus was born May 22, 1852, on the homestead farm in Valley township. He began attending school in Danville, where he was a pupil at the Kelso Institute, and also went to the Chambersburg academy (under Dr. Shoemaker), and to the Tuscarora academy for three years. He commenced business on his own account as a lumber dealer, but came home to assist his father on account of the latter's health, becoming bookkeeper and business manager, and they conducted the flour and feed mill together for some time. Then the son took over the business, which he carried on alone for a period of ten years, retiring at the end of that time and renting the mill. Like the members of this family generally, he has been a strong influence for progress in his community, upholding high standards of citizenship and in the regular round of his ordinary duties assisting in the advancement of the general welfare. He is a Knight Templar Mason, belonging to Blue Lodge No. 224 and Calvary Commandery No. 37. Politically he is a Republican.

In 1878 Mr. Maus married Mary R. Leinbach of McEwensville, Northumberland Co., Pa., who is of German descent, being a daughter of John B. and Mary (Dunkel) Leinbach, of that county. Mr. and Mrs. Maus live at the old Maus home, one of the oldest and most beautiful residences in Montour county.

CHARLES P. HANCOCK, a dry goods merchant of Danville, was born in that borough Feb. 5, 1860, son of William and Mary (Reay) Hancock. The Hancock family is of English extraction and considerable prominence in both Great Britain and the United States.

The paternal grandfather resided at Lainesfield, Staffordshire, England, for many years, engaged as a clerk at the Spring Dale Iron Works, located near Bilston, England, for a long period. Later, becoming an expert accountant, he branched out and served many important concerns. His two sons, James and William, both came to the United States, locating at Danville, Montour Co., Pa., but James returned to his native land, his stay in Danville being limited.

William Hancock, father of Charles P. Hancock, was born in Lainesfield, Staffordshire, England, about 1812. Growing up in the iron trade he became an expert as stock taker and iron finisher, and his ability along these lines was widely recognized. When the Montour Iron Works of Danville came into existence it was to carry out the ideas of some of its organizers that pig iron could be manufactured with anthracite. A rolling mill was built in 1844, with A. J. Voris as general builder and Henry Brevoost as superintendent. While these men were capable in their several lines, it was necessary to secure the services of experts to carry out the proposed experiments. In order to secure them a man was sent to Sunderland, England, and brought back with him two of the best men in their line, William Hancock and John Foley. In 1844 these two men arrived at Danville, and taking charge of the plant began operations at once. Their experiments resulted in the production of what is known as the T rail, now universally used. The U rail had been the only thing of its kind in use prior to the discovery of the experts at the Montour Iron Works, but the new invention was so much its superior that it supplanted the U rail, and was put into general use all over the world.

These rails were thereafter made under the personal supervision of Mr. Hancock, who had charge of the straightening and finishing, and in this capacity he established himself in railroad circles as a man of unusual ability and expert efficiency. In 1847, with John Foley, he formed the firm of Hancock &

Foley, buying a mill erected by Bird Patterson, which they operated under the style of the Rough and Ready Rolling Mill, manufacturing merchant iron. The firm continued to carry on the plant until 1850, when they merged it into a rail mill under the name of Glendower Iron Works. Being practical men, their success was assured from the start, and when he had an opportunity, eight years later, William Hancock bought out the other stockholders, becoming the sole proprietor, feeling that he had made an excellent investment. Until 1867 he continued to operate this plant. In that year the National Iron Company was formed, with him in the executive chair, and it succeeded to the ownership of the Glendower Iron Works.

Mr. Hancock's energy was so great that it had to be expended along different directions, and in 1870 he and a Mr. Creveling built a furnace, which a year later was absorbed by the National Iron Company. The latter operated the furnace in conjunction with its plant until the death of Mr. Hancock, in 1872. Two years later, in 1874, the heirs of Mr. Hancock's estate bought out the entire property under a mortgage sale, organizing the Hancock Iron & Steel Company, believing it only fair and just to give his name to the enterprise that was the outcome of his years of steadfast endeavor and consummate ability. Probably he was responsible for much of the development in the iron industry in Pennsylvania, and certainly a large amount of credit is due him for what he accomplished for himself. In addition, however, he was prominent in many ways, for his active brain was able to grasp at possibilities and develop them into certainties, and he gave valuable advice upon many occasions. For years he was a director of the Danville National Bank, strengthening that institution by the use of his name and prestige. Upright and honorable to a marked degree, he never countenanced anything that was in the least unstable, and his death was a public calamity. When he died he had a handsome residence in process of erection, on Market street, being built of Vermont granite and stone, which was completed by his son, Charles P. Hancock, who is now living in it. Mr. Hancock was brought up in the Church of England and naturally connected himself with the Episcopal Church upon coming to Danville, holding membership in Christ Church at Danville.

The first wife of Mr. Hancock was Isabella Emerson, whom he married in England. She passed away at the age of thirty-six years, having borne him the following children: Sarah, who is the wife of Benjamin G. Welsh; Elizabeth J., who is the widow of J. D. Gosh, M. D., of Danville; Isabella, wife of Harvey B. Crane; Cornelia P., who married S. A. York, of Danville; and William J., who died when thirty-two years old.

William Hancock was married (second) to Mary Reay, born near Birmingham, England, daughter of John Reay, also a native of England. The three children of this marriage were Charles P., George M. and Mary M., the latter marrying F. W. Watkin. Mr. Hancock was later married (third) to Mary Jones and they had three children: Harry T., Jane E., and Augusta R. (who became the wife of John L. Lane).

Charles P. Hancock was brought up at Danville, and received his educational training in its excellent public schools. Desiring to receive a practical business training he went into the firm of Cleland, Simpson & Taylor as a clerk, continuing with this concern until its removal to Scranton, Pa., when he resigned and went into business on his own account, establishing in 1883 what was known as the Globe Store, in the building formerly occupied by his old firm. Since then his business has grown to such an extent that he requires larger quarters, and has added other lines, also founding what became the largest retail dry goods establishment at Sunbury, Pa., which he sold in 1910.

Mr. Hancock has not confined himself to commercial lines, for he was one of the promotors of the independent telephone line owned by the Montour & Columbia Telephone Company; the Danville & Sunbury Transit Company, which he founded in 1897, serving it at the present time as secretary and treasurer; the Danville & Bloomsburg Street Railway Company; the Danville Knitting Mills Company; the first silk mill to be organized in this section, as well as various other enterprises which he believed would work out for the general betterment of existing conditions.

A man of public spirit, Mr. Hancock has rendered valuable service as president of the town council and as member of the school board, a member of the Board of Trade, and he has held a number of the lesser offices within the gift of the people. Mr. Hancock is also interested in financial matters, both as a stockholder and director of the Danville National Bank. Like his father he is a member of Christ Memorial Church at Danville, and for a long period has been one of its

vestrymen. For years he has been connected with Mahoning Lodge, No. 516, F. & A. M., Danville Chapter, No. 239, R. A. M., Calvary Commandery, No. 37, K. T., Caldwell Consistory, and the Mystic Shrine, as well as the Elks.

On Feb. 29, 1888, Mr. Hancock was married to Adda L. Krebs, a daughter of Simon Krebs, and five sons have been born to this union: William K., Charles (who died in infancy), John, Robert G. and Walter E.

Simon Krebs, father of Mrs. Hancock, was born in Germany April 10, 1839, a son of John and Catherine Krebs. John Krebs was born in Germany in 1809, and came to the United States in 1855, locating at Tamaqua, Schuylkill Co., Pa., spending the remainder of his life there, and dying at the age of ninety-three years. For some time he farmed, but he also conducted a vinegar plant and manufactured wine.

Simon Krebs, son of John Krebs, lived in Germany until he was fifteen years old, at which time he was brought to the United States by his parents. He learned the carpenter's trade, and developed into a contractor of note, among other contracts carrying out that of building the Danville waterworks (at a cost of $165,000), and in conjunction with his son-in-law, Charles P. Hancock, built the Danville & Sunbury street railway. Formerly a resident of Danville, he moved to Somerset, Pa., where he has been president and superintendent of the Listie Mining & Manufacturing Company.

In 1865 Mr. Krebs married Harriet Swartz, a daughter of Jacob Swartz, a merchant of Tamaqua, Pennsylvania.

Both the Hancock and Krebs families have exerted a powerful influence, along varied lines, in the development of Montour county and adjacent sections, and those who spring from either ought to feel pride in what their forebears have accomplished. Not only have Mr. Hancock and Mr. Krebs enriched themselves, but they have brought outside capital into this region and given employment to hundreds of the residents of their several communities, affording the means for upright, decent living.

ISAAC X. GRIER, who during his active years was one of the leading attorneys of Danville and Montour county, and prominent in many business enterprises, was born in that borough Dec. 27, 1835, and is a son of Michael C. and Isabella (Montgomery) Grier. He is a great-grandson, on the maternal side, of Gen. William Montgomery, who took a prominent part in the Revolutionary war, and whose son, Daniel, was the founder of Danville.

Col. John Grier, paternal great-grandfather of Isaac X. Grier, was of Scotch-Irish extraction, and together with many other Protestants came to America about the year 1740. He was a farmer, and resided below Chambersburg, Pa.

Rev. Isaac Grier, S. T. D., son of Col. John Grier, was the first minister on the west branch of the Susquehanna river. He was pastor of a Presbyterian Church at Northumberland and also in Clinton county, and for several years was president of the old "Brick College" at Northumberland. His death occurred in 1812 or 1813. He married Elizabeth Cooper, daughter of Rev. Dr. Thomas Cooper, pastor of the Middle Spring Presbyterian Church, who organized a company at the breaking out of the Revolutionary war, and was for a time attached to the staff of General Washington as chaplain. Among their children were: Robert C., who became by appointment of President Polk, in 1846, a justice of the Supreme court of the United States, and served as such until his resignation, in 1870; Thomas C., principal of the Danville Academy, who died comparatively young; Rev. Isaac, D. D., a graduate of Princeton University and pastor for over fifty years of the Presbyterian churches of White Deer, Lycoming county, and Buffalo Crossroads, Union county; John C., who first settled in Danville, where he conducted a mercantile business until about 1846, then a resident for a few years of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., later removing to Peoria, Ill., where he died, leaving several sons and daughters (a namesake of his, John Grier Hibben, is now president of Princeton University); William N., who graduated from West Point about 1836, and was stationed at various frontier forts up to the beginning of the Civil war, being at that time colonel of the 1st Regiment, U. S. Cavalry, later commissioned brigadier general; Martha, who became the wife of the late Gen. Robert Orr, of Kittanning, Pa.; Jane, wife of William Hibler, of Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; Elizabeth, wife of Rev. Dr. Thomas C. Strong, for more than fifty years pastor of the Dutch Reformed Church at Flatbush, Long Island; Margaret, wife of Henry Sproul, of Pittsburgh, Pa.; and Michael Cooper.

Michael Cooper Grier, son of Rev. Isaac Grier, was a merchant in early life, and later

became superintendent of the North & West Branch Telegraph Company, afterwards part of the Western Union lines. He died Dec. 25, 1879. He was one of the most honored and influential laymen in the Synod and General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, and was greatly esteemed for his philanthropic nature and public spirit. He married Isabella, daughter of Alexander Montgomery, and they have had seven children, five of whom grew to maturity: W. A. M., of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Rev. Dr. John B., a Presbyterian minister; H. J., wife of John C. Youngman, a Kansas banker; Mary G., wife of Edwin C. Ely, of Peoria, Ill.; and Isaac X., of Danville, Pennsylvania.

Isaac X. Grier, the second son, received his early education at the Danville Academy, which was a flourishing private school up to about 1856, and afterwards graduated from Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., in 1858. Before entering college he had learned telegraphy with the North & West Branch Telegraph Company, and after graduation he again entered their employ, opening a number of offices and instructing the operators at various places. Later he served as treasurer of the company until it was merged into the Western Union system. During this time Mr. Grier was also reading law in the office of Edward H. Baldy, Esq., and in 1861 he was admitted to practice in the courts of Montour and adjoining counties, and in the United States courts. He continued in the practice of law until 1885, when, owing to ill health, he was forced to retire from the active work of his profession. He was a notary public from 1862 until 1880. In addition to his legal work he had large business interests, being a member of the firm of Markle, Grier & Co., who from 1870 to 1872 conducted a railroad iron rolling mill at Danville; later he served as director of the North Branch Steel Company, Danville Bridge Company, and Mahoning Rolling Mill Company. He gave up much of his work in the eighties, thereafter devoting himself principally to his personal interests and the care of a limited number of clients. Mr. Grier has been prominently connected with the First National Bank of Danville since its organization; he became a director in 1880 and has been president of the institution since 1904.

Mr. Grier has always used his influence for the best interests of Danville in the promotion of large public enterprises, and it was due to his efforts in great measure that the State Hospital for the Insane was located near that city. He was made one of the trustees some years ago, and is still holding that position.

In 1865 Mr. Grier married Emma W. Porter, youngest daughter of Hon. James M. Porter, of Easton, Pa., a lawyer of State-wide reputation and secretary of war during President Tyler's administration, and for a time president judge of the Northampton-Lehigh Judicial district. Mr. and Mrs. Grier have had two children: J. M. Porter, who graduated from Lafayette College in 1888, and was about to be admitted to the bar when he died; and Isabella Montgomery, widow of Rufus King Polk, a native of Tennessee, a descendant of the family which gave two generals and one president to the country in different periods. Mr. Polk was a resident of Danville, engaged in the management and part owner of several of its iron industries, dying in 1902, while a member of Congress from this district.

Rev. John Boyd Grier, D. D., of Danville, Pa., a retired minister of the Presbyterian Church, was born in that town Aug. 26, 1843, and is a brother of Isaac X. Grier, above mentioned.

He was given an excellent education, and considerable of his own life work has been of an educational character. In his early manhood he was principal of Wellsboro (Pa.) Academy for one year, and for the same length of time of the academy at Chestnut Level, Lancaster county. He prepared for the ministry at the Western Theological Seminary, Allegheny, Pa., attending from 1864 to 1866, and from 1867 to 1869. For four years succeeding he was at Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., as professor of modern languages. Advised by that eminent philologist, Francis A. March, Dr. Grier prepared a volume, published by Lippincott & Co., entitled "Studies in the English of Bunyan."

Dr. Grier has had unusual advantages of travel, having spent in all four years abroad. In 1874 he took charge of the church at Lawrenceville, Pa., where he was stationed until 1879. After that he was located at Jacksonville, Fla., for one year. In 1881 he was called to the Grove Presbyterian Church at Danville, remaining for four years, until the close of 1884. He then became pastor at Lewisburg, Pa., beginning his duties there in 1885 and filling that pulpit until 1889. In the latter year he delivered the commencement oration at Lafayette College, and was honored with the degree of D. D. by that institution.

After that he made his home at Elkland, Tioga county, Pa., for a few years.

In 1887 Dr. Grier married Susie Parkhurst, daughter of Joel and Martha Parkhurst, of Elkland, Pa. Mrs. Grier died in 1891, at Geneva, Switzerland. Nine years later Dr. Grier married Mary Thrush Ely, of Peoria, Ill., daughter of Thaddeus and Louise (Frisby) Ely, the former engaged in the banking business in that city.

Dr. Grier is a member of the Franklin Literary Society, and the Phi Kappa Sigma fraternity. His work in the church and in the field of education has been of the highest value, and he is recognized as one of the leaders of thought in a community where the name of Grier is synonymous with mental ability and high moral character.

RUFUS KING POLK, at the time of his death representative in Congress for the Seventeenth district of Pennsylvania, and part owner and manager of the Structural Tubing Works, of Danville, was born Aug. 23, 1866, at Columbia, Maury Co., Tenn. He was a son of Gen. Lucius E. Polk, an officer of the Confederacy, and a grand-nephew of James Knox Polk, eleventh president of the United States, whose remains lie beside those of his wife upon the capitol hill in Nashville, Tennessee.

Thomas Polk, great-grandfather of Rufus K. Polk, was a native of Mecklenburg county, N. C., and was one of the signers of that famous declaration of independence which antedated the Colonial one by more than a year. His son, Col. William Polk, was the grandfather of Rufus K. Polk, and served in the war with England which resulted from the two declarations of the tax-ridden Colonies who desired to relieve themselves of the yoke of the mother country. James K. Polk, president of the United States, was another son of Thomas Polk.

Lucius E. Polk, father of Rufus K. Polk, was a cotton planter before the Civil war in Arkansas and Tennessee. During that great struggle he attained the rank of brigadier general, as did his brother Leonidas. Lucius E. Polk was conspicuous for his bravery, and in his last engagement was left beneath his horse in front of Union breastworks which his regiment had attempted to carry. He was thought at the time to be dead, but later was rescued, badly injured, his injuries causing his death Dec. 1, 1892, at Ashwood, Tenn. He married a granddaughter of James Jackson, whose palatial residence, "The Forks," was famed throughout the South for its princely hospitality to visitors of Florence, Ala. Four sons and one daughter came to the union of these two noted families, and Rufus K. Polk was one of them.

Rufus K. Polk attended the schools of Maury county, seven miles from Columbia, Tenn., and at the age of seventeen entered Lehigh University, at South Bethlehem, Pa., from which institution he graduated in 1887 with the degree of bachelor of science. Having an offer of the position of chemist at the Montour Iron & Steel Company, Danville, Pa., he took a post-graduate course at Lehigh in chemical and mechanical engineering, for one year, after which he entered upon his duties in the rolling mills. He served as assayer for that company until June 15, 1890, when he went to Ohio to assume charge of the furnaces of the Hocking Valley Iron & Coal Company. Remaining in Ohio but a year, he then returned to Danville to take the superintendency of the North Branch Steel Company, which he held for seven years.

During this time he was rapidly developing in business ability, and the pleasing personality for which he was so marked became more evident. On Feb. 17, 1898, he assisted in organizing the firm of Howe & Polk, successors to the Mahoning Rolling Mill Company, and their establishment later became the present Structural Tubing Works. Under the management of Mr. Polk the works rapidly developed into one of the chief industries of Danville, at the time of his death employing four hundred and fifty men.

Mr. Polk's talents were too versatile to be confined to the iron business, so in 1890 he bought an interest in the Danville *Sun* and the *Intelligencer*, of both of which he later became sole owner. He discontinued the *Sun* on Jan. 1, 1902, and then became half owner of the *Morning News*. Such was his success that it would seem sufficient for a man of ordinary caliber, but Mr. Polk was not content with the honors of an ironmaster and a newspaperman. He took a position on the board of water commissioners of Danville, serving from September, 1884, to January, 1902. It was due to his efforts that the town became the possessor of the excellent filtration plant it now uses.

In the spring of 1898, when the Spanish-American war broke out, Mr. Polk left his business interests, his family and his associates in Danville to enlist in Company F, 12th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, becoming lieutenant, and later one of the staff of General Gobin. He had come of a line of soldiers and had promised his brothers to enlist in any

service for his country, should circumstances require it. And well did he keep that vow. He served until the muster out and then returned to take up the ties of home and the cares of business. Such was his popularity that almost immediately after his return he was unanimously elected on the Democratic ticket to represent the Seventeenth district—composed of the counties of Columbia, Montour, Northumberland and Sullivan—in the Fifty-sixth Congress. Although the district had been represented by a Republican, his majority was nearly two thousand. In 1900 he was reelected by an increased majority of nearly fifteen hundred, but refused the nomination for the third term owing to pressure of business, which would interfere with his work for his constituents.

The bluest blood of the South flowed through his veins and he was all that is understood by the expression "a true Southern gentleman." From his paternal ancestry he was entitled to membership in the Order of the Cincinnati, founded by officers of the Revolutionary war. The medal of this society which he wore was given only to male descendants of the original members of the order, and was inherited by successive generations. Mr. Polk was also a member of the University Club of Philadelphia, the Moneta and Penn Social Clubs of Danville, the Elks and the Masons. In the latter connection he belonged to Mahoning Lodge, No. 516; Royal Arch Chapter No. 239; Calvary Commandery, No. 37; and Irem Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of Wilkes-Barre. He was also an honorary alumni trustee of Lehigh University. His church connection was with Christ Episcopal Church, Danville, of which he was vestryman four years.

Mr. Polk's death occurred at Philadelphia, March 5, 1902, and the funeral was held at Danville the Saturday following. It brought together an assemblage of notable men never before seen in the town, and the obsequies were marked by a degree of honor seldom shown even to men of prominence. Besides the committees formally representing both houses of Congress there were a number of other members of that body; the secretary of the navy was represented; General Gobin and his staff were present; Hon. William Jennings Bryan, with whom Mr. Polk was well acquainted, took advantage of the fact that he was in this section of the State and came to pay his respects; and many of Pennsylvania's most prominent men were in the throng. All these and more were represented in the beautiful floral offerings, among which were tributes from the Howe & Polk employees, Howe and Samuels employees, the Penn and Moneta Clubs, survivors of the 12th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, and the Sunbury Lodge of Elks. The Moneta club kept open house during the day to look after the Congressional committees and others from out of town, and during the funeral the stores and other places of business along Mill and Bloom streets closed out of respect for the deceased. The pall bearers were selected from among the employees of the tube works, which were shut down for the day. The employees attended in a body, for Mr. Polk was a friend to rich and poor alike. "In the humble walks of life where humanity learns to appreciate sympathy and kindness such as R. K. Polk had to give he was not forgotten and men vied with each other in the tributes paid to his memory. . . . Each individual cherished some affectionate memory of the deceased, and as he turned away from the bier there was in his look and manner that to indicate he was a mourner at heart." The remains were laid to rest in Fair View cemetery at Danville.

In 1892 Mr. Polk was united in marriage to Isabella Montgomery Grier, only daughter of I. N. Grier, of Danville, who survives him and lives in that town. To this union were born five children: Emma, Porter, Isabella, Sarah and Rebecca. Of these all are living but Sarah.

LUTHER B. KLINE, M. D., one of the oldest resident physicians of Catawissa, and for many years prominent in the medical associations of Columbia county, was born Dec. 24, 1842, in Rush township, Northumberland Co., Pa. He is a son of Harmon G. and Mary (Bassett) Kline, natives of Pennsylvania, and of German-Scotch descent.

Isaac Kline, the Doctor's grandfather, came from New Jersey to Upper Augusta township, Northumberland county, and there resided until his death. By his wife, Elizabeth (DeWitt), he had six children: Jerusha, wife of John Mettler; Eleanor, wife of Samuel Reeder; Sarah, wife of Isaac Hoffman; Isaac D.; Harmon G.; and one that died at the age of fourteen years.

Harmon G. Kline, father of Dr. Kline, was a farmer in Northumberland county, near Sunbury. He was born there Aug. 30, 1818, and died in March, 1902. He married Mary Bassett, who was born April 10, 1821, daughter of Luther Bassett, of Phillipsburg, N. J., and died Sept. 27, 1914. They had nine children: Luther B., mentioned above; Elisha

B., who died in May, 1869; Elizabeth C., widow of Harry C. Wallize; George M., who married Alda Van Buskirk; Margaret, wife of I. L. Bender; David C., who married Laura Smith; Isaac Clinton; J. Simpson; and Estella, wife of William S. Hall, of Easton.

Luther B. Kline was reared on a farm up to the age of eighteen, meantime attending the common schools and the Sunbury Academy, his teacher at the latter institution being Hon. Simon P. Williams, later a member of Congress. In the fall of 1865 Luther B. Kline entered Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, from which he graduated March 10, 1867, with the degree of M. D. He at once came to Catawissa to practice and has remained there ever since.

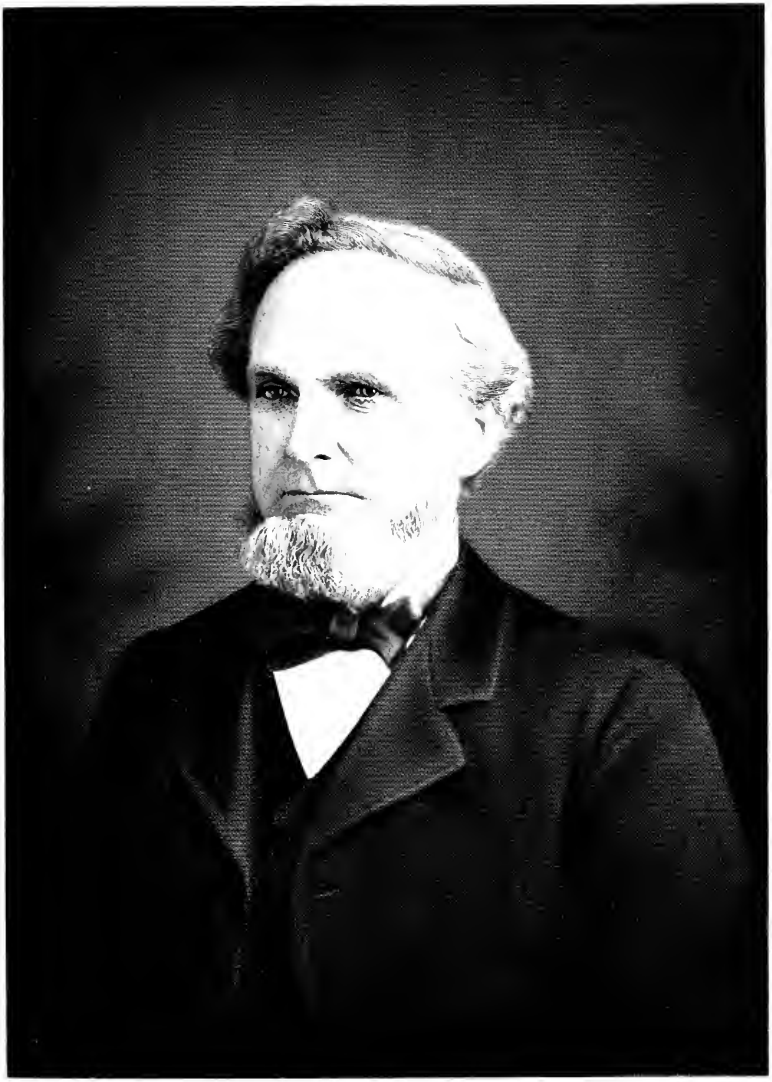
On Sept. 14, 1870, Dr. Kline was married to Desdamona W. Sharpless, daughter of Jesse K. and Mary M. Sharpless, of Catawissa, and they had four children: Mary M., born Dec. 25, 1872, died at the age of eight years; Benson died when two months old; Charles S., an attorney, is residing in Catawissa; Grace E. keeps house for her father. Mrs. Kline died March 3, 1904, and was buried with the rites of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which she had been a member. Her husband and children are attendants at the same church.

Dr. Kline is a member of Catawissa Lodge, No. 340, F. & A. M., of the County and State Medical Societies, and of the American Medical Association. He is secretary and treasurer of the Columbia County Medical Society and editor of the monthly issued by that organization. He is now medical inspector for the schools of Catawissa, and Beaver, Roaringcreek and Franklin townships, and has served as school director for seventeen years.

MORDECAI WILLIAM JACKSON, late of Berwick. The Jackson family has been one of the most prominent and enterprising of Berwick and the vicinity for nearly a century. Its members have contributed in a high degree to the domestic, social, religious, industrial and political development of the community. Of this family, none has accomplished more than Mordecai William Jackson. His father, Joel C. Jackson, was a native of Goshen, N. Y., and of English descent. He was married Jan. 10, 1814, to Elizabeth Doan, a sketch of whose family appears elsewhere in this work. She was a native of Chester county, Pa., of Quaker ancestry, which settled in the southeastern part of the State. The main qualities which gained Mr. Jackson his enviable position in the community can be traced to his English-Quaker parentage. Joel C. Jackson came to Berwick early in the nineteenth century, and resided in that town until his death, which occurred in 1850. He was buried in Pine Grove cemetery, where his wife was also interred. He was a soldier in the War of 1812.

Mordecai W. Jackson was born in Berwick, Pa., June 25, 1815, and received an education in the public schools of the locality which, while not extensive, was such as the country then afforded, and the basis for subsequent self-culture of considerable extent. At an early age he entered the employ of a merchant in Berwick as clerk, and in this position gained an insight into the fundamental principles of business which laid the foundation for the success he later achieved. In 1840, in connection with George Mack, he started a foundry for the manufacture of plows, plow castings, kettles and other articles of a kindred nature, which found a ready market among the farmers of the locality. This partnership lasted three years, when Mr. Jackson purchased the interest of Mr. Mack and formed an association with Robert McCurdy which continued for three years. In 1849 Mr. McCurdy sold his interest to Mr. Jackson, who then effected a partnership with William H. Woodin, the firm being known as Jackson & Woodin. During its continuance the business greatly increased, and in order to meet the demands of a growing industry several new departments were added, among them sections for the building of cars and the manufacture of miscellaneous supplies for railroads. Thus was founded the business which in 1872 was incorporated into the Jackson & Woodin Manufacturing Company. After the incorporation of this company M. W. Jackson served on the executive committee, where his thorough knowledge and business foresight made him of exceptional value. Through his untiring energy and business integrity, in connection with Mr. Woodin, he acquired a reputation which was country wide, and gave large impetus to the great companies that succeeded them. Later the Jackson & Woodin Manufacturing Company was merged into the American Car and Foundry Company, which concern is the largest of its kind in the world. A description appears elsewhere in this work.

In the financial development of Berwick, Mr. Jackson occupied a very prominent position. For many years he was president of the First National Bank, in which institution his wise, conservative counsel was most valuable. He was for a number of years a director and the superintendent of the Lacka-



M W Jackson

wanna & Bloomsburg railroad, which subsequently became a part of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad system. He was deeply interested in various other enterprises of the town and was one of the largest landowners in the section. He engaged largely in agriculture, and such was his astuteness in the management of his farms that he may be considered a pioneer in the important distinction between extensive and intensive farming. His success was the direct habit of mixing thought with labor. His political affiliations were with the Republican party, and while not an office seeker he was appointed associate judge by Governor Beaver. He was an intelligent partisan, and made important contributions of time and money to the advancement of his party.

Mr. Jackson was connected throughout his lifetime with the Methodist Episcopal Church. He held various official positions in the church, and in addition rendered invaluable services in the matter of its business management and was its most liberal supporter. In the organization and conduct of the Mountain Grove Camp Meeting Association he was an influential and conspicuous figure.

In 1839 Mr. Jackson was married to Margaret Gearhart, a granddaughter of Judge Gearhart, of Northumberland county, Pa. Seven children were born of this union, of whom three died in childhood. Those surviving to maturity were: Clarence Gearhart, who married Elizabeth Seybert; Jane Bowman, who married Dr. John Elliott, of Northumberland; Frank Reese, who married Alice Amerman, of Danville; and Margaret Emily, who married Benjamin F. Crispin, Jr., of Philadelphia. In 1903 Mr. Crispin died, and Mrs. Crispin was married in 1907 to Rev. Richard H. Gilbert, D. D., of Berwick, Pa. In 1871 Mrs. Margaret (Gearhart) Jackson died, and in 1877 Mr. Jackson married Mrs. Mary (Shulze) Gotwalt, a niece of Gov. J. Andrew Shulze, of Pennsylvania. One child was born of this union, Mary Woodin, who married Joseph Borches, of Knoxville, Tennessee.

Mordecai W. Jackson was a man of unquestioned honesty, a firm believer in the principles of truth and righteousness, and his long and eminently useful life was an exemplification of his beliefs. To no other single individual does the town of Berwick owe more for its development and prosperity. His lamented demise occurred July 18, 1894. There was an affecting incident in connection with the obsequies which unmistakably illustrated the high esteem in which he was held by his townsmen and employees. When the funeral cortege was about to leave the dwelling for Pine Grove cemetery the horses were detached from the hearse, and loving hands, actuated by affectionate sympathy, drew it to the place of interment where his honored remains rest in peace.

JESSE BOWMAN YOUNG, one of the talented family which has been so closely connected with the history of Berwick, was born July 5, 1844, in that town. When a young man he enlisted in the Union army, served three years, and when discharged was captain in the 84th Pennsylvania Volunteers. He was graduated from Dickinson Seminary in 1866 and from Dickinson College in 1868. He at once entered the ministry of the Methodist Church, and served as pastor of a number of churches in central Pennsylvania. He accepted a call to the Grand Avenue Church at Kansas City, and on the death of Dr. B. J. Fry became the editor of the "Central Christian Advocate." In this important position he remained for eight years, when he again entered the ministry, accepting the pastorate of the Walnut Hill Church in Cincinnati, where he remained for eight years. He then went to Jacksonville, Fla., where he remained four years, as pastor of the Snyder Memorial Church. Thence he was transferred to the North Indiana Conference, where he soon asked for retirement. His request granted, he went to Chicago, where he passed the remainder of his life.

Dr. Young did a very large amount of literary work of permanent value. His war experiences lay at the foundation of "What a Boy Saw in the Army," and his participation in the conflict at Gettysburg gave peculiar inspiration to his last book, "The Battle of Gettysburg." A number of religious books, as well as several volumes of fiction, came out of his well stocked storehouse. Dr. Young was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and deeply interested in it. He died July 30, 1914, in Chicago, survived by five children, of whom Miss Anne Spotswood Young is on the editorial staff of the Sunday school publications of the Methodist Church, and Miss Helen Minchell Young on that of "The Christian Advocate." The only son, Jared W. Young, is president of the J. W. Young Manufacturing Company of Chicago. Miss Adda Young is an instructor in elocution in New York City. Miss Lucy Young resides at home in Chicago.

JUDGE ROBERT R. LITTLE, late of Bloomsburg, was one of the eminent lawyers of Columbia county, holding a leading position at the bar for years. He had served several years as president judge of the 26th district of Pennsylvania, made up of Columbia and Montour counties, and commanded to an unusual degree the esteem and confidence of the public and of his fellow members in the legal fraternity. Judge Little was born May 30, 1852, at Berwick, Columbia county, son of Ephraim H. and Eliza (Seibert) Little, and belonged to a family which has been in this country from Colonial days, his great-grandfather, George Little, having been a native of Connecticut, where he passed all his life. He served throughout the Revolution as a soldier from that State.

George Little, the Judge's grandfather, was born in Connecticut, and when a young man located in Delaware county, N. Y., subsequently removing to Bethany, Wayne Co., Pa., where he carried on a tannery for several years. He finally settled at Montrose, Susquehanna Co., Pa., where he died in 1851, aged seventy. He was a tanner and furrier by trade, but during the latter years of his life was a merchant, being thus engaged at Montrose. He married Mary Esterbrook, by whom he had six children, as follows: George S., a merchant of Loraysville; Ralph B., of Montrose; William E., of Chicago; Ephraim H.; Robert R., of Tunkhannock, Pa.; and Mary L. Grover, of Jacksonville, Fla. All of the sons were lawyers except George A.

Ephraim H. Little was born in Delaware county, N. Y., March 23, 1823, and was ten years old when the family moved to Montrose, Susquehanna Co., Pa., where he grew to manhood. In his eighteenth year he began to read law with his brother, Ralph B. Little (then a member of the firm of Loeb and Little, of Montrose), who was an eminent lawyer and the preceptor of Justice J. B. McCollum, a distinguished jurist. At the age of twenty years he took what money he possessed and started West for Chicago, by way of the Great Lakes. By good fortune he managed to catch the last boat to make the trip that season, and the journey was a long and tedious one, as the boat was greatly delayed by the roughness of the water, which caused a number of accidents. Upon arriving in Chicago, which was then a mere hamlet, he found himself with but twenty-five cents in his pocket, and forty miles from his destination, Joliet, Ill. The latter part of his journey was to be made by stage, and realizing that he did not have enough money to pay his fare, he offered the quarter to the driver in consideration that he haul his trunk to the desired place. This the stage driver refused to do, saying: "No, I will carry you and your baggage and you can pay me at another time." Landing in Joliet, Mr. Little again took up the study of law, and in 1845 was admitted to the bar in Grundy county, Ill. Soon afterwards he purchased the Joliet *Sentinel*, on credit, and conducted it for six or eight months. He then sold out and removed to Morris, which a short time previous had been made the county seat of Grundy county, Ill. He was the first lawyer to locate there. He continued his practice with much success for a few years, when he met with an accident, his gun being discharged accidentally while he was hunting prairie chickens, which caused him the loss of an arm. The knowledge of surgery at the time being limited he was finally compelled to submit to amputation of the injured arm. This reduced his physical strength greatly and he determined to get out of that malarial section of the country, acting on his physician's advice.

In 1847 Mr. Little returned East, and the next year opened a law office at Tunkhannock, in 1849 locating at Beach Haven, Luzerne Co., Pa., where he was appointed weighmaster at Weigh Lock, on the Pennsylvania canal. The canal was under the control of the State, and it had been customary for boats to be run on Sunday, but Mr. Little, true to the Christian influences under which he had been reared, refused outright to perform his labors on the Sabbath. The boatmen were wroth and petitioned for his removal, but the governor of the State refused to remove him and the canal was thereafter closed on Sundays. He held the position two years, and while there made the acquaintance of Eliza Seibert, whom he married Dec. 10, 1850. The spring after they moved to Berwick, Columbia Co., Pa., where he lived until his removal to Bloomsburg in April, 1860. He there engaged in the practice of his profession, and continued with the best of success until 1893, when he retired and moved upon his farm, a tract of 135 acres just outside the corporate limits of Bloomsburg.

As a lawyer he was unexcelled and his opinion was frequently sought by other prominent attorneys on intricate legal problems. He was a Democrat in his political affiliations, and served three terms as district attorney, to which office he was first elected in 1856. Rising to a place of prominence in the profes-

sional world, he commanded the respect and the esteem of the entire community. He was an active and consistent member of the Baptist Church, and held many of the church offices. To his marriage was born one child, Robert R. Mrs. Little died June 10, 1890, and Ephraim H. Little died June 10, 1900—just ten years apart to a day.

Robert R. Little was eight years old when his parents moved from Berwick to Bloomsburg, and there he was reared, receiving a good education in the Bloomsburg State Normal School, from which he was graduated in 1872. He subsequently entered the University of Rochester, at Rochester, N. Y., and then attended Hamilton College, at Clinton, N. Y. In 1873 he entered his father's office and applied himself with such diligence as to be able to pass the bar examination two years later. He immediately became his father's partner, and they practiced under the firm name of E. H. and R. R. Little until the former's retirement. The Judge subsequently practiced alone, and had a large and profitable clientage among the leading citizens and business men. A man of great energy and indomitable will, he was untiring in the prosecution of every case he undertook. He was elected district attorney of Columbia county for two terms, serving from Jan. 1, 1878, filled out two terms as county solicitor, and was also solicitor for the borough one term. On Nov. 8, 1898, he was elected president judge of the 26th district, which position he was holding at the time of his death, which occurred Feb. 26, 1906, at Bloomsburg, where he is buried, in Rosemont cemetery. His death was regarded as a public loss, for he had been intimately associated with various phases of the life of the community. He was a trustee of the Bloomsburg State Normal School, a member of Washington Lodge, No. 265, F. & A. M., and was connected with the Baptist Church. He was a popular worker in the Democratic party and had served as chairman of the standing committee in Columbia county.

On Oct. 15, 1878, Mr. Little married Deborah T. Tustin, a daughter of Rev. J. P. Tustin and Catherine A. Nicely, of Bloomsburg, and she survives him, continuing to make her home in Bloomsburg. The following children were born to this marriage: (1) Henry Joseph, a graduate of the department of veterinary science of the University of Pennsylvania, married Mabel Rogers, of Muncy, Pa., and has three children, Robert George, Rebecca R. and Elenora T. (2) Josiah T. was formerly located at the Union stockyards, Lancaster, Pa., as assistant to Dr. Johnston, and is now taking a course as veterinarian in the University of Pennsylvania. He married Carola Gunton, of Bloomsburg, and has one son, Llewellyn G. (3) Catherine T. is a member of the class of 1915, Bloomsburg State Normal School.

FRED TAYLOR IKELER, son of Elijah R. and Helena (Armstrong) Ikeler, was born in Bloomsburg Aug. 12, 1870. He was a pupil of the local public schools, graduating with high honors. The next step in his education was taken when he enrolled as a student at the Bloomsburg State Normal School. Upon the completion of his course in that institution he became a student in Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., from which he graduated in 1890. Thus before the young man had attained his majority he had passed through three phases of educational activity, assimilating the knowledge that was to be the basic foundation for a future career. Through inherent ability, and by virtue of a striking legacy of talent, with which he was endowed by being his father's son, the youth had long considered following the law as a profession. This desire had been instilled into his heart from the days of childhood, when from his father's knee he had watched the panorama of the courts of the county. Over thirty years later the example set by Fred Taylor Ikeler was followed by Stewart Ikeler, his own son, whose diminutive figure has already become a familiar sight in a more modern courthouse.

It was natural, therefore, that the young graduate should turn to the practice of the profession for which he had been preparing. The year following his graduation from Lafayette College he was admitted to the bar of Columbia county. From that beginning Mr. Ikeler has attained a position in his profession that ranks him among the leading attorneys of the State. His legal practice, extending to every section of the Commonwealth, is now so extensive that he has been compelled to abandon criminal work altogether. Through the passing years his reputation as a resourceful lawyer, gifted with an argumentative and analytical mind, a keen and most eloquent tongue, together with an intimate and most minute familiarity with the ramifications of legal procedures, has steadily increased, and his practice of the present day is almost wholly devoted to the interests of many of the larger corporations of the time. Among his clients are numbered the Delaware, Lack-

awanna & Western Railroad Company, the Philadelphia & Reading Railway Company, the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, the Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron Company, the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, the American Car and Foundry Company, the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, and a great many other concerns, smaller perhaps in size, but varied in scope, which are distributed in various localities throughout the State.

The relinquishment of criminal practice was but the evolution due to his specializing on corporate law. Mr. Ikeler, however, has forsaken his resolution in this matter when occasion warrants, as when prosecution against some personal affiliation has arisen, going into the criminal courts and by the brilliancy of his masterly defense acquitting a client. He is known throughout this great State as an attorney. His utterances before a court of justice are tinged with the bitterest satire, the most profound truths, and the essence of correct jurisprudence.

Political preference came to Mr. Ikeler early in life. He served as solicitor for his native town four years, twice being named to that appointive office by the councilmen of Bloomsburg. Later, through the suffrage of his townsmen, he represented his district in the legislative halls of the State. The encroachments of a growing practice necessitated, however, a strict attention to clients, and long ago Mr. Ikeler withdrew as a candidate for public office, although he is and has been mentioned as the logical successor to Charles C. Evans, the presiding judge of Columbia county, whose incumbency of that elective office expires at the end of 1916. Mr. Ikeler was appointed president of the recently discharged commission appointed to investigate certain phases of the granting of liquor licenses in Columbia county, his fellow members being Hon. H. M. Hinckley, George E. Elwell, A. W. Duy and H. Mont. Smith. He and his associates fulfilled the functions of that position in such a manner as to win the applause of the community.

During his past career, and still occasionally, through the desire to do some institution a favor, or to conform to a personal request, Mr. Ikeler has appeared on the lecture platform. As a lecturer, he has been a factor in many past political campaigns, and consistently has lifted his voice for Democracy in local and State activities.

As an example of personal magnetism, one citation of what Fred Taylor Ikeler can accomplish is sufficient. He assembled a Men's Bible class in the First Presbyterian Church of Bloomsburg. That class of religious organization had not then achieved its present vogue. The Ikeler Bible class, as it began to be known, therefore was essentially small at its inception. But the drawing powers of its leader's eloquence, his broad humanity and sincere teachings, soon attracted scores of men, of various denominations, to the organization. Many came who were not in the habit of attending church, until the members numbered over two hundred. The fame of this class spread. At each meeting, through the sterling truth and Christianity preached by Mr. Ikeler, an immeasurable amount of good was accomplished, and while business conditions causing protracted absences from Bloomsburg eventually led to the termination of his connection with the class, many of his former students still are marked with the impress of his utterances.

When Vance Criswell McCormick, Democratic candidate for governor of Pennsylvania, and A. Mitchell Palmer, Democratic candidate for United States senator, appeared in Bloomsburg in the spring of 1914, Mr. Ikeler presided as chairman of the meeting at the courthouse. He knew neither of these gentlemen. His speech of introduction will be long remembered as one of the finest orations that had ever been delivered within the confines of the courtroom. It received a sustained and continuous ovation, and as Mr. Ikeler turned away, his duty done, both candidates rose to their feet and greeted him, a perfect stranger, with the utmost cordiality and gratitude for his masterly effort.

A member of the Columbia County Bar Association, and actively interested in the advancement of that organization, a member also of the State and National Bar Associations, as an attorney Fred Taylor Ikeler heads the Columbia county bar, and his townsmen watch and will watch his future career with the utmost pride, as his achievements have always reflected credit on his native community.

JUDGE ELIJAH R. IKELER passed away Aug. 1, 1898, while serving the tenth year of his term as presiding judge of the courts of Columbia county, to which high office he was elected in 1888. His elevation to the supreme office of the county at the hands of the people came at the termination of a long and useful period of active public life. Judge Ikeler was typically a production

of Columbia county. He was born in Greenwood township on Feb. 27, 1838, and was a descendant of an honored old family of German extraction which had emigrated to this county from New Jersey, and which was a branch of the Ikeler family that had come to America in 1760. Joseph Eggler (as the name was then spelled), the great-grandfather of Elijah R. Ikeler, upon his arrival in this country settled in Belvidere, N. J. His occupation was farming, and he died in that State. At the outbreak of the Revolution he promptly enlisted with the Colonists, and throughout that historic conflict unselfishly rendered service to his country.

Andrew J. Ikeler, a son of Joseph, was united in marriage to Christina Johnson, and the young couple migrated to Columbia county from New Jersey, covering the entire distance on horseback, and likewise bringing with them their personal effects. To Andrew J. and Christina Ikeler, and their exodus to Greenwood township, the Columbia county branch of the Ikeler family owe their existence. Mr. Ikeler took over about one thousand acres in the sparsely settled township, which is still owned by their descendants, and on this tract he and his wife passed the remainder of their days. The death of Andrew J. Ikeler occurred in 1854, at which time he was eighty years of age. His wife Christina survived him twelve years, and at the age of ninety-three passed away in 1866. Their bodies were buried in the family plot on the old homestead property, in a little hallowed burying ground, at a romantic spot. During his day Mr. Ikeler attained great prominence as a citizen of his locality. He held many public offices in his community and in the county, among which was that of county magistrate in or about the year 1835. For a long time he was a colonel in the militia, and he raised a regiment for the war of 1812 and personally led it to the battlefield.

(In another account it is stated that William Ikeler was the name of the founder of the Columbia county branch of the Ikelers. William Ikeler also came from New Jersey and settled on a farm that was later occupied by George Ikeler, the date of the latter's occupancy being given as approximately one hundred and twenty-five years ago. His wife's name was Barnhart, and their issue were four children: Andrew, William, Elizabeth and Barnabas, all but the last named settling in Greenwood township. Andrew was born April 18, 1773. He married Christina Ann Johnson, who was born in 1774, and was the daughter of Isaac Johnson, who came from New Jersey. "Andrew J. Ikeler and his wife Christina," says this other account, "had six children, Elizabeth, William J., Margaret, Isaac, Andrew J., and Johnson H., all of whom settled in Columbia county." He died on Nov. 24, 1850, and she on Dec. 29, 1865. Mr. Ikeler was a Democrat, served as a commissioner and supervisor, held other township offices, was a colonel of the militia and was called out during the war, but returned after ten days' service, as he was not required. He was not a member of any church, but was a liberal contributor to the support of religious work.)

Isaac Ikeler, son of Andrew J., died in 1884 at the age of eighty years. He married Mary Taylor, a native of New Jersey, who passed away in 1879, aged sixty-five years. Their bodies were interred in Mount Pleasant township, Columbia county. Isaac Ikeler was widely known and eminently respected as a successful farmer. Elijah R. Ikeler was the son of this worthy couple. He was reared in the township of his nativity and received the common education which the schools of that vicinity afforded. At the age of sixteen, he entered Greenwood Seminary, an institution of learning located in Millville. When Elijah became older he learned the trade of miller, serving his apprenticeship in the place which has been a milestone on the pathway of his education. He eventually purchased this business, which he conducted until he was almost thirty years of age. In 1865 the young man moved to Bloomsburg. A year prior to that date he had approached the late Col. John G. Freeze, and had registered with him as a student of law. On April 1st of the year that he came to town he started his association in the office of Colonel Freeze. Two years later young Ikeler, who had not yet reached his thirtieth year, was admitted to the Columbia county bar. Two years previous to his admission he had purchased the *Columbia Democrat*, and had consolidated that publication with the *Star of the North*, designating the allied sheets as the *Democrat and Star*. A year later he sold out his interest in this publication. During the Civil war Mr. Ikeler actively supported the Union cause.

In 1869, by the suffrage of his townsmen, and by virtue of the record which had been attained by the comparatively young attorney, Mr. Ikeler was elected to the office of district attorney of Columbia county. In his official capacity he figured prominently in the notable Molly Maguire trials. Later, when Hon.

Charles R. Buckalew had completed his wise articles of incorporation for the town of Bloomsburg (which at this date has the only charter of a Pennsylvania incorporated town and whose government is administered under those ordinances), Elijah R. Ikeler was chosen treasurer of the young municipal venture. Meanwhile, aside from associating in an enterprise that ultimately resulted in the formation of the Farmers' National Bank, that strong and prosperous institution of the present day, Mr. Ikeler was devoting himself to the upbuilding of a practice. His loyal friends rallied to his support as soon as they became aware of his ability and sterling characteristics, and his legal acumen drew a great volume of business. Mr. Ikeler attained his status as an attorney through an unusually high conception of the duties of his profession. The wide range of his technical knowledge of practice and the manner in which he executed deeds of trust eventually brought their own reward. In 1888 Elijah R. Ikeler was elevated to the honor of presiding judge, a responsibility which he filled with the utmost faithfulness to the interests of justice. The hand of death touched him before his term of service was completed and he was gathered to his fathers, who, with him, had done so much for the county—if only through the examples of paternal duty and probity and wholesome lives.

On March 23, 1863, Mr. Ikeler had married Helena Armstrong, a daughter of Ephraim Armstrong, of Bloomsburg, a descendant of the notable Philadelphia family of Rittenhouses. She survived her husband until April, 1913, passing away in Bloomsburg, greatly mourned. Two children survive this union, Fred Taylor Ikeler, the subject of the introduction of this monograph on the Ikeler family, and Frank A. Ikeler.

Frank A. Ikeler was born in Bloomsburg Aug. 21, 1868. He enrolled in the various local schools, and after graduating entered the Bloomsburg State Normal School. At the completion of his studies in that institution Mr. Ikeler joined his brother, Fred Taylor Ikeler, at Lafayette College, and realizing the opportunities and requirements of his native town, undertook the study of banking and finance. As the result of his studies Mr. Ikeler, upon the completion of his course, was tendered the position of cashier by the officials of the Farmers' National Bank of Bloomsburg, which his father had been greatly instrumental in organizing. This offer he accepted and fulfilled the responsibilities of the berth with the utmost satisfaction to the executive board. At this time Mr. Ikeler held the reputation of being the youngest cashier of any national banking institution in the United States. He later resigned and took up the study of law, and on Sept. 24, 1894, was admitted to the bar of Columbia county. For several years thereafter he was associated with his brother in a successful law partnership. His earlier experience in the banking business later assisted him in his chosen profession. It resulted in a connection with the First National Bank of Bloomsburg. He succeeded to the position of cashier of that strong institution upon the resignation of E. F. Carpenter from that place of trust, and is still serving the bank in that capacity, having entirely relinquished the practice of law.

On March 23, 1898, Mr. Ikeler married Mary Millard, of Centralia, and one son, Fred, came to bless that union.

The members of the Ikeler family, through past loyalty to county tradition and advancement, represent the type of ideal citizenship and motherhood. Their mark on the development of the county has been that of consistent progress, and while but two descendants, Frank and Fred, and their boys now remain, the achievements of this later generation are in line with the record established by their ancestors of an earlier time.

DANIEL MONTGOMERY BOYD, deceased, was one of the men to whom Montour county owes a debt of gratitude for his share in its development and prosperity. He was always identified with the enterprises that made this section prominent in an industrial way and his keen insight into the future was of great value in placing the industries of Danville on a firm financial foundation.

The Boyd family in this county was founded by William Boyd, who, with his brother Thomas, came to America in 1732 from County Armagh, Ireland. They were of Protestant belief and of Scotch-Irish descent. William Boyd settled near the "Half-Way House," in New Garden township, Chester Co., Pa., and according to old records was appointed justice of the peace under King George. He served in that capacity for the rest of his life, also being a member of the Provincial council, his name last appearing on the records in 1761. Later he removed to the village of Oxford, where he died in 1767. He was a member of the Faggs Manor Presbyterian Church. His children were: James, John, William, Jane, Mary and Hannah.

John Boyd, grandfather of Daniel M., was apprenticed to a tanner, and soon after his apprenticeship ended enlisted in the war for independence, served the colonists' side with distinction, was honorably discharged in 1782, and was afterward appointed general of the 1st Brigade, 3d Division, of the Pennsylvania State Militia, by the governor. He married, Dec. 18, 1782, Mary, daughter of James Cowan, of Chester county, and they had these children: Jane, Joseph, William, James, John C., Mary, Hannah and Eliza. After his marriage he established a tannery at West Fallowfield, Chester county, which he conducted until his death. He was at one time a member of the Legislature, and he attended the Presbyterian Church, of which he was a ruling elder.

John C. Boyd, father of Daniel M., was born at West Fallowfield, Chester county, and grew to manhood on the home farm, helping his father in the tannery. On May 18, 1820, he married Hannah, daughter of Gen. Daniel Montgomery, the founder of Danville, moved to that place and entered the business of storekeeping. His wife having received from her father the farm now known as "Boyd's" he, in 1824, sold out his store and retired from merchandising to cultivate the homestead. He erected on it a large and artistic mansion and added to the farm until it comprised almost nine hundred acres, most of it under cultivation. With the assistance of his sons and his father-in-law he promoted the Danville & Pottsville railroad, built a furnace at Shamokin, and was interested in other projects of public utility. After a life of more than average usefulness he died on Aug. 18, 1849, at the age of fifty-six. His children were: Mary L., wife of William Neal, proprietor of the Neal Furnace at Bloomsburg; Daniel Montgomery, named after his grandfather; Hannah Eliza; James, who married Louise, daughter of Rev. J. W. Yeomans; James Alexander, who married a Miss Titus, of Philadelphia; Christianna, wife of Col. William McClure; and Joseph C., who married Anna, daughter of William Butler, of Danville.

Daniel Montgomery Boyd was born on the old homestead, in Rush township, Northumberland county, two miles from Danville. He was the second child in the family. He acquired most of his education in the Danville Academy, founded by Gen. William Montgomery, his great-grandfather. After graduation he went to Pottsville and entered the coal business. Soon his capacity for organization became evident and he was associated with the opening of the Shamokin coal basin, built the first improved coal breaker, constructed railroads, and was one of the prominent operators of the day. In 1862 he went to Havre-de-Grace, Md., and started a line of vessels in the coal shipping trade, plying from that port to the South, but in 1881 he was obliged to retire, because of ill health, and returned to Danville. Recovering some of his vigor he interested himself in the principal industries of the town, becoming president of the First National Bank and of the Danville Nail Company. He was also president of the board of trustees of the State Hospital for the Insane, but resigned when declining health prevented his active participation in its affairs. In the winter of 1897-98 he was seized with a severe attack of the grip, from which he never fully recovered, his death occurring July 4, 1899.

Mr. Boyd was twice married, first to Caroline, daughter of Samuel Bockius, of Germantown, Pa., in 1869. After her death, in 1878, he married Ida, daughter of Joseph W. and Esther A. (Sloan) Cottrell, the former a prosperous merchant of Columbia, Pa. By this union he had two children: Daniel Montgomery, deceased; and Elsie M. Mr. Boyd and his family were all members of the Presbyterian Church, of which he was a trustee. He was a member of the Republican party all his life.

SAMUEL WIGFALL, of Bloomsburg, president of the Bloomsburg & Sullivan Railroad Company, has been associated with that company for over twenty years, in his present capacity since 1904. There is scarcely any one enterprise of similar magnitude which has had greater local value than this road. Bringing new life and possibilities to the towns along the route, affording transportation facilities for the agricultural and manufactured products of the vicinity, and a means of communication long desired by the people of this region, it has been a success from the very beginning and the steady patronage it has always received is sufficient to show how desirable and popular a convenience it has been. Mr. Wigfall has proved an able executive, and his business qualities have won him deserved recognition in his adopted home. He is a native of Philadelphia, born Sept. 2, 1866, and his father, Samuel Wigfall, spent all his active life in that city, where he was connected with the First National Bank. He died April 2, 1885. To him and his wife Mary L. (Jackson), who survives him, were born two

sons, Samuel and E. Newton, the latter now connected with the house of John T. Lewis & Bros., of Philadelphia.

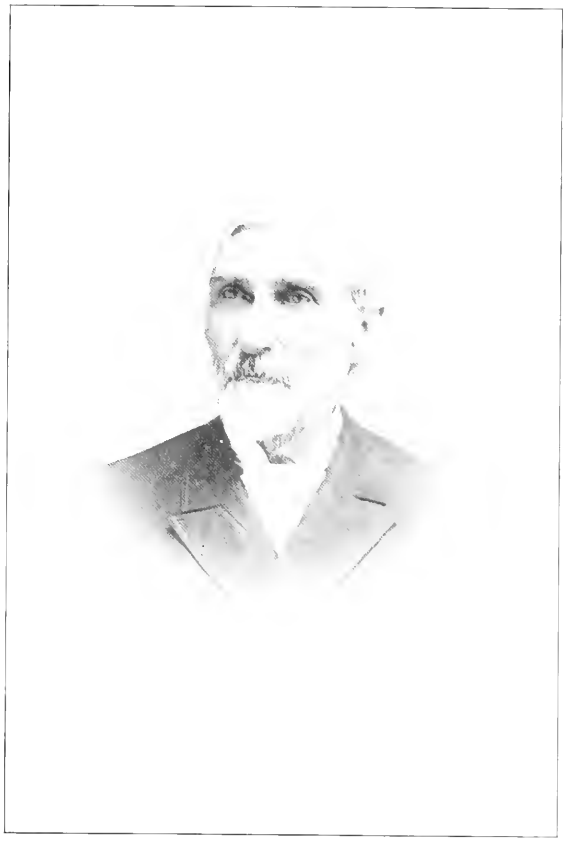
Mr. Wigfall's grandfather, also named Samuel, was engaged in the hardware business at Augusta, Ga., for some time, later settling in Montgomery county, Pa., where he died.

Samuel Wigfall passed his youth in Philadelphia, obtaining his education in the public schools, and when a young man was employed as a runner for the First National Bank there. He remained with that institution until he came to Bloomsburg, June 21, 1889, here becoming secretary and treasurer of the North Mountain Lumber Company, with which concern he continued until it dissolved, in the fall of 1892. Since January, 1890, he has been connected with the Bloomsburg & Sullivan Railroad Company. This company received its original charter from the State Dec. 27, 1883, the promoters being C. R. Buckalew and Col. John Jamison, of Bloomsburg. Capt. H. J. Connor and Silas McHenry secured the right of way the entire length of the road. The first ground for the road was broken at the bridge a short distance north of Orangeville in August, 1886, and the work went forward under the direction of John A. Wilson, of Philadelphia, constructing engineer, and James C. Brown, of Bloomsburg, surveying engineer. It was substantially constructed and the same policy has been continued to the present, the company being noted for its high standards of maintenance and efficiency. The road was completed to Benton in 1887, on July 4th of which year the first train left Bloomsburg for Orangeville, carrying a large delegation of officials and stockholders. It was completed to Jamison City in 1888. It is twenty-nine miles long, the route lying through the beautiful and historic Fishing creek valley, connecting the territory along the Susquehanna river with the North mountains. There are many highly productive farms in this section and agricultural interests have expanded notably as one direct result of the advent of the railroad. The industrial centers along the line, Light Street, Orangeville, Forks, Stillwater, Benton, Coles Creek, Central and Jamison City, have felt the impetus which convenience of transportation has given their activities, and many thriving business plants have been located in those communities because of the desirable opportunities the railroad has brought within the reach of investors. The road traverses a beautiful section, a delightful region for fishing or hunting, and ideal spots for camps and recreation are numerous. Eight passenger trains a day are run, four each way, and two to four extra freight trains to Berwick by way of the Paper Mill. The road uses the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western depot at Bloomsburg, and connections are made with the principal passenger trains on that road as well as the Philadelphia & Reading, and at the Paper Mill, with the Susquehanna, Bloomsburg & Berwick. The head office of the company is at Market and Sixth streets, Bloomsburg, near the D. L. & W. depot. About fifty men are employed in all departments, and the present officers are: Samuel Wigfall, president; H. T. Dechert, vice president; George A. Ritter, secretary and auditor; W. C. Snyder, treasurer and superintendent; W. C. Fortune, supervisor. Mr. Fortune, Conductor J. W. Scott and Engineer James Carey have been with the company from the very beginning. Capt. H. J. Connor was secretary and treasurer until his death, May 30, 1912.

Mr. Wigfall's time has been devoted principally to his responsibilities as head of the Bloomsburg & Sullivan Railroad Company, but he has also had other local interests, and he is a director of the Bloomsburg National Bank, treasurer and director of the Industrial Building & Loan Association since its incorporation in 1891, and a director of the Bloomsburg Water Company. He is a member of the Episcopal Church, and a Republican in political sentiment.

On Feb. 4, 1891, Mr. Wigfall married Helen R. Belfield, of Philadelphia, and they have one daughter, Elizabeth, who was born in August, 1901.

COL. JOHN GOSSE FREEZE, late of Bloomsburg. Honored and remembered chiefly for his long connection with the Columbia county bar, at which he practiced for over sixty years, a simple recount of the duties which occupied Colonel Freeze aside from his profession shows that he was much more than a successful lawyer. However, a mere recital of his achievements in the law and in the activities of the community would suggest the large place he filled in its life but give no adequate idea of the accomplishments which made his career remarkable for more than its length. Though he attained his eighty-eighth year he was still maintaining his association with several trusts he was reluctant to relinquish in spite of his age. He had withdrawn from legal practice two or three years before, however.



Born Nov. 4, 1825, in Montoursville, Lycoming Co., Pa., at the mouth of Loyalsock creek, John G. Freeze was a member of an old family of German descent, originally settled in New Jersey, and established in this part of Pennsylvania by his grandfather, Peter Freeze, who located in Northumberland county with his wife and family soon after the Revolutionary period. He lived and died at Tuckahoe, that county, and was a farmer by occupation. He was a soldier during the Revolution, being enrolled in the body of Colonial militia known as the "Jersey Line."

James Freeze, son of Peter, learned the trade of miller and followed the business for many years of his long life, dying at Bloomsburg at the age of eighty-two. His wife, Frances (Gosse), passed away at the age of seventy-five. They are buried in Rosemont cemetery, Bloomsburg.

John Gosse Freeze had the best educational facilities this region afforded in his day. Besides attending the common schools he had the privileges of private schools at Turbotville and Greenwood, the Milton Academy and the Danville Academy. His father, holding ideas on early training much in advance of popular opinion in his time, also engaged private tutors for him, so that the boy received an excellent classical training. After a brief experience as a school teacher young Freeze turned to the law, commencing to read with Joshua W. Comly, at Danville, in 1846. On April 19, 1848, he was admitted to the Columbia county bar at Bloomsburg, and for over sixty years following was one of the foremost legal practitioners in the county, retiring from practice only a short time before his death. On the eighty-seventh anniversary of his birth, however, the Colonel was in court, and handed in a petition of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company. On that occasion he received the congratulations of the court.

Though a prominent figure in county affairs, and influential in politics, Colonel Freeze held few public offices, but it is significant that he was frequently called to positions whose duties carried grave responsibility, their proper performance being of vital interest to his fellow citizens. In 1863 he took the office of register and recorder of Columbia county and filled it for two successive terms, a period of six years. In 1872 he was chosen a member of the Constitutional convention, but resigned in favor of Hon. C. R. Buckalew. He served on Governor Bigler's staff with the rank of lieutenant colonel, by appointment, hence his title.

Regarding his ability and reputation as a lawyer it is easy to form an opinion of Colonel Freeze by the importance of the cases intrusted to him, the great value of property involved and the standing of his clients themselves. In the earlier part of his legal career he was leading counsel on one side or the other in many of the suits concerning land titles, the famous ejectment cases involving the ownership of coal lands in the lower part of the county, notably the celebrated Biggs-Doebler and Longenberger-McReynolds cases, which began in 1863 and were continued, in one place or another, until 1885. Judge Elwell was then presiding over the courts of Columbia county, and his sense of equity and broad familiarity with the legal questions involved were so thoroughly known and trusted that many cases from other districts were certified here to have the benefit of his able ruling. Hence Colonel Freeze was brought into contact with the most eminent legal advisers of other counties, who retained his services as associate counsel in the weightiest cases—such men as Wolverton of Sunbury, Ryan and Hughes, and George F. Baer of Reading. His own practice extended beyond the limits of Columbia as he gained recognition by his skillful handling of difficult situations. In the famous Molly Maguire trial of 1877, he had charge of the defense, and though Hester, Tully and McHugh were convicted and hanged the Colonel always held to his conviction that Hester was only technically guilty of the murder of Alexander W. Rea. It was characteristic of him that he never fought a case on technicalities, and though he was faithful and conscientious about availing himself of every advantage to the interest of his own clients he preferred to win his cases on their merits and through his extensive knowledge of the law, the application of which he knew so well. A shrewd adviser, he was equally capable as an advocate in court. Though he was a formidable opponent his distaste for trickery made him an honorable foe, and his fairness, coupled with unfailing courtesy, gained him a popularity which never waned. He had neither scorn nor impatience for young and inexperienced lawyers, to whom he was always generous and kindly, and among his colleagues he was looked upon as a most desirable associate. For many years there was scarcely a session of the Supreme court at which he did not have business which required his presence.

On April 28, 1905, Colonel Freeze was the guest of honor at a complimentary banquet arranged by members of the bar of Columbia

and Montour counties, in honor of the fifty-seventh anniversary of his admission to the bar. Even then he was the "Nestor" of the Columbia county bar, its oldest member and for twenty years the president of the Bar Association. The legal fraternity of both counties was well represented, and there were lawyer guests from other counties present, as well as men prominent in business and other circles. It was an appreciation such as few men experience, and Colonel Freeze was deeply touched.

Any movement designed to improve mental or moral standards in the community, or which marked advancement, had his support, if indeed he was not a leader. Educational projects especially had his sympathetic interest and support. In 1866 he was one of the group which organized the Bloomsburg Literary Institute, which has since been merged into the Normal School, and from that time until his death he was almost continuously associated with the management of the institution, which has played so large a part in the development of the borough in more respects than one. He was one of the trustees in the early days, when the board was responsible financially, its members often advancing the money to settle bills in order to keep the school running; and he was still holding that position at the time of his death. To the end of his days he was a trustee of the public library, which office he had filled for many years, and he had also been vice president of its board of directors. He was president of the Bloomsburg Bridge Company, president of the Rosemont Cemetery Company.

With all his obligations Colonel Freeze found time to indulge his literary tastes and add to his acquirements. At one time he was one of the editors of the *Columbian*, being qualified by his intimate acquaintance with local political conditions, as well as by his intellectual attainments, for that position. As a local historian also he acquired considerable reputation, his history of Columbia county being undoubtedly the best written and considered the standard of authority and an exhaustive work of reference on the subject. His literary productions include a number of graceful poems, and he published one or two collections of verses, his largest work, "A Royal Pastoral," being a volume of over three hundred pages. He also published the "North American Book," and a number of pamphlets on various subjects. He was the historian of the Bloomsburg Centennial celebration, held in 1902. He was a member of the Pennsylvania Historical Society.

In religious connection Colonel Freeze was a member and vestryman of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, a member of the standing committee of the diocese of Central Pennsylvania, and chancellor of that body for twenty years or more, in that capacity being legal adviser to the bishop. The tower on St. Paul's church is a monument to his liberality.

In 1854 Colonel Freeze married Margaret Walker, of Lancaster county, Pa., daughter of Robert Walker, of Lancaster. She preceded him to the grave, as did also all of the five children born to this union. Mrs. Freeze was also a member of St. Paul's Church.

After a life of singular usefulness, whose activities have proved a far-reaching influence in promoting the interests of his fellow men, he passed away July 8, 1913. A man of unselfish ambitions, his labors "not only brought honors to himself but ennobled the circles in which he moved." His death occurred at his home on Center and Third streets, Bloomsburg, due to the infirmities of age. Short private services were held at the house for the relatives, and a public service at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Rev. Mr. Musser officiating. Interment was in Rosemont cemetery.

GEN. WELLINGTON H. ENT (deceased) was serving as prothonotary of Columbia county at the time of his death, and though he passed away in his prime was one of its well-known citizens. His distinguished services in the Civil war brought him high promotion and honors. General Ent was born Aug. 16, 1834, at Light Street, Columbia county, son of Peter and Sarah Ent, who had five sons, all of whom served in the Union army during the Civil war; only one was surviving in 1887, Uzal H. Ent, of Bloomsburg.

Wellington H. Ent began his education in the common schools, later attended at Williamsport, Pa., and commenced reading law in Bloomsburg, afterwards taking a law course at the University of Albany, N. Y., from which institution he was graduated May 25, 1860, in the same class with Postmaster General Vilas. At that time Reuben A. Walworth was president, and Ira Harris, Amasa J. Parker and Amos Dean instructors. Mr. Ent was admitted to the bar of his native county in September, 1860, and on Dec. 5th received the governor's appointment as notary public. However, his personal interests were soon forgotten for his country's need. In June, 1861, he went to Harrisburg as first lieutenant of

a volunteer company, and was there chosen and commissioned captain of Company A, 6th Pennsylvania Reserves. His subsequent promotions for gallant services, worthy of special note, in the three years of his army life gained him considerable renown and were a credit to the State. After the battle of Antietam he was promoted to major, Sept. 21, 1862; after Fredericksburg to lieutenant colonel, May 1, 1863, to rank from March 26th; after Gettysburg to colonel in July, 1863, ranking from May 23d; to brigadier general, United States Volunteers, March 13, 1865, for gallant conduct at the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, and Bethesda Church, Va., in which latter engagement he was wounded; his favorite war horse, "Billy" (which died Sept. 15, 1884, at the age of twenty-nine years, six months), had a portion of his fetlock shot off during the thickest of the fight there, but received no other injury. At this battle General Ent's regiment was three times outflanked and compelled to retreat, and on each occasion Billy's whinnying served as a signal to rally the men. General Ent served in the 3d Brigade, McCall's Division, Pennsylvania Reserves, Sept. 16, 1861; reconnoitered beyond Dranesville, Va., Oct. 19-21, and took part in the battle at Dranesville, Dec. 20, 1861. In 1862 he was with the 2d Brigade, 2d Division, 1st Corps, Army of the Potomac, taking part in the advance on Manassas, March 10th, advance on Falmouth, May 2d, ordered to Peninsula, June 13th, with 3d Brigade, Seymour's Division, 5th Corps, guarding supplies at Tunstall's Station, Va., and in the action near by at Whitehouse, June 14th-29th. On July 4th he was transferred to the 1st Brigade, 3d Division, 1st Corps, and ordered to reinforce the Army of Virginia with that command in August; was in the engagements at Gainesville, Aug. 28th; Groveton, Aug. 29th; Bull Run, Aug. 30th; South Mountain, Sept. 14th; Antietam, Sept. 16th-17th; Fredericksburg (where he was in command of the regiment), Dec. 11th-15th. He was in Burnside's second campaign, Jan. 20 and 24, 1863; with the 22d Corps in defense of Washington, Feb. 7th to June 25th, and with the 1st Brigade, 3d Division, 5th Corps, June 28th. He was at the battle of Gettysburg, July 2d-4th; Bristoe Station, Va., Oct. 14th; New Hope Church, Nov. 26th; Mine Run, Nov. 26th-30th; Wilderness, May 5th-7th; Spottsylvania, May 8th-12th; was in command of the 3d Brigade, 3d Division, 5th Army Corps, May 10, 1864; at Spottsylvania Court House, May 12th-20th; Hanover, May 23d and 26th; North Anna river, May 24th-27th; and Bethesda Church, May 30th.

General Ent surveyed and laid out the first "signal camp" in the army (General Fisher, of Philadelphia, being placed in command of same), and himself served for a time in the signal corps. He was mustered out June 11, 1864. On June 1st he had been appointed captain and brigade paymaster, 1st Brigade, 9th Division, V. C. P., and on Sept. 28, 1864, the governor appointed him to visit the Army of the Potomac to receive the soldiers' votes for the presidential election.

General Ent's experiences in the army were not only those of arduous duty but dangerous and thrilling. He had two horses shot under him, and at Dranesville the heel of his boot was shot off. During the battle of the Wilderness he was without food for three days and four nights, except for the berries he gathered. On Feb. 22, 1863, he wrote to Capt. C. H. Potter, Assistant Adjutant General, Hertzleman's Corps, as follows: "Sir—I have the honor to represent that I have been in the Prince Street Hospital, Alexandria, Va., since the 10th inst., most of the time dangerously ill, and request that an order be issued allowing me to be transferred to Washington City to report to Dr. Clynsier for medical treatment. Most respectfully your obedient servant. WELLINGTON H. ENT, Major Sixth Regiment, P. R. N. C."

After his return from the army General Ent continued to make his home in Columbia county, being employed for some time in an iron furnace at Light Street. In 1868 he was nominated for surveyor general of Pennsylvania, but suffered the general fate of his party that year. In 1869 he was elected prothonotary of Columbia county, and died Nov. 5, 1871, before the expiration of his term. He made an honorable record, and was one of the most respected officials of the county. He was made a Knight Templar April 19, 1864, and at a regular conclave of Crusade Commandery, No. 12, the following resolutions were presented and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Providence has seen fit to remove by death from our Asylum our late esteemed Sir Knight Wellington H. Ent, and although no word or deed of ours can now avail our brother who has been called to appear where the righteousness of Jesus Christ alone can secure everlasting life, yet in respect for the memory of one who was zealous in the advancement of the interests of our order, we do resolve: That in the humble submission of God's will we deplore the loss of a worthy officer of our commandery and a beloved member of our order.

Resolved, That in this dispensation of our Creator, while we commit to His merciful hands the disembodied spirit of our brother with hope that he may have joined, in the precious blood of our Savior, an entrance into the blessed regions of light and life eternal, yet we remember that as Knights Templars we are again admonished that in the midst of life we are in death, and that it is our duty ever to persevere in the path of honor, truth and integrity.

Resolved, That to the family of the deceased we tender our deep sympathy in their bereavement, and may the God of the widow and the orphan give them strength to bear up under the trials which their loss may occasion.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the widow, and another to the newspapers for publication. In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seal of this commandery to be affixed at Bloomsburg, Pa., this 22d day of December, 1871.

THOMAS E. GEDDIS,
RUDOLPH H. RINGLE,
JOHN THOMAS.

C. F. KNAPP, *Recorder*.

On Jan. 14, 1869, General Ent was married to Mary E. Petrikin, daughter of Dr. William H. and Sarah A. (Snyder) Petrikin, and granddaughter of Hon. Daniel Snyder. They had one daughter, Anna M.

Ent Post, G. A. R., of Bloomsburg, was named in honor of General Ent.

JAMES TURNER FOX, D.D.S., president of the First National Bank of Catawissa, ex-associate justice of Columbia county, and a prominent dentist of the borough, was born in Greenwood township July 2, 1847. He is a member of the famous Fox family of Pennsylvania, whose ancestor was of English extraction.

George Fox, great-grandfather of Dr. James T. Fox, emigrated from England to America, settling in Shamokin township, Northumberland Co., Pa., where he farmed for a time, and later moving to Berks county. He had six children: Joseph, Matilda, Susan, Rachel, Polly and Jacob.

Jacob Fox, grandfather of Dr. Fox, was born in Berks county, where he learned the trade of stonemason. At an early stage of his career he came to Catawissa, where he obtained the contract to build a church. On the completion of the contract he decided to remain, and buying a farm entered upon agricultural life, plying the stonemason's trade in the intervals between harvest and seedtime. He died in 1851, his wife having preceded him by fifteen years. He married Rachel M. McIntire, and to them came children as follows: William, Hannah (wife of Isaac Irwin), Mary E., Price, Jacob, James and Daniel.

Daniel Fox, father of Dr. James T. Fox, was a farmer and school teacher in Catawissa and Greenwood townships, where he taught in the subscription and public schools in the winter and farmed in the summer. His home was in Greenwood township, where he died in 1849, still in the prime of manhood. He married Jane Morris, who died March 26, 1878, at Shenandoah City, Schuylkill Co., Pa.

James Turner Fox and his brother John C. were twins, and but one year old when their father was taken by death. The widowed mother was compelled to face the world alone, and bravely took up the task, and the result of her work and training is to be seen in the career of her son. When he was five years old she moved to Hemlock township, remaining there two years, then going to Jerseytown and later to Millville. Her boy attended the public schools at Millville and Jerseytown, and the Millville Academy. On leaving school he took up the study of dentistry, completed the course required, and began practicing in the summer and teaching school in the winter, continuing thus until 1880. In 1886 he located in Beaver township, where he practiced his profession, moved thence to Bloomsburg, where he made his home for three years, and finally came to Catawissa in 1893.

Opening an office on Main street, he soon built up a large and lucrative practice, in 1898 taking his only son, John C., into partnership, under the firm name of J. T. Fox & Son. In politics Judge Fox has always been a loyal Democrat, supporting the principles of the old and new leaders, and has served as a member of the Democratic County committee. While residing in Beaver township he was tax collector, also school director, assessor and auditor, and served as justice of the peace for eight years. In 1886 he was elected a member of the State Legislature, and again in 1888, during his two terms being a member of several important committees. In 1897 he was elected associate judge of Columbia county, having for his colleagues President Judge Ikeler and Associate Judge Millard. He served a full term of five years and in 1902 was reelected, serving until 1907, in company with Judges Little and Evans, Kurtz and Krickbaum. Altogether he was on the bench for ten years.

Judge Fox was school director of Catawissa township for nine years, and during that time held the office of treasurer of the board. For many years he has been a director of the

First National Bank of Catawissa, served as vice president two years, and upon the death in 1910 of S. D. Rinard was elected president, a position which he still holds. Judge Fox is a member of the Methodist Church at Catawissa, and belongs to the P. O. S. of A. and the K. of P. He married June 10, 1871, Lydia Ann Fisher, daughter of Jacob and Sarah Fisher, of Beaver township. Mrs. Fox is a woman of refinement and good taste and devoted to her home and family. They are the parents of six children: Minnie Elmerta, wife of Bowman Cortright, has four children, Ruth, Martha, Lydia and John Cortright; Frances Adora is the wife of Charles E. Smith, clerk for the county commissioners at Bloomsburg, and has one child, Christina; Sarah E., wife of Charles M. Harder, postmaster of Catawissa, has one child, Catherine; Mary Rachel is at home; Elsie J. married James M. Rhawn, son of W. H. Rhawn, a lawyer of Catawissa; John Concer is mentioned below.

JOHN C. FOX, D.D.S., son of Judge Fox and partner with his father in the practice of dentistry at Catawissa, was born in Beaver township March 4, 1877, and educated in the public schools of the borough. He began the study of dentistry under his father in 1894, entering the Philadelphia Dental College, whence he was graduated in 1898 with the degree of D.D.S. Returning from college he became associated with his father in business. He is a young man of great promise, following closely in the footsteps of his father. He belongs to the Reformed Church and to the Knights of the Golden Eagle. On Dec. 26, 1900, he married Anna May Roberts, a native of Catawissa township, and daughter of William Henry and Ellen (Roth) Roberts. They have two children, Marjorie Jean and John Roberts.

John C. Fox, twin of James T. Fox, lives in Hailey, Idaho, where he has a general merchandise and millinery business.

SOLOMON S. SCHULTZ, M.D., late of Danville, was a native of Berks county, Pa., born July 5, 1831, and died Sept. 27, 1891. He was the youngest son of Jeremiah and Mary S. Schultz, both of whom were natives of Berks county.

The Doctor's first paternal ancestor in this country was Rev. Christopher Schultz, his great-grandfather, who landed in the New World Sept. 22, 1734, then sixteen years old and a fugitive from religious persecution in Silesia. Young as he was, he was a fine scholar, and became subsequently an able theologian, leader and organizer of men. Certainly there is not often found an instance more completely verifying the phrase "born to command." He was the organizer and leader of the religious body to which he belonged, the Schwenkfelders, in this country. He wrote a catechism, a constitution, a large compendium of their religious doctrines, and made the collection for their hymn book used by the fugitives. The theological works of this divine and temporal leader are yet, in much of their entirety, incorporated in the church formulas of his denomination. His son David was the Doctor's grandfather.

On the maternal side the first emigrant to come to this country was George Schultz, the great-great-great-grandfather, who came to America in 1734, in the twenty-fourth year of his age. He was a brother of Rev. Christopher.

Jeremiah Schultz, father of Dr. Schultz, was born June 7, 1797, and died Feb. 3, 1874. The mother was born Sept. 5, 1798, and died Feb. 2, 1873. Their children were: Henry, born June 16, 1821; Edward, born June 20, 1824; John, born Sept. 6, 1828, and Solomon Schultz.

Solomon Schultz Schultz was reared and educated in his native county until he was fourteen years old, when he went to school at Washington Hall, Montgomery county. From there he went to the academy in Allentown, Pa., which has since become Muhlenberg College, where he remained one year; then studied a short time at Freeland Seminary, Montgomery county, after which he entered Princeton College, New Jersey, where he graduated in 1852. Following his graduation he taught school for a short time until he began the study of medicine with Dr. Daniel D. Detwiler, of Montgomery county. After careful preparation he entered the University of Pennsylvania, where he graduated in 1856. Immediately upon leaving the university he opened an office for the practice of medicine in Allentown, where he met with flattering success. But soon an opportunity offered for him to pursue the natural bent of his mind, and he accepted a position in the State Hospital for the Insane at Harrisburg, as assistant physician, remaining there until 1861. He then made the tour of Europe, where he spent one year studying the hospitals and public institutions of Germany, England and France. In the meantime war was raging in his native land, and he hastened his return and entered the army as acting assistant surgeon; and as assistant surgeon and surgeon of Pennsyl-

vania Volunteers, and assistant surgeon and surgeon of United States Volunteers, he remained in the service to the close of the war. He served with the 75th and 23d Pennsylvania Regiments, and as executive officer and surgeon in charge, successively, in general hospitals at Harrisburg, Pa., Covington, Ky., Madison, Ind., and Columbus, Ohio. Here he resigned as superintendent of hospitals at the close of the war in 1865. He then returned to Harrisburg, and was in active practice from 1865 to 1868, when he was appointed by the commissioners of the hospital to come to Danville and take charge of the construction and the superintendency of the Danville Hospital, and from the commencement of the work on the building until his death he was its efficient and able superintendent, to the great advantage of the State in its vast expenditures here, and to the blessing of the poor unfortunates who were dwellers in this benevolent home. That part of his professional career in which Dr. Schultz became best noted commenced with his connection with this office, and his history and that of the institution, the conscientious care he gave to all its wards, are practically one and the same. His death was regarded as an irreparable loss.

Dr. Schultz married Sept. 23, 1872, Hannah L. Magill, daughter of William H. and Mary (Montgomery) Magill, and a granddaughter of Gen. Daniel Montgomery. Mrs. Magill was born May 6, 1805, and died Jan. 7, 1882. They had two children: Edward Magill, born July 22, 1873, who is now engaged in the brokerage business in Philadelphia; and William Magill, M.D., born Feb. 15, 1878, now a medical missionary in China.

Dr. Schultz was an honored member of the Presbyterian Church, and the committee on resolutions of the session passed the following unanimously Oct. 23, 1891:

"It is with sorrow we cannot express that we record the death of Dr. S. S. Schultz on Sept. 27, 1891, who for many years was a faithful and devoted member of this church and for over eleven years a member of this session, and because we knew him and loved him and can attest to the interests of our church we desire to place on record an expression of our appreciation of his worth as a man, one of efficiency as a ruling elder. Dr. Schultz was called by the State and entrusted with arduous duties and high responsibility which occupied his time and filled his heart, yet ever was active in the work of the church, and ready to respond to her every call of duty. Upon all his official life he stamped the impress of a pure, simple, honest and consistent Christian life. He loved the institution to which he gave the best and busiest years of his life. He loved the work and responsible though it was which devolved upon him as the head of that institution, yet above all he loved the Church of God and delighted to sit in the Sanctuary where in the providence of God he was led years ago to enroll his name as a ruling elder. He was intelligent, thoughtful, wise, kind, active, generous and devoted, and in the council of the church we deeply feel his loss. His vacant chair, his hushed voice, his absent form all sadden, but our hearts are thankful that so precious a memory is ours, and that for years past this church has felt the power of his life, and for years to come will look with love upon the beautiful record of his devoted service.

"Therefore, Resolved, that this paper be placed upon the records of this session and a copy forwarded to the family of our devoted brother, who are assured of our deep sympathy with them in this their bereavement.

"H. M. HINCKLEY,
"Clerk."

JAMES LAWRENCE BRANNEN, president of the Farmers' National Bank, of Exchange, Montour county, is a native-born citizen of that place who has made a substantial name for himself as one of the leaders in the public life and financial affairs of his section. He is at present associate judge, to which honorable position he was elected in 1911, and he has many other evidences of the high esteem in which he is held by his fellow citizens. Mr. Brannen was born at Exchange, Anthony township, July 21, 1855, and is of Irish extraction. His grandparents, John and Julia (McGuire) Brannen, lived and died in Ireland.

James Brannen, father of James Lawrence Brannen, was born in 1803 in County Meath, Ireland, and lived in that country until eighteen years old. He then came to America, the passage from Liverpool to New York taking eight weeks and three days—not an unusually long voyage in the days of sailing vessels. When he landed he had but $7.50 in money, and he had neither friends nor acquaintances to make his start in the New World any easier. Coming directly to Pennsylvania, he found work on the canal at Nanticoke Falls, beginning with Barnum & Brown, by whom he was employed one year. Thence he went to Pottsville, Pa., where he became employed on the Schuylkill railroad, then in

course of construction. He was at Port Clinton when the engine used in the construction of the road arrived there, hauled by six horses from Philadelphia, and was put on to fire this engine, thus having the honor of having been the first fireman on the first engine used in Pennsylvania. He was so employed for one year, and then went to work on the repairs of the railroad as section boss on three miles of road. He next bought a canalboat and was for two years engaged in the coal carrying trade from Port Clinton to Philadelphia, his boat being hired out, and he himself employed by the company. After two years he ran his own boat for two years more, and then bought another boat, and for twenty-one years he was in the carrying trade with them on the canal, being one of the first to take a boat to New York. At one time he worked for Stephen Girard. After leaving the canal, Mr. Brannen settled in Anthony township, Columbia county, and bought 268 acres of land from the Glen property, to which he added from time to time until he owned four farms, comprising about 700 acres, besides other property—the largest land holding farmer in his township. In his later years his sons farmed his property for him. He was a highly reputed as well as prosperous resident of Anthony township, took considerable interest in the welfare of the locality, and even held minor offices, serving as school director, overseer of the poor (eight years) and roadmaster. Politically he was a Democrat. He was a remarkable man physically as well as intellectually, living to the age of nearly ninety, his death occurring April 30, 1891. He is buried in St. James' Roman Catholic Cemetery, Exchange.

In 1834 Mr. Brannen married, at Port Carbon, Pa., Hanora Meehan, a native of County Tipperary, Ireland, daughter of Patrick Meehan. Mrs. Brannen died Oct. 4, 1867, aged forty-nine years, nine months, eight days, and was buried in St. James Catholic cemetery at Exchange. She and her husband were both devout Catholics, bringing their children up in the same faith. They had a family of eight: Judith, deceased; Mary, deceased; Catherine, deceased; John, deceased; William, deceased; Annie Hannah; James L.; and Patrick Francis, deceased. James L. Brannen and his sister Annie H. Dennin own all the estate and have stocked the woods with pheasants and squirrels.

James Lawrence Brannen had the early advantages offered by the public schools in his locality, afterward attending the academy at Turbotville, Pa., and the State Normal School at Bloomsburg, where he was a student for thirty-two weeks. He then taught school for two terms in Anthony township, following that with another period of study, at Binghamton, N. Y., where he attended the Lowell Business College, graduating May 23, 1878. He learned telegraphy there and took an all-around business course. He lived at home on the farm until twenty-three years old, in 1879 removing to Danville to take charge of the "Hudson River Hotel" as proprietor. He conducted that house for four years, during which time his active political career began with his appointment, in 1882, by Governor Pattison, as chairman of the Democratic county committee, which position he held one year. He also served on the State committee one year. In 1883 Mr. Brannen was candidate of his party for the office of county treasurer, receiving every vote cast in the convention, and being elected by a majority of 777, he and Dr. Simington receiving the greatest number of votes at that election. Mr. Brannen held the position for one term, giving the thorough satisfaction for which he has been noted in his discharge of all public duties intrusted to him. Then he returned to Exchange, where in February, 1886, he reopened the hotel originally known as the "Exchange Hotel." It was not afterward operated as a hotel until Mr. Brannen took charge, and he carried it on successfully for fourteen years. For a number of years Mr. Brannen has given his attention principally to the affairs of the Farmers' National Bank, at Exchange, established Oct. 19, 1906, of which he was an organizer, and he has been president throughout the period of its existence. Alfred H. Litchard is vice president, and James F. Ellis cashier. The directors in 1912 (report Oct. 14, 1912) were: Marks Graham, D. R. Rishel, William Brannen, William S. Ellis, James F. Ellis, R. S. Ammerman, J. N. Herr, William C. Houghton, James L. Brannen, A. H. Litchard and J. Harvey Litchard. The capital stock is $25,000, and the liabilities and resources were $102,620.43 at that time. The bank is established in its own building, a modern brick structure 20x40 feet in dimensions.

Mr. Brannen's high standing in the community is well deserved. He has a practical knowledge of finance in its relation to local conditions gained in wide experience. He is the owner of 850 acres of farm land. He is still giving his services to his fellow citizens in public work, having been elected associate judge in 1911. He was secretary to the county

judges. His religious connection is with St. James Catholic Church, and socially he holds membership in Aldora Grange, P. O. H., and in the Woodmen of the World.

On March 25, 1879, Mr. Brannen was married, at Milton, Pa., to Hannah M. Smith, who was born in Anthony township, Montour county, daughter of Jonas and Mary A. (Bitler) Smith, who subsequently moved to Hazelton, Barber Co., Kans. They are now deceased. Mr. Smith was a farmer and cattle dealer.

CHARLES C. EVANS, President Judge of the Twenty-sixth Judicial district of Pennsylvania, is a native of Columbia county and was born Jan. 10, 1858, in Briarcreek township.

The Evans family is of Welsh extraction, the great-grandfather coming to this country from Wales in the latter part of the eighteenth century and settling in Briarcreek township. James Evans, the grandfather, a millwright by occupation, was born in Columbia county in 1799. He built most of the gristmills in the neighborhood, some of which are still standing. Two children, Francis, still living, and Anna, who died in her sixteenth year, were born to him. His own death occurred in 1879. The village of Evansville takes its name from this family.

Francis Evans was born in Briarcreek township, July 13, 1828, and followed farming as an occupation until 1885, when he retired, moving to Berwick, where he now makes his home. In 1852 he married Jane Lamon, a daughter of James and Hannah (Spear) Lamon, both natives of Donegal, Ireland. The following children were born to this union: Annie M., who married Henry Wiederhold, now residing at Atlantic City, N. J.; Helen A., who married M. B. Kantz, now deceased; Charles C.; James L.; Lillie B., who married Dr. James C. Bloomfield, now residing at Athens, Ga.; and Grace G., who married Percival Currin, of Berwick.

Mr. Evans is the senior elder of the Presbyterian Church of Berwick, having served for more than half a century. He is associated with the financial interests of the town, having been a director of the First National Bank since its organization in 1854.

Charles C. Evans was reared on the farm and began his education in the public schools of the home district. In 1874 he entered the Bloomsburg State Normal School, which he attended for two years. In the winter of 1876-77 he taught the Martzville public school in Briarcreek township, and in the fall of 1877 matriculated at Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., from which institution he was graduated in June, 1881. The next month he became a law student in the office of Hon. Simon P. Wolverton, of Sunbury, with whom he read law, being admitted to practice in the courts of Northumberland county July 14, 1883. Subsequently he was admitted to the bar in Columbia and Luzerne counties, and on Aug. 23, 1883, he opened an office in Berwick, where for more than twenty years he enjoyed a rather large and lucrative practice.

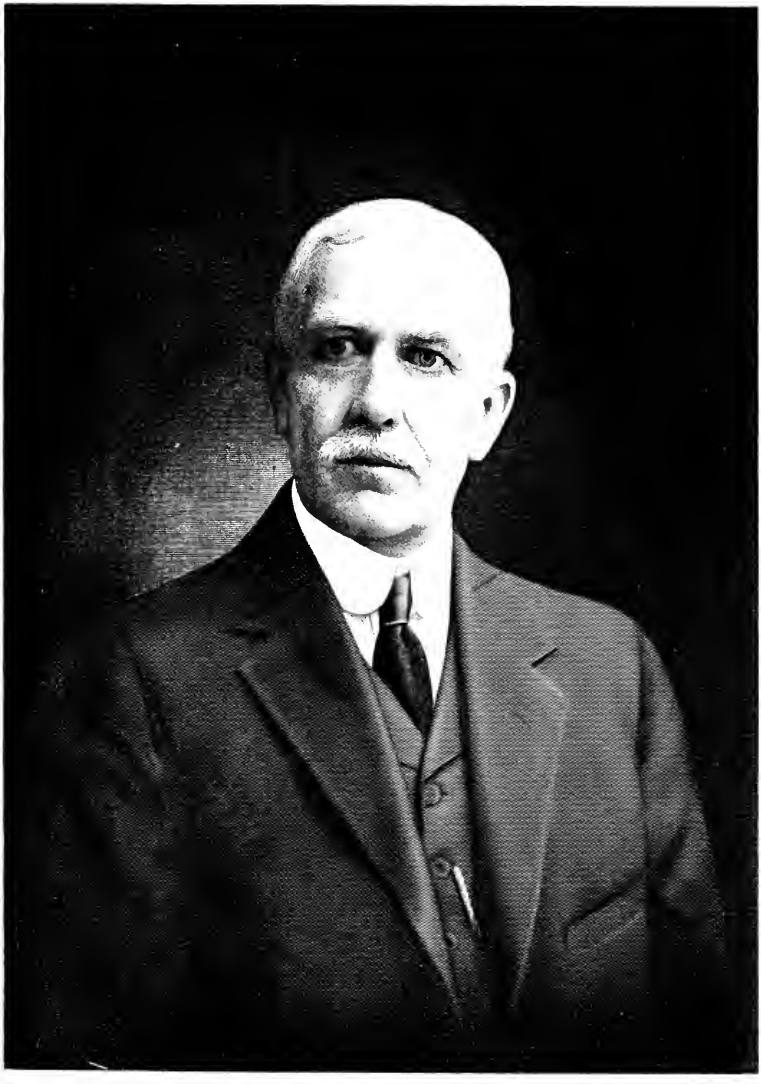
On March 30, 1906, Mr. Evans was appointed President Judge of the Twenty-sixth Judicial district, and the succeeding fall was elected for a term of ten years. Known throughout the district as a careful, painstaking student and a tireless worker, conscientious in his decisions, which have been uniformly affirmed, and by thorough performance of duty without fear and without favor, he has won the merited confidence of the people.

On Feb. 23, 1888, Mr. Evans was married to Annie Windle Sloan, youngest daughter of Morris C. and Emily (Pursel) Sloan, of Bloomsburg. Their children are: Morris Sloan Evans, a graduate of Lafayette College, as a civil and mechanical engineer, now in the employ of the American Car and Foundry Company, in the mechanical department; and Charles Clarke, a student at Lafayette College.

Mr. Evans is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

FRANK P. PURSEL, the leading dry goods and general merchant at Bloomsburg, has attained his substantial position in the business world through his own efforts and is an honored as well as successful citizen of his town. He began in the old-fashioned way, working for others until he had enough familiarity with the business and knowledge of local trade demands to qualify him to start for himself. Though conservative in some respects, he has proved himself one of the most progressive men in Columbia county in the installation of up-to-date business methods, not only accommodating his own patrons, but also establishing a standard for the others in the same field in this section.

Mr. Pursel belongs to an old family of Columbia county, being a descendant of Jonathan Pursel, who lived in New Jersey before settling in Pennsylvania, in the latter part of the eighteenth century. The Pursels are of Scotch-Irish origin. Jonathan Pursel located in the Frosty valley, in what is now Hemlock



Charles C. Evans.

township, Columbia county, on the farm afterwards owned by his grandson, James Depew Pursel. He cleared the land he took up, and devoted the remainder of his active years to its improvement. His first wife, Nancy (Kitchen), was the mother of all his children. He passed his closing years on the Depew Pursel farm. To quote from an earlier account (1887): "The farm on which Sylvester lives was owned by his maternal ancestor, whose name was Green, and who later sold it to his son-in-law, Daniel Pursel. Shortly after this he died, and the wife of Jonathan Pursel dying about the same time also, the two old people married, and lived on the Depew Pursel farm."

Daniel Pursel, son of Jonathan, was born Dec. 19, 1771, learned the trade of blacksmith, and also engaged in farming. Though he started life a poor man, by industry and hard work, and with the help of a capable and devoted wife, he prospered and succeeded in accumulating a competence. From his father he bought the farm where his son Sylvester passed all his life, and in 1816 built the stone house upon that place. He also acquired ownership of the farm now owned by his son Isaac G. Pursel. He was a man of high character, a member of the Episcopal Church at Bloomsburg, and one of the respected citizens of his community. His death occurred Feb. 17, 1854. Daniel Pursel married Mary Green, who was also from New Jersey, and who survived him, dying during the Civil war, aged ninety-one years, one month. A year before, though ninety years old, she had knitted a large number of stockings and mittens for the soldiers. Daniel and Mary (Green) Pursel are buried in the Rosemont cemetery at Bloomsburg. Of the twelve children born to them one died in infancy, and the others were born as follows: John, Jan. 22, 1793 (died at the home of his son in Montour county when ninety-three years old); Dennis, Dec. 1, 1793 (died aged ninety-one years); Jonathan, Dec. 20, 1795 (died in Canada); Robert, May 9, 1799 (settled in Michigan and attained very advanced age); Daniel, Aug. 5, 1801 (died at an advanced age); Hester, Jan. 4, 1804 (married Samuel Kahler and died in Lycoming county); William, April 9, 1808 (lived in Montour county and reached a great age); Ann, June 30, 1810 (married a Wertman, lived in Ohio and died when very old); Abigail Maria, March 10, 1813 (married Frank Hartman, and died in Bloomsburg); Isaac G., Sept. 8, 1815; Sylvester, Oct. 11, 1818.

Isaac G. Pursel, born Sept. 8, 1815, was the grandfather of Frank P. Pursel. He followed farming in Hemlock township, where he passed his active years, spending the end of his life in retirement at Buckhorn, Columbia county, where he died Feb. 19, 1898, in his eighty-third year. His wife, Mary (Wilson), died March 21, 1876, aged sixty years, four months, eighteen days, and they are buried at Bloomsburg. Three children were born to them: Wellington B., Thomas Wilson and Dennis.

Wellington B. Pursel, son of Isaac G., was born in Hemlock township, Columbia county, Dec. 3, 1836, and died Nov. 15, 1864, in his twenty-eighth year. On March 24, 1859, he married Sarah E. Patterson, daughter of James and Sarah (Eves) Patterson, and she survives, making her home at Bloomsburg. Mr. and Mrs. Pursel had two children, Frank P. and Georgiana.

Frank P. Pursel was born Feb. 3, 1863, in Hemlock township, Columbia county, and there obtained his early education at public school. Later he was a student for a time in the State Normal School at Bloomsburg, but he was still very young when he commenced work as a clerk in the grocery store of T. W. Conner at Bloomsburg. Afterwards he was similarly employed by Mr. Hartman, with whom he remained for a considerable period, and then entered the establishment of I. W. McKelvy, one of the oldest merchants in the town. By faithful work and intelligent attention to his duties he received promotion to the head of the dry goods department, taking full charge of that end of the business. He continued in McKelvy's employ for fourteen years, at the end of which time he and Samuel H. Harman bought the business for themselves, conducting it under the firm name of Pursel & Harman. They were associated for five years, until Mr. Pursel purchased Mr. Harman's interest, and has since been doing business alone. He has a fine three-story and basement building, 46 by 112 feet in dimensions, at the corner of Main and Market streets, and an addition for warehouse purposes 28 by 40 feet. Mr. Pursel carries a comprehensive and well assorted stock of dry goods, shoes, furniture, crockery, groceries, etc., and his patrons appreciate the excellent service to be had in his establishment, where their accommodation is always the foremost consideration. Mr. Pursel anticipated the satisfaction which the introduction of many of the new features would give to his customers, and the store is not only a credit to his

enterprise, but to the community whose support has made his endeavors worth while.

On Feb. 27, 1900, Mr. Pursel married Vida Miller, daughter of C. W. and Cora (Eshleman) Miller, of Bloomsburg, and they have a family of four children: Elizabeth, Frank, Charles and Margerie. In religious connection Mr. Pursel is a Presbyterian, and socially he holds membership in the B. P. O. Elks at Bloomsburg.

DORANCE R. RISHEL, of Ottawa, the leading business man of northern Montour county, has gained this creditable and substantial position through his own efforts and is one of the influential citizens of his section. He was born March 4, 1875, in Mahoning township, near Danville, at what is known as Frogtown, son of Peter Rishel.

The family is an old one in these parts. Martin Rishel, great-great-grandfather of Dorance R. Rishel, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and shortly after its close came to Mahoning township, in what is now Montour county, taking up about two hundred acres of government land from which he cleared the farm where he passed the remainder of his life. The farm is still owned in the family (by J. C. Rishel, a son of George W. Rishel), a deed for part of it being at one time held by George W. Rishel, grandfather of Dorance R. Rishel. Martin Rishel was a farmer and most of his descendants have followed the same vocation.

Solomon Rishel, son of Martin, was born in 1799 in Mahoning township, and married Sarah Harpine, a native of Berks county, Pa., whose father, David Harpine, was a colonel in the Revolution.

George W. Rishel was born July 24, 1825, within half a mile of the place in Mahoning township where he made his home for so many years, grew up on the farm, and received his education in the subscription schools conducted in the locality. Then he began farming on his own account, carrying on stock growing as well as general agriculture, so successfully that he acquired the ownership of two well improved farms in Montour county, as well as three houses and lots in the town of Mechanicsville, near Danville. He died when about eighty years old, at the old homestead of Solomon Rishel, in Mahoning township. He lived on his own farm almost to the end of his days. Mr. Rishel was not only enterprising in the management of his own affairs, but took a leading part in local movements, particularly church work, serving as class leader, steward, trustee and Sabbath school superintendent in the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which his wife was also an active member. He was a Republican in his political convictions.

In 1847 Mr. Rishel married Susanna Cousart, daughter of Hugh Cousart, and of English and Irish origin, and they had children as follows: Peter, mentioned below; Sarah J., wife of Alfred Thompson, a farmer; James C., a house plasterer, living on the old homestead in Mahoning township; William E.; Elizabeth A., wife of Michael L. Leighow, a railroad man; H. Clarence, farmer and dairyman; George W., a farmer; Charles H.; Arthur F., in Union county, Pa.; and Ella Virginia, deceased.

Peter Rishel, son of George W. Rishel, was born at Mechanicsville, near Danville, and died April 1, 1912, at Jerseytown, Columbia county. He followed farming, in 1881 moving to Mausdale, where he was so engaged for several years, at the end of that time settling in Anthony township, where he remained six years. Then he bought the home and a farm at White Hall which he operated for nineteen years, shortly before his death moving to Jerseytown. He married Margaret Roberts, a native of Mahoning township, daughter of David Roberts, and she survives him, living at Jerseytown. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Rishel: William, who is on the old home place; Dorance R.; Essie, wife of James Wesley Campbell, of Danville; Roy, of South Danville, an insurance man; John, a merchant at Jerseytown, married to Nellie Kraemer; Joseph R., a coal and grain dealer at Turbotville, Pa.; and George, who lives with his mother at Jerseytown (he married a Hartranft).

Dorance R. Rishel obtained a good common school education in the home neighborhood, and soon after leaving school located at Ottawa station, Montour county, where he has proved a highly successful business man. He learned telegraphy and in 1895 became station agent and operator for the S. B. & B. Railway Co., also acting as express agent, for all of which he received a salary of fifteen dollars a month, out of which he had to pay board. He is still station agent. But he was thrifty and on the alert for business opportunities, and about a year after locating at the station he began the handling of coal, hay and grain, as well as various other farm products, buying and shipping. In 1898 he bought the general mercantile business of William Gearhart, which he has since continued, and in connection with

which he has the post office, having been postmaster since 1896, succeeding Mr. Gearhart. Mr. Rishel has been continuously widening his interests and taking advantage of good openings for trade and he has erected an elevator with a capacity of 15,000 bushels, one of the largest in the county, using timber from his own land in its construction; he has also a modern coal dock, with a capacity of about five hundred tons. He is engaged in dealing in farm implements, and is the owner of two large farms, aggregating 250 acres in Limestone township. His numerous activities have naturally made him concerned about the banking facilities in this section and he is now a director of the Farmers' National Bank of Exchange (organized in 1907), which he helped to organize. He was also active in organizing the Turbotville Bank in 1910, and is one of its directors; the bank is in a prosperous condition. Mr. Rishel is still a young man, and the success he has achieved in the twenty years of his active business career is enough to show that there are still many opportunities for men of ambition and energy. He has also been prominent in the administration of local public affairs, having served several terms as school director and for three years as township treasurer. He was elected on the Republican ticket.

On Nov. 22, 1897, Mr. Rishel married Jenny Everitt, who was born May 10, 1877, a native of Northumberland county, Pa., daughter of Asa and Anna (Muffley) Everitt, and they have one daughter, Ruth, born Nov. 22, 1898, now attending Dickinson Seminary, at Williamsport.

Mr. Rishel is known as one of the best marksmen in Pennsylvania, and he has some fine trophies of which he is very proud. Three times at State shooting tournaments he has tied with competitors. He has a large collection of birds and other game which he has secured in his home vicinity, among them a black bear which he himself killed.

JAMES LEE HARMAN is one of the prominent business men of Bloomsburg, being president and general manager of Harman & Hassert (Inc.), with which concern he has been associated for twenty-five years. His father, Peter S. Harman, was one of the founders, and from the first it has been one of the leading industrial plants of the city.

The family is of German extraction, Jacob Harman, the great-grandfather of James Lee Harman, having been born in Alsace. Coming to America in 1770 with his brother Conrad, of whom we have no further record, he landed at Philadelphia and thence proceeded to Kutztown, Berks Co., Pa., later moving to Mifflin township, Columbia Co., Pa., where he died May 12, 1823. He served in the war of the Revolution at various times, between 1777 and 1782, taking part in the battles of Brandywine and Germantown. His enlistments were from Northampton. By occupation he was a farmer and tanner. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Conrad Lysingring, of White Hall township, Northampton county, and had two sons, Samuel and George.

George Harman, grandfather of James Lee Harman, was an early settler of Columbia county. He was a native of Westmoreland county, Pa., born June 1, 1793, and settled in Mifflin township, Columbia county, in 1833, afterward moving to Orangeville, where he died Jan. 6, 1870, in his eighty-third year. In early life he learned the trade of tanner, and followed it for many years, and he passed his later days in retirement, having acquired a comfortable competence. He married Mary Knorr, and they had children, Peter S., Harry, James, John, Jacob, Louisa, Maria, Sallie, Rebecca and Phoebe.

Peter S. Harman was born June 5, 1831, in Mifflin township, Columbia county. When but thirteen years old he commenced his apprenticeship to the trade of molder, serving with Louis H. Maus, of Bloomsburg, and after completing his term traveled through the West, working as journeyman. Then he worked three years in Philadelphia, and in 1861 began business on his own account in Mahanoy City, Pa., opening a foundry and machine shop which he operated for three years. Removing to Bloomsburg at the end of that time he entered into partnership with Benjamin F. Sharpless, and they continued in business together for four years under the name of Sharpless & Harman, conducting a foundry and machine shop. Two years after the close of this association Mr. Harman joined George Hassert, and they established, in 1875, the car building and machine business still carried on under the name of Harman & Hassert, now an incorporated concern, purchasing a tract of land formerly known as the Barton farm, upon which they erected a building 50 by 60 feet and began the manufacture of the Eclipse cooking stove and heater, and the Montrose plow. They also did custom work, and by 1879 their patronage was increasing so rapidly that they were obliged to add to their facilities to enlarge the capacity, buying more land and putting up a large addi-

tion in 1880. They were then employing from twenty to thirty hands. At that time they added the manufacture of mining cars and castings to the old lines, turned out all kinds of machinery for opening and operating mines, and established a complete repair shop, repairing threshing machines, etc. The foundry has a frontage of 300 feet on the south end of East street, near the Delaware & Lackawanna railroad, and is 300 feet deep. Sixty men are employed regularly, and a large amount of work is turned out, the methods of production and product being kept strictly up-to-date. Mr. Harman and Mr. Hassert both being practical mechanics as well as good managers, the business has always had the benefit of experienced and skillful supervision, and all the work has been up to the highest standards. Mr. Harman continued his connection with the foundry until his death, which occurred Oct. 15, 1899. After his wife's death a few years later the business was incorporated as Harman & Hassert (Inc.), and their son James Lee Harman, who had been associated with his father from 1888, became president and general manager, which relations he has since sustained. The plant is the largest of its kind in Bloomsburg.

Mr. Harman was a self-made man, and was as enterprising and progressive in every respect as he was in the promotion of his own interests. He was always concerned for the welfare of the town and the general good, and gave practical proof of his spirit when the elevator works failed, being one of the first to invest money to start same running again. Employment was then given to a large number of men and business interests were materially benefited. He served four years as president of the borough council of Bloomsburg, and three years as councilman. He was originally a Whig in politics and a Republican from the formation of the party, and in religious connection a member of the Episcopal Church. Fraternally he was a Mason, belonging to Washington Lodge, No. 265, F. & A. M., of which he was a past master; he was a past high priest of Bloomsburg Chapter, No. 218, R. A. M.; past T. I. G. master of Mount Moriah Council, No. 10, R. & S. M.; past eminent commander of Crusade Commandery, No. 12, K. T.; and V. G. treasurer of Zerubbabel Council, P. of J., sixteenth degree.

On June 29, 1856, Mr. Harman married Rebecca Freeze, daughter of James and Frances (Gosse) Freeze, the former one of the early millers of Bloomsburg. To this marriage were born nine children, two of whom died young, Frank Freeze when five years old and Howard Feton at the age of three, the others being: Grace, the wife of Daniel Butler; Fanny, wife of William E. Hartman; Jennie, who wedded Amos H. Stroh; James Lee; Mary; John G. F., former district attorney of Columbia county; and Paul Zahner, who was educated at the Bloomsburg State normal school. The family home was on Iron street, Mr. Harman having bought a lot of John Penman on which he built a handsome residence. The mother of this family died July 5, 1902.

James Lee Harman was born at Bloomsburg April 23, 1867, and there received his early education in the public schools. Subsequently he studied four years at the Bloomsburg State Normal school. Having decided to enter his father's field of work, the molder's trade, he served a regular apprenticeship. He then took a course in business college at Scranton, Pa., graduating in 1888, after which he entered the office of Harman & Hassert's establishment, becoming bookkeeper. He continued to be associated with his father in business until the latter's death, since when he has had charge of same as president and general manager. He is one of the most successful business men in Bloomsburg, where his keen intelligence and strong qualities are much appreciated. Mr. Harman is the owner of a farm convenient to Bloomsburg and spends much time in the scientific cultivation of that property, in which work he finds pleasant recreation. He is a high Mason, belonging to Washington Lodge, No. 265, F. & A. M., of which he is a past master; to Bloomsburg Royal Arch Chapter, No. 218; Mount Moriah Council, No. 10, R. & S. M. (of which he was T. I. G. M.); Crusade Commandery, No. 12, K. T.; Enoch Grand Lodge of Perfection, fourteenth degree, Scottish Rite (of which he was T. P. G. M.); Caldwell Consistory, S. P. R. S. (thirty-second degree), of which he has been grand treasurer; Oriental Conclave, No. 2, of which he has been treasurer; the Craftsman Club of Bloomsburg; and Lu Lu Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of Philadelphia. He takes a prominent part in the activities of these bodies. In church connection he is a true Episcopalian.

On May 28, 1895, Mr. Harman married Jessie Kimble, daughter of Smith W. and Sarah (Howell) Kimble.

MILTON J. HESS, D. D. S., was for over twenty years a successful dental practitioner at Bloomsburg, but is now giving all his time to business, principally lumber interests and the management of the estate of his brother,

Harvey W. Hess. He was born July 7, 1862, at Mifflinville, Columbia county, and is a son of the late Aaron W. Hess, of that place.

Dr. Hess is a descendant of a family of Swiss origin founded in this country by Samuel Hess, who came to America with a colony of his countrymen in 1712. He settled at what is now Pequea, Lancaster Co., Pennsylvania.

Jeremiah Hess, great-grandfather of Dr. Milton J., brought his family to this section from one of the lower counties of Pennsylvania, settled at Beach Haven, Luzerne county, and followed farming and the trade of stonemason. He died there and is buried in the graveyard at Wapwallopen. His children were: John, Abraham, Jacob, William, Jeremiah, and several daughters.

Jeremiah Hess, grandfather of Dr. Milton J., was born at Easton, Northampton Co., Pa., and was a boy when he moved with his parents to Luzerne county, settling in Salem township. He learned milling, and followed it for eight or nine years, acquiring a mill property at Wapwallopen. This he traded for a farm in Salem township and later bought another tract there, part of which he sold, upon which he continued to live the remainder of his life. At the time of his death this farm was owned by his son John. Jeremiah Hess followed farming, and although he lived retired from active work the last twenty or twenty-five years of his life continued to oversee the cultivation of his land. He died there in 1877, when eighty-six years old, and is buried at Beach Haven, as is also his wife Mary. They were members of the Reformed Church, in which he took an active interest. He was twice married, the first time to Mary Fenstermacher, daughter of Philip Fenstermacher. She was a native of Luzerne county, and died on the farm in 1857, at the age of sixty-two. About two years later Mr. Hess married a widow, Mrs. Ruckle, who died shortly after him. Thirteen children were born to the first union, of whom ten reached maturity, viz.: Philip; Susan, wife of John Fenstermacher; John; Mary, who married Thomas Brader; Jeremiah M., who married Maria Pohe; Nathan; Aaron W., father of Dr. Milton J. Hess, of Bloomsburg; Elizabeth, wife of Charles Hill; Reuben, the only one of the family now living; and Catherine, who married Reuben Hill (deceased, cousin of Charles) and died at Dixon, Illinois.

Aaron W. Hess was born Nov. 30, 1827, in Luzerne county, Pa. He made his home and worked with his parents until the age of twenty-one, and from that time until twenty-five worked at home in the winter and boated in the summer on the canal from Wilkes-Barre to Baltimore and Philadelphia. He had a boat built, of which he was the owner, and with which he was engaged during the time mentioned in the lumber and coal carrying business. He married, Jan. 2, 1855, in Beaver township, Columbia county, Esther Bittenbender, a native of Luzerne county, daughter of Jacob and Catherine (Nuss) Bittenbender, the former of whom is buried near Shamokin and her mother at Nescopeck, Luzerne county. For the first two years of their marriage Mr. Hess and his wife lived on his father's farm in Luzerne county. The year after his marriage he discontinued work on the canal and sold his boat. On removing from Luzerne county he located in Mifflin township, Columbia county, where he had purchased a farm of 113 acres. There he lived for eight years, and then removed to Mainville and took charge of the hotel afterwards conducted by Mr. Longenberger, which he had also purchased. The next spring, 1867, he sold both the farm and hotel and moved to Mifflinville, where he bought the hotel property which he owned and conducted until 1888, when he retired. Mr. Hess owned thirty-five acres outside the corporation, besides ten or twelve acres in lots and residence property in Mifflinville, and a house and lot in Mountain Grove. In politics he was a Democrat, and he served as overseer of the poor for two years.

To Mr. and Mrs. Aaron W. Hess were born six children, two of whom died in infancy; Clara Adora is the wife of A. W. Snyder, a prosperous general merchant at Mifflinville; Harvey W. is mentioned below; Milton J. is mentioned below; and George W., who learned the jewelry business at Hazleton, is in Bloomsburg (he married Victoria Brown, daughter of William Brown, and sister of J. C. Brown, the well known postmaster at Bloomsburg). The mother of this family died in 1903. She was a member of the Lutheran Church, to which some of the family belong. The father died March 1, 1911, and is buried at Mifflinville. He was one of the most enterprising men of the locality and prominent in business affairs for years.

Milton J. Hess obtained his preliminary education in Mifflinville, later attending Wyoming Seminary, at Kingston, Pa., where he took both the academic and business courses. For some time thereafter he was employed at home, with his father, and then he clerked in a general store at Hazleton for one year. For a

time he studied dentistry with Dr. Ervin, of Catawissa, and then entered the Philadelphia Dental College, from which he was graduated in 1888. He at once started practice in Bloomsburg, where he followed his profession until 1909, establishing a large patronage. He belongs to the Susquehanna Dental Association and to the Pennsylvania State Dental Association. Since the death of his brother Harvey he has abandoned practice to devote all his time to the brother's estate and his own business interests, the demands of which have been increasing steadily of late years. He is the owner of two valuable farms, one of 220 acres, the other of 140 acres, which he has stocked, and gives his personal management to their operation. One of the farms is the old Appleman place. Since the death of his brother he has been a director of the Bloomsburg National Bank, taking the latter's place on the board. On June 1, 1912, he was appointed a trustee of the Bloomsburg State Normal School, succeeding R. E. Hartman. He is also a trustee of the Methodist Church of Bloomsburg, in whose work he takes an active part, and socially he is a Mason, holding membership in Washington Lodge, No. 265, F. & A. M., Caldwell Consistory, and Irem Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of Wilkes-Barre.

On Aug. 18, 1887, Dr. Hess was married to Minnie A. Winterstine, daughter of Joseph O. and Lydia (Wolf) Winterstine, and they are the parents of three children: Miriam graduated from the local high school and in 1911 from the Bloomsburg State Normal School; Helen graduated from the same institutions, finishing her course at the Normal in 1910; Esther also graduated from the high school and Bloomsburg State Normal School, class of 1912. The daughters are all engaged in teaching school, Miriam and Helen in the Hoboken (N. J.) schools, and Esther in Bloomsburg. The family home is on Fifth street, Bloomsburg.

Harvey Wilbur Hess, late of Mifflinville, was one of the well known business men of central Pennsylvania. He was born at Mifflinville April 28, 1860, and received a common school education at that place. When a young man he went to Hazleton, Pa., where he learned the jeweler's trade with Stephen Engle. His intelligence and aptitude soon obtained for him the position of salesman and advertiser for a patent engraving machine. Some time later he became manager of the oil plant of J. C. Bright & Co., shippers and dealers in oil, continuing in this position until the firm merged with one of the large combinations. Then he engaged in the lumber business, in which he was particularly successful, having large mills in Columbia and surrounding counties. He was both a manufacturer and dealer on a large scale, handling railroad and mining supplies, and also acquired extensive interests in other lines. He was one of the organizers of the Bloomsburg National Bank and was a member of its first board of directors, continuing to serve as such until his death. He also held stock in other banks in this locality. At one time he owned one of the finest stock farms in this part of the State, a tract of about two hundred acres lying near Mifflinville, part of the farm of his father-in-law, William Keller, selling this property to a Wilkes-Barre company. Though still in his prime at the time of his death, which occurred in October, 1909, Mr. Hess had accumulated a very large estate, which is now managed by his brother, Dr. M. J. Hess.

Mr. Hess married Carrie E. Keller, daughter of William and Margaret (Bowman) Keller, and two children were born to this union, both of whom died young. Mr. Hess was buried at Mifflinville, where his widow continues to make her home. He was a member of the Lutheran Church.

RILEY L. KLINE, one of the most representative men of Berwick, Columbia county, and a power in the Bower Memorial Church, was born Feb. 17, 1861, near Mordansville, Columbia Co., Pa., on a farm owned by his grandfather, Phillip Kline.

William W. Kline, father of Riley L. Kline, was born Sept. 4, 1831, near Hornellsville, Steuben Co., N. Y., a son of Phillip and Charity (Dildine) Kline. Phillip Kline, grandfather of Riley L. Kline, was born in Greenwood township, Columbia Co., Pa., and there received a common school education. Soon after his marriage to Charity Dildine, who was born in August, 1808, at Orangeville, Columbia Co., Pa., he moved to New York State and engaged in general farming. He cleared a farm out of the forest in Steuben county and could relate many experiences with the tribe of Indians in that part of the State. Later on in life he moved back to Mordansville, Columbia county, where he lived until his death, which occurred in 1880. He and his wife had the following children: James was accidentally killed in a collision on the road while returning from a campmeeting, and he is buried in Greenwood cemetery in Greenwood township; William W. married Phoebe E. Reichard; Margaret married William

Karchner, and has the following children, Lloyd, Boyd, Elmer, Alveretta and Riley; Lloyd Paxton Kline married Theressa Kester, who died having no children, and he later married Alveretta Kester, by whom he had the following children, Oram, Floyd and Ivan (they are now living at Woodbury, N. J.). In politics Phillip Kline was a Republican, but he never aspired to public preferment, devoting himself to his private affairs rather than those of his community, although he at all times took a creditable interest in those movements which tended towards the betterment of existing conditions or the general moral uplift.

William W. Kline, one of the children of Phillip Kline, was also a farmer by occupation. He spent some of his active years near Buck Horn, in Hemlock township, Columbia county, where he owned a farm of one hundred acres on which he carried on general farming. By experimenting he found that fruit growing was profitable, and devoted considerable attention thereto, becoming enthusiastic upon apple and peach culture. His death occurred, after a long and useful life, June 14, 1910. His wife, Phoebe E. Donohoy, was born March 9, 1839, and lived prior to her marriage in Madison township, Columbia Co., Pa. When two weeks old she was adopted by the family of John Reichard. The name is sometimes spelled Donohue. Two of her brothers were among the first engineers on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad during the early sixties, and ran between Northumberland and Scranton, through Columbia county, on the Bloomsburg division. The children of Mr. and Mrs. William W. Kline were as follows: Lydia C., born Sept. 13, 1863, married Charles W. Nuss, and they have the following children, Raymond, Howard, Floyd, Earl, Charles, Glenn and Hazel; Ida M., born July 12, 1865, married Willits B. Kester, and has two children, Veda and Zoe; Nora B. was born Dec. 26, 1873; Riley L. is mentioned below. In political faith William W. Kline was a Republican, but like his father he never aspired to public honors. The Methodist Episcopal Church held his membership and received his faithful support.

Riley L. Kline was educated at the Christian schoolhouse in Madison township until the family moved to Hemlock township, when he attended the Leidy school. With the removal of the Klines to the vicinity of Buck Horn he was given the advantages of attendance at Buck Horn high school, and was graduated therefrom. On April 1, 1880, he moved to Berwick, and began working for the Jackson & Woodin Manufacturing Company in the wood car shop, under Abram Cortright, foreman, and Charles H. Zehnder, general superintendent. After four years at Berwick Mr. Kline's parents moved back to the farm, but he continued in Berwick for a year. He then joined them on the family farm, and taking a teacher's preparatory course at the Bloomsburg Normal School fitted himself for teaching, and in 1886 taught the McMahan's school, near Shaffer's bridge, just outside Bloomsburg, for one term. Going back to Berwick, he reentered the employ of his old company as cellar clerk in their general store and was rapidly promoted, owing to his efficiency and faithfulness, becoming head of the hardware department, and also head of other departments. With the formation of the Berwick Store Company he was put at the head of the credit department, which responsible office he still retains, having held it since 1898. For twelve years he has been one of the directors of this company.

Riley L. Kline was married Sept. 8, 1887, to Alice Walton, who was born in Salem township, Luzerne Co., Pa., a daughter of Morris and Caroline Walton. Mr. and Mrs. Kline have had the following family: Harry R., born June 14, 1888, at Berwick, was married on Feb. 28, 1912, to Margaret Brobst, and they have a daughter, Ruth; Beulah G. was born Oct. 3, 1890, at Berwick; Ruth G. was born June 21, 1893, at Berwick; Russell W., born Dec. 25, 1897, died Oct. 2, 1911, and was buried in Pine Grove cemetery. Politically Mr. Kline has usually voted with the Prohibition party in national and State affairs, but is an independent voter when he knows the character of the candidate. He is conscientious in his conviction that the licensed liquor traffic is the great problem before the people to-day, and that many other troublesome questions of State will begin to adjust themselves when once this "offspring of hell" is wiped off the American map. So no candidate, either national or municipal, need hope to receive his vote or support unless he stands against the open saloon. Mr. Kline has not confined himself to this phase of good work only, for he has given his services to the Young Men's Christian Association both as a member and an officer, having been a director of the organization at Berwick for twenty-six years; this branch was but two years old when he associated himself with it. The Bower Memorial Church, of Berwick, has received both material and spiritual aid from Mr. Kline which has

assisted it most effectually, for he is Sunday school superintendent, trustee and member of the official board. A man of strong convictions, he is never backward in living up to or expressing his sentiments, and his influence for good cannot be easily overestimated.

JAMES SCARLET, a prominent attorney of Montour county, was born in Elizabeth, N. J., Dec. 31, 1848, and is a son of George and Mary Scarlet, the mother of Scotch-Irish ancestry. His father was a sea captain and of English birth. James was the eldest of three sons, and was taken under the care of W. W. Pineo at the age of twelve. Mr. Pineo brought him to Danville, where the boy worked on the Pineo farm for three years. He then was apprenticed to the blacksmith's trade, at which he became expert and earned a comfortable living in the town. It was while he was thus engaged, working at the trade, that Miss Mary Grier, daughter of M. C. Grier, who was always interested in capable and ambitious young men, took a deep interest in young Scarlet and drew out many of the latent talents that he developed in later life.

The results of his labor with his hands were insufficient to gratify the ambition of the young man, whose active brain sought a more extensive field for the ability of which even at that early day he had given evidence. Together with Judge H. M. Hinckley, of Danville; Judge C. R. Savidge, of Sunbury; and Rev. John D. Cook, of Renovo, then youths in the town of Danville, Mr. Scarlet took up an extensive course of study, with a view to entering college. With steadfast attention and perseverance they studied by night, after the toil of the day had ended, reciting their lessons before J. M. Kelso, then professor of the Danville Institute. Together they passed the necessary examinations and entered Princeton University in the fall of 1870, graduating from that institution in the class of 1874.

James Scarlet at once began to read law in the office of Thomas J. Galbraith, Esq., and in 1877 was admitted to practice before the bar of Montour county. He was admitted to the Supreme court of Pennsylvania in 1885, and to the Supreme court of the United States at a later date. He practiced in Danville for the most part, taking his chances with the companions of his class in the legal profession, often pitted against them, and finally his evident merits forced him to the front in the profession. His remarkable gift of oratory caused him to be often called upon for addresses on important occasions, and his grasp of difficult questions of law put into his hands much of the legal business of the county.

In 1882 Mr. Scarlet was elected district attorney for Montour county, serving until the end of the term. In 1885 he was nominated on the Republican ticket for the State Legislature, but defeated, the county being strongly Democratic. He was also a candidate on the same ticket for judge of the Twenty-sixth district, against Robert R. Little, but was defeated by a small majority. He was selected as attorney for the committee which investigated the capitol graft case in 1910-11, and later was appointed attorney for the prosecution of the grafters. He was also given charge, at different periods, of cases in which the different trusts were prosecuted by the United States government. In all of these cases he gained honor and renown.

Mr. Scarlet was elected as delegate from this district to the Republican National convention of 1908, which nominated William H. Taft to the presidency, and there he seconded the nomination of Philander C. Knox for that high position, though without avail.

In 1883 James Scarlet was united in marriage to Lizzie G. Lyon, the daughter of Moyer Lyon, of Danville, and they have one son, James, Jr., residing at home.

Not only is Mr. Scarlet a keen lawyer, an able politician and a successful business man, but he is a fine conversationalist, well read, and keeping up a keen interest in all questions of local and national character. He has a fine library in his home, which is one of the oldest houses in Danville, being the first dwelling built of brick there, and he has fitted up the interior with furnishings entirely in harmony with the character and tastes of the occupants. His collection of engravings and pictures is one of the best in Danville, and the genial glow of the lights from this home are bright spots in the eyes of passers along the main business street of the town.

Mr. Scarlet takes delight in outdoor life and is a keen fisherman and hunter. He seldom goes upon an expedition without returning laden with trophies, and to be his partner in a hunting trip is a favor much sought by his many friends.

James Scarlet is a man of brilliant intellect, with a warm, sympathetic heart, ready to divide his last dollar with suffering humanity; an opponent who always commands respect at the bar, but one always ready, when the contest is over, to forget the blows given and

James Scarlett

received and to live again in peace with his opponents.

Mr. Scarlet is not a member of any societies. He and his family are attendants of the Mahoning Presbyterian Church at Danville.

JOHN C. RUTTER, Jr., formerly editor of the *Semi-Weekly Democratic Sentinel* and of the *Daily Sentinel*, of Bloomsburg, and president of the Sentinel Printery, now proprietor of Rutter's Printing House, is a business and newspaper man of Columbia county whose activities have been productive of uncommon good in his community. He is enterprising in the conduct of his own affairs, as the prosperity of his various interests indicate, and a citizen whose usefulness in promoting the general welfare has placed him among the most valued residents of his borough.

The Rutters are of English origin, Joshua Rutter, great-grandfather of John C. Rutter, Jr., having been a native of England. Coming to this country with his brother Thomas (who became a merchant at Baltimore around 1790 or earlier), he located on a farm near the city of Baltimore. He was married probably near Baltimore, and his wife, Elizabeth, was a native of Sweden. They reared a family of four children, two sons and two daughters, John, Thomas, Margery and Mary.

Thomas Rutter, son of Joshua and Elizabeth, was born about 1792, on the homestead farm, and died in 1848, near Chester, Delaware Co., Pa., at the age of fifty-six years. By occupation he was a farmer. He married Sarah Baker, daughter of John and Lydia (Marks) Baker, the former of whom was a plasterer, and followed that trade all his life at Brandywine Hundred, Newcastle Co., Del. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Rutter were: John C.; Elizabeth, who married Daniel Crowther (he died first); Margery, Mrs. Holt (he died first); Mary, Mrs. Taylor; William, who died young; Joshua, who was interested in cotton works in Delaware; and Thomas, who died in youth. The mother lived to advanced age, dying at Chester, Pa., when aged eighty-seven years.

John C. Rutter, son of Thomas, was born Dec. 12, 1826, near Wilmington, Del., and remained at home until fourteen years old, going to public school meanwhile. Then he went to live with his grandmother at Newcastle, Del., there continuing to attend school until he was seventeen. He then found employment as a clerk in Wilmington, and there began reading medicine when about twenty-one years old, in the office of Dr. Caleb Harlan. He graduated at what was then known as the Homeopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania (now Hahnemann College, Philadelphia), March 3, 1855, and the following May located for practice at Bloomsburg, where he made his permanent home, acquiring a large patronage—the largest up to that time ever held by any physician there. His professional and personal popularity continued throughout a long and busy career. He is still living at Bloomsburg. He was the first homeopath to engage in practice in Columbia county, and the only one for twenty-five years. With unusual facilities for observation of the needs of the people, he formed well grounded opinions on the judicious methods of administering affairs affecting the general welfare, and supported and encouraged all sound measures for improving conditions. He was an advocate of temperance, and in politics associated with the Democratic party. For many years he served as a member of the board of pension examiners.

On Aug. 26, 1848, Dr. Rutter married Jane Clayton, of his native place, daughter of John and Ann (Perkins) Clayton, the latter of whom died in 1857 in Delaware. Mr. Clayton remarried, and moved to Monroe county, Pa., where he died in 1875, near Stroudsburg, aged about seventy years. He was a carpenter and followed his trade in Brandywine Hundred and Wilmington, Del. Eight children were born to Dr. and Mrs. Rutter: Lamartine married Lydia Rodemoyer (both now deceased) and settled near Bellefonte, Pa.; Henry Harlan, at one time editor and proprietor of the Hughesville, Pa., *Mail*, and later of the *Muncy Democrat*, in Lycoming county, and member of the State Legislature in 1894-95, married Eva Cloud; Everett Webster is a physician, located at Freeland, in Luzerne county, Pa.; Mary Ellen is the widow of Dr. D. W. Conner, of Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; Adah Louisa is the widow of Newton W. Barton; Margaret remained at home; Rachel M., deceased, was the wife of Dr. C. B. Frantz; John Croghan is mentioned below. The family attended St. Paul's Episcopal Church at Bloomsburg.

John C. Rutter, Jr., was born at Bloomsburg, July 2, 1862, and received his education there, attending public school and later the State normal school. When seventeen years old he became an apprentice in the Columbian Printing House, at Bloomsburg, and served his full time. Then he went to Freeland, Luzerne county, where he clerked in a drug

store for nearly a year, after which he secured employment as a compositor on the Wilkes-Barre *Record*. Several months later he formed a partnership with A. S. Hottenstine, with whom he published the *Economist*, a weekly newspaper, at Milton, Pa., for about one year. Thence he returned to Bloomsburg, in 1886 taking a position as compositor on the *Democratic Sentinel*, of which he became manager shortly afterward, holding that position for thirteen years. Meantime the *Bloomsburg Daily* was started, under his management also. He retired from his connection with these papers in 1899, in which year he was elected register and recorder of Columbia county, an office he continued to fill for six years. During this period, on Jan. 1, 1904, he purchased the *Democratic Sentinel* and *Bloomsburg Daily*, changed the weekly to a semi-weekly, and carried on the establishment successfully for two years and five months, selling out at the end of that time. Soon afterward, in August, 1906, he founded Rutter's Printing House, an up-to-date job plant, the ownership of which he has retained ever since. In July, 1909, he was made president of the Sentinel Printery and editor of the *Semi-Weekly Democratic Sentinel* and the *Daily Sentinel*, and he carried on the papers successfully until March, 1914, when he retired from newspaper work. His influence as editor was used conscientiously for the furtherance of many worthy projects for the advancement of conditions in this section, and Mr. Rutter is highly respected for the high standards he has upheld and the courageous position he has taken on all vital questions. He was one of the directors of the Bloomsburg school district for a period of nine years, and has been a notary public for the last twenty-three years.

On Feb. 17, 1887, Mr. Rutter married Harriet Neal McKelvy, daughter of Dr. J. B. McKelvy, and they are the parents of six sons: J. B., who is a lieutenant in the United States navy, married Sept. 2, 1914, Irma McCloskey, of New York City; R. C., a civil engineer, is now in San Diego, Cal.; J. Clayton is a student at Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y., preparing for the ministry; George M. has been appointed as midshipman at the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md.; Louis and William are attending school.

VASTINE. Abraham Van De Woestyne, with his wife and their three children, viz., John, Catherine and Hannah, left Holland in the seventeenth century and crossed the ocean on a sailing vessel, landing in New York (then New Amsterdam) in 1690. They soon crossed over into New Jersey. About the time William Penn founded Philadelphia they came into Pennsylvania. In 1696 we find them in Germantown, Pa., where the daughters, Catherine and Hannah, joined the Friends.

John Van De Woestyne, son of Abraham, was born in Holland May 24, 1678, and came to America with his father, and records show him living in Germantown in 1698, where he owned real estate. In that year he purchased several tracts of land from one Jeremiah Langhorn, in Hilltown township, Bucks Co., Pa., whither he moved in 1720, being one of the pioneers in that county. He was very influential in the opening of roads there. There he erected a granite dwelling along the pike leading from Philadelphia to Bethlehem. It stood, as was the custom in that day, with its gable to the road, fronting south, at a point two miles north of Line Lexington and four miles southwest from Sellersville, Bucks Co., Pa. The name John Van De Woestyne appears on a number of official papers and documents on record in Bucks county; it is found on many petitions pertaining to roads and improvements in Hilltown township. On these petitions the name is spelled Van de Woestyne. John Van De Woestyne died at Hilltown Feb. 9, 1738. His wife, Abigail, survived him some time. They were the parents of five children, as follows: (1) Abraham, born May 24, 1698, died in October, 1772, in Hilltown. He married Sarah Ruckman, and they were the parents of five daughters: Abigail, married to Andrew Armstrong; Ruth, married to James Armstrong; Mary, married to Robert Jameson; Rachel, married to Hugh Mears; and Sarah, married to Samuel Wilson. Thus far we have been unable to learn anything about their descendants. (2) Jeremiah, born Dec. 24, 1701, died in Hilltown in November, 1769. He and his wife Debora were the parents of one son and two daughters: Jeremiah died in New Britain, Bucks Co., Pa., in April, 1778 (his wife's name was Elizabeth); Martha married John Louder; Hannah married Samuel Greshom. (3) Benjamin, born July 9, 1703, died Aug. 17, 1749. (4) John died Feb. 9, 1765, in Hilltown, Pa., unmarried. (5) Mary, born March 1, 1699 (?), married a Mr. Wilson and removed to South Carolina.

Benjamin Vastine, son of John and Abigail, was the progenitor of the family in Northumberland county, Pa. He became a member of the Friends Meeting and at one of the meetings held in Philadelphia requested permission to hold meetings in his house.

About 1738 he married Mary Griffith, and their union was blessed by the birth of seven children, as follows: Hannah married Emerson (or Erasmus) Kelly; John married Rachel Morgan; Abraham married Elizabeth Williams; Benjamin married Catherine Eaton (he died in September, 1775); Jonathan married Elizabeth Lewis; Isaac married Sarah Matthews; Amos married Martha Thomas.

The name Van De Woestyne has changed gradually, first to Voshne, then to Vashtine and lastly to Vastine. It has also been written Van Styne. The name in Dutch meant forest, hence the early settlers often called John Van De Woestyne "Wilderness."

Jonathan Vastine, fourth son of Benjamin and Mary (Griffith) Vastine, with his nephew Peter, who was also his son-in-law, came to Northumberland county, Pa., where they purchased two large farms, the former about six hundred acres (which later Valentine Epler owned) and the latter three hundred acres near that of his uncle. The original deeds for Jonathan Vastine's land are in the possession of Mrs. Elisha Campbell, at South Danville. Jonathan, like his father, was a member of the Society of Friends. He was a farmer, and built a house on his farm. He died about 1830-33, and is buried in the old Quaker burying ground at Catawissa, Pa. About 1770 he married Elizabeth Lewis, daughter of John and Anna Lewis, and to them were born five sons and three daughters: (1) Benjamin married Elizabeth Van Zant and their children were as follows: Lewis V., who married Martha Boone and had Hannah (Mrs. Dudley Andrews), Margaret (Mrs. Jacob B. Gearhart), Rachel Jane, Elizabeth (Mrs. John H. Morrall), Matilda (Mrs. Abraham Gulick), Sarah, Martha, William B., Lewis B. and George; Mary, who married Samuel Boone; Ann, who married Isaac Wolverton; and Rachel, who married John M. Housel. (2) Ann married Thomas Robbins. (3) Hannah married Peter Vastine, son of Benjamin Vastine. (4) Mary married William Marsh. (5) John married Catherine Osmun. (6) Jeremiah married E. Reeder, and their children were: Mary, who married C. Fisher; Margaret, who married D. Robbins; Lourissa, who married William Leighaw (or Leighow), and Thomas, who married Eliza Reeder and had children Catherine and Elizabeth. (7) Thomas died unmarried. (8) Jonathan married Nancy Ann Hughes.

John Vastine, second son of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Lewis) Vastine, inherited a portion of his father's farm, and in 1833 built what to his descendants is known as the "stone house," now owned by G. P. Savidge. He married Catherine Osmun, and to them were born four sons and three daughters: (1) Elizabeth, the eldest, died at the age of seventeen years. (2) William is mentioned below. (3) Amos, born in 1813, married Susan Lerch, and died Nov. 15, 1889. His principal business was farming, but at one time he was engaged in the mercantile business at Paxinos. He owned some six hundred acres of land, which he tilled, and also had large real estate interests in Mount Carmel. He was one of the promoters of the Mount Carmel Savings Bank, of which he was president from its organization until his death; was also one of the organizers of the Shamokin Township Fire Insurance Company and was treasurer of the same at the time of his death. Politically he was a Republican, and he filled the office of county commissioner from 1871 to 1874. Mrs. Vastine was the daughter of Felix Lerch, one of the pioneer settlers of Mount Carmel. Mr. and Mrs. Vastine were the parents of the following: Felix, who died young; John, who married Kate Bird; Thomas, who married Lizzie Haas, and has children, Amos and Hattie; Catherine, who married E. S. Persing (children, Anna, Sadie, Amos and Susan); and Hattie, who had two children (Amos and William) by her first husband, Oliver Reed, and married for her second William Metz. (4) Margaret married Charles Heffley and they were the parents of three children, Elizabeth (married Harvey Robbins and had children Margaret, Charles and Joseph), Harriet and George W. (married Emma Persing and had children, Harriet and Harvey). (5) Sarah Ann married Robert C. Campbell and was the mother of Abram (died unmarried), John L. (unmarried, lives in Danville, Pa.), James C. (married Margaret Mettler), and Margaret C., Hannah J., Isabella A. and Sarah Alice, all four of whom died unmarried. (6) Thomas Prine, born in 1808, married Lanah Vought, and they had children: John Wellington, who married Emma Fisher; Catherine and Matilda, both unmarried; Rosanna, who married George W. Miller and was the mother of Gussie M., Florence V., Daniel O. and Ruth A. (7) John began the study of medicine at the age of eighteen, in Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa., and graduated at the age of twenty-one years, dying shortly afterward, in his twenty-second year.

William Vastine, son of John and Catherine (Osmun) Vastine, married Jan. 24, 1833,

Elizabeth, daughter of John and Salome (Reed) Hursh. He was twenty-one years old when they settled on the farm then owned by his father-in-law, later descending to his wife. In 1843, in line with the custom of his forefathers, he built himself a house, which is now the property of his granddaughters, Katherine M. and Ellen E., daughters of Simon and Elizabeth (Faux) Vastine. He was a large landowner, cultivating between four hundred and fifty and five hundred acres. In religious faith he was a member of the Lutheran Church, and politically he was a Whig. He died in 1859, his widow in 1890. To Mr. and Mrs. Vastine were born six sons and two daughters: (1) Amos is fully mentioned elsewhere in this work. (2) Jacob H. is mentioned below. (3) Hugh Hursh, born July 22, 1838, married Susan, daughter of Wilson Mettler, and followed farming throughout his life, operating three farms in Rush and Gearhart townships, Northumberland Co., Pa. They had children: Wilson M., Elizabeth B. and Hugh Spencer (married Sarah Mettler). (4) Simon owned two large farms in Rush township, including the homestead property previously mentioned. He married Elizabeth Faux, daughter of William, and their children are Katherine M. and Ellen E. (5) Ezra, born in 1843, upon reaching his majority joined his brother Amos in buying a farm, disposing of his interest the following year and later buying another, which he also sold. In 1876 he bought the farm now known as the Ezra Vastine estate and in 1877 built on it the brick house. In the spring of 1895 he removed to Danville, Pa., residing on West Market street. He died Feb. 24, 1896, and was buried in a lot beside his parents in a Lutheran cemetery in Mayberry township, Montour county. He was a successful farmer, and at the time of his death was a director of the Danville National Bank. He married Sarah C., daughter of Robert and Bethia (Banghart) Davidson, and to them were born two daughters, Bethia and Sara Mary. (6) Elizabeth Ann married James Oglesby, M. D., of Danville, Pa., and had two children, George Bell (deceased) and William V. (an attorney of Danville). (7) Daniel and (8) Ellen died before reaching the age of twelve.

Jacob Hursh Vastine, M. D., second son of William and Elizabeth (Hursh) Vastine, born April 2, 1836, attended the common schools of his native township, later going to Danville Academy and Shamokin Collegiate Institute. He taught school in his native county for two years. Then he took a course at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, from which institution he was graduated in 1858. For a time he practiced in Numidia, Columbia Co., Pa., later removing to Danville, Montour county, where he was located five years, and finally, in 1883, settling in Catawissa, Columbia county, where he died Jan. 2, 1904. His widow still resides there. He was president of the First National Bank of Catawissa until his death. This bank was organized and chartered in 1891, taking over what was known as the Catawissa Deposit Bank, whose first president was M. G. Hughes; George M. Tustin was cashier and his brother, A. L. Tustin, also held that position for a time. Dr. J. H. Vastine was the first president of the First National Bank, and upon his death S. D. Rinard succeeded to the presidency. When he died J. T. Fox was elected, and is still serving. In November, 1893, William M. Vastine, son of Dr. J. H. Vastine, was made cashier, and has filled the position successfully and satisfactorily ever since. In November, 1912, the other officials were Luther Eyer, vice president; directors, C. E. Kreisler, lawyer; Karl Reifsnyder, druggist; W. H. Roberts, retired farmer; Dr. J. M. Vastine, physician; Wilson Rhoads, farmer, of Roaring Creek.

In October, 1861, Dr. Vastine married Sarah Hughes, daughter of George and Nancy (Harder) Hughes, of Catawissa, and they had children as follows: Henrietta Hughes married Asa Spencer, of Philipsburg, Pa., and has two children, Muriel Lee and Sarah Hughes; Elizabeth died when one year old; George Hughes, M. D., is mentioned below; William Mayberry is mentioned below; Jacob Marion, M. D., is mentioned below; Harriet B. married Horace C. Booz, of Ardmore, Pa., and has two children, Horace C., Jr., and Donald Vastine; Sarah Hughes married Ralph Roy Griffith; C. Alder, who lives at Catawissa, married Mabel Thomas and they have two sons, Thomas Hursh (now eight years old) and Spencer (aged six).

George Hughes Vastine, M. D., was born Nov. 6, 1867, and died at his home in Catawissa March 30, 1913. He received his literary education in the Danville Academy, Catawissa schools, Bloomsburg State Normal school and Susquehanna University, from which he was graduated in 1887. He then entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in 1891, spending the winter of 1891 and spring of 1892 in study at Heidelberg and Vienna. Returning to this country

he located at Mainville, Pa., where he practiced five years, after which he practiced at Catawissa until his death. He was a member of the Columbia County Medical Society, and well known professionally and personally throughout Columbia county. He married Nellie Pfahler, and is survived by one son, Jacob H.

William Mayberry Vastine was born July 30, 1871, at Numidia, Columbia Co., Pa., attended Danville Academy and public school at Catawissa, and later entered Pennsylvania College, at Gettysburg, Pa., from which institution he was graduated in June, 1893. He has ever since been connected with the First National Bank of Catawissa, of which he has been cashier since November of that year. This has been his principal business interest, and he is a director of the local shoe manufacturing company. He has served two terms as school director, and is now filling his second term as councilman of the borough, in the administration of whose affairs he has taken an influential part. Politically he is a Republican, in religious connection a member of St. Matthew's Lutheran Church.

Mr. Vastine is well known in the fraternities, particularly in his Masonic associations, being a member of Catawissa Lodge, No. 349, F. & A. M., of which he is a past master; Catawissa Chapter, No. 178, of which he has been treasurer since 1910; Crusade Commandery, K. T., and the Council, both of Bloomsburg; Caldwell Consistory (thirty-second degree), of Bloomsburg; the Craftsman Club of Bloomsburg; and Irem Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of Wilkes-Barre. He has passed all the chairs in the local K. G. E. lodge, and has been treasurer of that body since Feb. 4, 1902; and he is a past grand of Lodge No. 60, I. O. O. F., of Catawissa.

On Aug. 10, 1891, Mr. Vastine married Elizabeth L. Kostenbauder, daughter of George L. and Lucy (Manley) Kostenbauder, and they have one son, Douglass H., born Dec. 23, 1898; a daughter, Harriet Boone, died in infancy.

Jacob Marion Vastine, M. D., son of Dr. Jacob H. Vastine, was born in Numidia, Columbia Co., Pa., Aug. 8, 1874. After attending Danville Academy and public school at Catawissa he became a student at the Pennsylvania State College, from which he was graduated with the degree of B. S. in 1896. He then matriculated at the Medico-Chirurgical College, Philadelphia, completed the course in 1899, and spent more time specializing on the eye, ear, nose and throat. He has since been engaged in successful practice at Catawissa, where he has become prominent in his profession, being a past president of the Columbia County Medical Society and a member of the State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He belongs to the Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity of State College, and also has social connections with the I. O. O. F., K. G. E. and B. P. O. Elks, holding his membership in the last named at Bloomsburg. He is a member of the Lutheran Church. Since January, 1912, Dr. Vastine has been a director of the First National Bank of Catawissa, and of the All Wear Shoe Company, manufacturers of women's and children's shoes, of Catawissa.

On April 20, 1904, Dr. Vastine married Catherine Sharpless, daughter of G. H. and Ella (Schnick) Sharpless, of Catawissa. They have one child, Dorothy Sharpless, born in 1906.

MAUS. The celebrated Maus farm in Valley township, Montour county, famous for its fine springs, is now owned by Mrs. Catherine Bachman (Maus) Jones, daughter of David Maus, and widow of Horatio C. Jones, of Philadelphia. The history of the Maus family is inseparably associated with the opening up and advancement of Montour county from its earliest days of civilized occupation. Mausdale, in Valley township, a small village less than two miles from Danville, the county seat, perpetuates the name in the section where the Mauses have been most numerous, and where the family has been represented continuously for a period of almost one hundred and fifty years.

Philip Maus, a native of Prussia, born in 1731, came to the New World with his parents in 1741, the family landing at Philadelphia, where they settled. He attended school there, and soon learned to speak and write English fluently, as well as German. In 1750 he was apprenticed to learn stocking manufacturing, and within five years he had established himself in the business, in which he met with substantial success, continuing it for about twenty years, until the troubles incident to the progress of the Revolutionary war made it necessary for him to suspend operations. During the war his familiarity with the business enabled him to be of great service, for he was an earnest upholder of the Colonial cause and made many sacrifices in its interest. His means were ample for the time, and he invested largely in furnishing clothing for the soldiers, taking his pay in Continental money,

of which he had several thousand dollars when it became worthless. The late Philip F. Maus, one of his descendants, had baskets full of this old currency (it is now in the possession of P. E. Maus). A letter written by Philip Maus during this period, and still preserved, is of interest in this connection:

Philadelphia, 9 Octo, 1776.

Mr. Samuel Updegraff, Sir:—By the bearer, Mr. Joseph Kerr, I send you the ballance of the price of 8 doz pairs of buckskin breeches I bought of you, having paid you £9 in advance, the ballance being £143 3s. which he will pay you on delivering him the goods. If you have any more to dispose of he will contract with you for them, and I shall be glad if you and him can agree. Your humble servant.

PHILIP MAUS.

Incidental to his activities during the Revolution Mr. Maus formed an intimate acquaintance with Benjamin Franklin and Robert Morris which lasted to the end of their days. Of Mr. Maus's three brothers, Frederick, Charles and Matthew, the last named became prominent as a surgeon during the Revolutionary war, serving throughout the conflict, was with General Montgomery on his expedition into Canada, and when the General fell before Quebec aided Colonel Burr in carrying away his body. Daniel Maus was in Washington's army.

Several years before the Revolution Philip Maus had invested some surplus capital in 600 acres of land in what is now Montour county, in the rich and fertile section of Valley township. The patents, from Thomas and John Penn, are dated April 3, 1769, among the earliest issued from the county (as soon as it was possible to obtain titles in the new Indian purchase, which included all this part of Pennsylvania), and the proprietaries reserved a perpetual quit rent of twopence per acre, which was paid until the Commonwealth compensated the Penns and became the proprietor of the lands. At the time Mr. Maus made the purchase this tract was on the outer fringe of the settlements, and no improvements were made on the property until after the Revolution. When the war ended his fortune had been so reduced, by the stoppage of his regular business and the unfortunate deterioration of Continental currency, with which he had been paid for the material he bought to make garments for the army, that he turned his attention to his land, and as soon as peace and safety permitted brought his family hither. With the brief exception mentioned it was his home for the next thirty years. Danville was an incipient town, then called Montgomery's Landing, founded by the brothers Daniel and William Montgomery a few years before, and consisting of a few log cabins occupied by a half dozen families, nearly all from southeastern Pennsylvania and western New Jersey. Breeches, moccasins and hunting shirts of leather were generally worn, and all the surroundings and conditions of living were exceptionally primitive. The Maus tract, stretching along the northern base of Montour's ridge, with the Mahoning creek flowing through it, was overgrown with timber and brush. It was typical of the man and his custom of doing things systematically that when he and his son Philip came to prepare the home he brought two carpenters with him from Philadelphia, and his cabin was the first erected in what is now Valley township. It stood on the right bank of the stream, nearly half a mile above the present stone mill and homestead. He and his son Philip commenced to clear the forest immediately around the house preparatory to cultivating the land, and he intended to have the other part of the tract cleared. But the Indian troubles commenced before any great progress had been made, and as there was no provision for protection for the settlers here they had to go to Northumberland. Articles they could not conveniently carry, tools, implements, etc., were buried to secrete them from the Indians, and Mr. Maus rented his place to Peter Blue, Frederick Blue and James Stutfelt, who agreed to take possession as soon as the Indian hostilities would cease. This arrangement was probably made in Northumberland at the fort, as these men came on according to contract and set vigorously to work. After a brief stay at Northumberland Mr. Maus then went to Lebanon, where they lived for a year, thence returning to Northumberland for three or four years, after which they again ventured to settle on the Mahoning. It is supposed Philip Maus was the first permanent settler in what is now Valley township. Many of the incidents of these early days are best recorded in his recollections, which by reason of his intelligence are regarded as authoritative. Mr. Maus built his sawmill, which was operated by the waters of Mahoning creek, and there for years the lumber for nearly every building erected in the surrounding country was cut. The mill and other improvements were the attractions which brought together the settlers whose homes formed the nucleus of what is now Mausdale. In the year 1800 he erected his flouring mill, a stone building imposing for the times, and which is still standing, apparently as sound and durable as ever. The fol-

lowing, taken from a history of the county published a quarter of a century ago, is so highly typical of the times and so interesting a part of the Maus history that it is worthy of repetition:

"His experience in digging his mill race was varied, one portion being dug by the Catholics and the other by the Protestants; and several times Mr. Maus had to take possession of the clubs and shillalahs of both parties to prevent their being used over bloody heads. This was called their amusement, and by way of explanation of these theological discussions it may be stated that these men consumed eleven barrels of whiskey while at the work and play of digging the mill race.

"The experiences of the Maus family are a graphic illustration of what were the sources of pastime and work of a respectable, intelligent and well-reared people. How completely were they thrown upon their own resources! Only when they had raised their sheep could they clothe themselves in woolen goods in the winter. For summer they made linen goods of the flax they raised. Woolen or linen, the men wore 'hunting shirts' much after the style to be seen in the pictures of Daniel Boone. The Maus family cultivated, early, two acres of flax. There was a Scotch family in the settlement that did most of the weaving. Before the era of flax and wool they dressed deerskins and hides of other animals, and of these made clothing. Rabbitskin caps were quite an elegant luxury at one time. We are told that in the Maus home during the long winter evenings, by the light of lard oil iron lamps, they read books of devotion, 'Cook's Voyages,' Weems's 'Life of Washington,' and then, oh, rare treat, they sometimes took turns and read Goldsmith's 'Deserted Village,' 'Vicar of Wakefield,' and even 'Don Quixote.' These were read aloud, and sometimes Mr. Maus would contribute immeasurably to the enjoyment by apportioning the dramatis personae among them.

"When the family reached the possession of an ample fortune a family carriage was purchased; it was of the style of Louiv XIV. Nothing ever created a greater sensation in the valley than the arrival of this family carriage. It is said to be the first in what is now Montour county. The two Montgomerys had a gig each, and these three were the only pleasure carriages in the county for many miles around."

A fragment of a letter from Mrs. Maus dated "Northumberland, 1783," is so full of interest that we give all that part of it contained in the torn portion of the original letter, as follows:

> Your brother George likes this place very well. When you come, do not fail to bring 100 White Chapel needles and two or three ounces of thread suitable for sewing calico and home-spun linen. Give my love to your grandpa and grandma, and tell her I wish her to come with you and see us; we will arrange for her journey to Lebanon and back. You will see Rev. Stoy's palace. Tell her the Peninton's house up Race Street is nothing to compare to it and Dr. Stoy lives only seventy-five miles from us. * * * Tell the girls that Susy and the young girls here take a canoe and go into the river fishing by themselves; the river is as clear as a spring and not half a yard deep. This is a most beautiful and picturesque place. We have the wild deer not half a mile from us, skipping about the hills where the boys go to fetch the cows.
>
> Your loving mother,
>
> FRANCES MAUS.

Philip Maus married Frances Heap, a native of England, "a most estimable wife, mother and friend," and children were born to them as follows: George, 1759; Elizabeth, 1761; Philip, 1763; Susan, 1765; Samuel, 1767 (he was a watchmaker and jeweler at Philadelphia, in 1831); Lewis, 1773; Charles, 1775; Joseph, 1777; Jacob, 1781.

Lewis Maus, born in 1773, bought an extensive tract of land in Valley township (in what is now Montour county), at that time all a wilderness. He ran the first keel bottom boat on the Susquehanna. His wife, Catherine Bachman, was of French descent, and her father was a soldier in the Revolutionary war; the gun he carried passed into the possession of his grandson, Andrew Jackson Maus. The Bachmans were also an old Pennsylvania family. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Maus had ten children, nine of whom grew to maturity, among them being David D. and Andrew Jackson, the latter the youngest of the family.

David D. Maus was born at the old homestead now owned by his daughter (Mrs. Jones) in October, 1818. By trade he was a machinist, and with his brother, Lewis H. Maus, built the first threshing machine in this part of the State. He also followed farming. Mr. Maus married Agnes Shoemaker, who was born in May, 1833, in Hughesville, Pa., daughter of Jacob and Marjory (McConnell) Shoemaker, of Muncy, this State; Mr. Shoemaker was a farmer and also engaged in milling. Mrs. Maus died Nov. 10, 1895, Mr. Maus Feb. 12, 1898. They had only one child, Catherine Bachman, born Nov. 26, 1862, at the place where she now lives, the widow of Horatio C. Jones. She received an excellent

education, and taught school in Valley township for a number of years, from 1887 to 1899.

Horatio C. Jones was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 9, 1861, and came of an old Quaker family, one of the oldest in that city. They were of titled stock in Europe. Mark Thackeray Jones, of Philadelphia, grandfather of Horatio C. Jones, married Mary Conway, who belonged to a family of distinguished Irish patriots, associates of Robert Emmet, who suffered banishment. Rev. Edward C. Jones, father of Horatio C. Jones, was a clergyman of the Episcopal Church, and he was a noted writer of his day.

Horatio C. Jones was only nine years old when his father died, and though he began work quite young had excellent educational advantages, attending Andalusia College, at Philadelphia, also a military school at Burlington, Pa. His parents had planned to have him enter the ministry, but he preferred business, and when fifteen years old commenced to do office work in the Bank of the Republic, at Philadelphia, remaining in the same employ until his death, Dec. 31, 1886, at which time he was holding the position of general ledger bookkeeper.

On Sept. 16, 1882, Mr. Jones married Catherine Bachman Maus, and they had three children, of whom but one survives, Horatio P., born Nov. 28, 1884, at Camden, N. J.; he resides with his mother at the old Maus homestead, managing the agricultural work. Grace Ashton and Catherine Pearson died in infancy.

Mrs. Maus lived on Broadway, Camden, N. J., and later moved to Sharon Hill, Delaware county, Pa., near Philadelphia, returning to the Maus homestead in the spring of 1887.

Mrs. Jones taught school in Valley township from 1887 to 1899, but she has since given her time to the care of the old Maus homestead, which is in a highly cultivated condition. She is interested in dairying, having twenty-six head of fine stock, registered Guernseys. The fine springs on this place, which have been known throughout this section for over one hundred years, have been profitably exploited for the last four years, the water being sold for table use. The residence which Mrs. Jones occupies was built by the family, and the old log part, still standing, is 102 years old. The family has one of the largest collections of relics of ancient days owned in Montour county, and Mrs. Jones has numerous relics, papers dating back over a century, etc., which she preserves in a substantial glass case. The old Maus farm has many associations of interest in the development of the county. The old Franklin furnace, built in 1845 by Samuel R. Wood, was on this property.

Mrs. Maus reared her family in the Episcopal Church, she being a member of Christ Memorial Episcopal Church, Danville. The Mauses generally have been associated with the Republican party.

H. M. HINCKLEY, attorney, Danville, was born in Harrisburg, Pa., June 2, 1850, a son of Joel and Theodosia (Graydon) Hinckley. His mother was a native of Harrisburg, of Scotch-Irish origin. His father was born in Vermont, a direct descendant of Elder William Brewster, of the "Mayflower." Mr. Hinckley is the only survivor of eight children. He began his education in the common schools of Harrisburg, and subsequently entered Princeton College, where he graduated in 1874. While in college he studied law, and after graduation entered as a student the law office of I. N. Grier, and was admitted to practice in 1875.

In 1874 Mr. Hinckley married Amelia S., daughter of Mayberry and Catherine Gearhart. Mrs. Hinckley's parents were members of the Society of Friends and of German descent. The following children have blessed this union: Sarah G.; John Maclean; Eleanor G., wife of Charles F. Zimmerman, of Lebanon, Pa.; Edna, now deceased; and Elizabeth S., member of the faculty of the State Normal School at Bloomsburg. Mr. Hinckley and his family are Presbyterians, members of the Mahoning Presbyterian Church, in which he has been an elder for thirty-four years. For nearly twenty-three years Mr. Hinckley was superintendent of the Sunday school of the Mahoning Church. He is now conducting the East End mission, an institution established for the uplifting and betterment of men and women.

Mr. Hinckley is a Progressive Republican. In 1888 he was appointed by Governor Beaver as president judge of the Twenty-sixth Judicial district, composed of the counties of Montour and Columbia. He served until January, 1889, when he resumed practice.

M. GRIER YOUNGMAN, cashier of the Danville National Bank and one of the most prominent of the younger citizens of that borough, was born at Hazleton, Pa., May 30, 1871, being a son of Maj. John C. Youngman, a banker of that city, and Hannah Jane Grier.

When he was eleven years of age his parents moved to Wilson, Kans., where at the age of fifteen he was taken into the employ of his father as bookkeeper and clerk in the Bank of Wilson. He rapidly acquired a thorough knowledge of the banking business, and in January, 1891, came to Danville as bookkeeper for the Danville National Bank. On Nov. 21, 1894, he was elected assistant cashier, and on July 15, 1897, was elected cashier, and continues at present to discharge the responsible duties of that office. He has also served as president of the board of trustees of the Thomas Beaver Free Library, treasurer of the Danville State Hospital, and treasurer and manager of the Consumers' Gas Company. He is now a director of the local Y. M. C. A., a trustee of the Bloomsburg State Normal School, and a member of the board of trustees of the Grove Presbyterian Church.

On Oct. 11, 1894, Mr. Youngman was married to Anna M. Gearhart, daughter of Bonham R. and Mary Louise (Yorks) Gearhart, Dr. McAtee, pastor of Grove Presbyterian Church, Danville, performing the ceremony. They have three children: Mary Louise, John Bonham and Emma Margaret. Mr. Youngman is a past master of Mahoning Lodge, No. 516, F. & A. M., past high priest of Danville Chapter, No. 229, R. A. M., past commander of Calvary Commandery, No. 37, K. T., Division Commander of the Eighteenth Division of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Pennsylvania and a member of Irem Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of Wilkes-Barre.

Mr. Youngman's father, the late Maj. John C. Youngman, shortly after the Civil war came to Danville and entered the employ of the First National Bank. Later he went to Hazleton as an officer of the Pardee, Markle & Grier bank. About that time he was married to Hannah J. Grier, daughter of Michael C. Grier. Besides M. Grier there were five children in the family, the others being: George C., cashier of the Turbotville National Bank; John M., of Chicago; Mary G., wife of Prof. G. C. L. Riemer, of Lewisburg, Pa.; Jean, of Elwyn, Pa.; and Emma P., of Danville.

GEORGE M. GEARHART, deceased, was best known in Danville through his association with the Danville National Bank, with which he was connected from 1864, for many years as cashier and assistant cashier. Mr. Gearhart belonged to an honored old family of Northumberland county, Pa., where he was born March 18, 1841, in Rush township, son of Bonham R. and Elizabeth S. (Boyd) Gearhart.

The Gearharts have been numerous and prominent in Northumberland county since shortly after the close of the Revolutionary war, and one township of the county has been named in their honor. Two brothers, Jacob and William Gearhart, came to Northumberland county about 1790, the former settling in what is now Gearhart township, the latter in Rush township.

Jacob Gearhart was born in 1735 in Strasburg, then a city of France, now belonging to Germany, and came to the New World when a young man, landing at New York in 1754. He soon crossed over into Hunterdon county, N. J., where he made his home for many years. When the Revolution broke out he was among the first to offer his services to his adopted country, enlisting in 1775, in the Hunterdon county volunteers, with which he served as a private. A man of brave and fearless spirit, he was soon promoted to ensign and later to captain of the 2d New Jersey Regiment, and stood so high in the confidence of his superior officers that he was one of the two New Jersey men chosen by Washington to take charge of the crossing of the Delaware on the eventful night of Dec. 25, 1776, when the Hessian camp at Trenton was attacked. The other was Captain Van Tenyck. After the crossing had been effected the boats were placed in their charge, with orders to destroy them should the expedition prove a failure. Captain Gearhart also took part in the battle of the Brandywine and spent the hard winter of 1777-78 with Washington at Valley Forge. At the close of the war he returned to his old home in Hunterdon county, N. J., but a few years later he joined the tide of emigration which took many westward from New Jersey into Pennsylvania and from the eastern counties of Pennsylvania farther out. Between 1785 and 1795 many families from that region settled in what are now Rush and Gearhart townships, Northumberland county, among them those of Capt. Jacob Gearhart and his brother William. In 1781 the former came West on a prospecting tour, and he brought his family out later. In 1790 (another account says 1782) the Captain and his family left Hunterdon county by wagon train. Late one afternoon they came to a deserted Indian hut close by a fine spring, on the farm now owned by Mrs. I. H. Torrence, a great-granddaughter of the Captain, and decided to camp for the night. When

the land was examined in the morning it was found to be fertile, and the water was so abundant and of such good quality that the old warrior determined to found his home on that site. He purchased land along the Susquehanna from Kipp's run to Boyd's run, one mile back from the river, all of it at that time a dense forest. With the aid of his sons he began to clear and till the land, and after clearing a portion on a small bluff overlooking the beautiful Susquehanna river he erected a small frame house which is still standing, though more than a hundred years old, and is one of the old landmarks of the vicinity. It is still owned by his descendants; it was occupied by William F. Gearhart, who died in 1905. Captain Gearhart set out an orchard which was completely destroyed by a hailstorm in 1846. He acquired 1,500 acres, 200 of which he cleared. In 1813, after an active life of seventy-eight years, Captain Gearhart died, and his wife, Catharine Kline, survived him a few years. They had a family of eleven children, namely: Jacob, born in 1763, who died in 1841; Herman, born in 1765, who died in 1835; George, mentioned below; William, born in 1776, who died in 1854; Charles, born in 1783, who died in 1863; John, born in 1788, who died in 1858; Isaac; Benjamin; Elizabeth; Mary; and Catharine.

George Gearhart, son of Capt. Jacob and Catharine (Kline) Gearhart, was born in what is now Hunterdon county, N. J., and he became a prosperous farmer and landowner. He had a beautiful farm one mile from Riverside, along the bank of the Susquehanna river one mile south of the bridge, now forming part of South Danville. It was a present from his father to him at his majority, and there he lived all his life. He erected many buildings there, and as he prospered purchased more land, at his death owning between three hundred and four hundred acres along the Susquehanna. He was twice married, his first wife being Acsah Runyan, who died when a young woman, the mother of four children: Bonham R., Benjamin (who moved out West), Eliza and Rebecca (married Wilson Mettler). His second wife was Phoebe Lott, by whom he had three children: Achie, George and Herman.

Bonham R. Gearhart, M. D., son of George Gearhart, was born March 11, 1811, on his father's homestead in Rush township, and there received his early education, later attending academy at Danville. He read medicine with Dr. H. Gearhart, of Bloomsburg, and took a course at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, from which he was graduated. For two years Dr. Gearhart practiced at Sunbury, and he was subsequently in Washingtonville and Turbotville (1839-1844) before settling at Danville, where he was in successful practice to the close of his life. He was one of the most popular physicians of his day, and his death, which occurred May 9, 1855, when he was in his early forties, was widely mourned. He died of pneumonia. Dr. Gearhart married Elizabeth Steel Boyd, daughter of William and Eliza (Steel) Boyd, of Danville, and granddaughter of William Boyd, the founder of the family in America. He was a colonel in the Revolution, and was later promoted to general in the militia. Mrs. Eliza (Steel) Boyd was the niece of General Steel, of the Revolution. Mrs. Gearhart survived the Doctor many years, dying Jan. 21, 1904, at the advanced age of eighty-seven years, eight months, twenty-nine days. They were the parents of a large family, viz.: William Boyd, born Oct. 8, 1839, who lives at No. 9 East Market street, Danville, married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Butler, and they have had children, Elizabeth Boyd and Mary Atta, the former the wife of R. Scott Ammerman and the mother of four children, Robert Boyd, William Edgar, Elizabeth Christine and Dorothy Atta; Acsah, born March 18, 1841, died April 3, 1841; George M. was born March 18, 1841, on his father's birthday, in the same room where his father was born; Bonham R. was born May 20, 1843; James B., born Oct. 26, 1844, died May 1, 1846; Jasper Boyd, born Oct. 26, 1845, who lives at the corner of Bloom and Walnut streets, Danville, married (first) Florence Yorks and after her death, Mrs. Margaret (Thompson) Gearhart, and has one daughter, Emma G., Mrs. Fisher; Alexander Montgomery, born in Danville July 26, 1846, died April 24, 1901, for many years station agent at Danville for the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railway Company, married Martha McCoy, daughter of Robert and Eleanor (Voris) McCoy, and they had two children, Nell Bonham and Jasper (the daughter married William L. McClure and had three children, Harold Russel, Donald C., and Montgomery); M. Grier, born in December, 1849, is mentioned elsewhere in this work.

George M. Gearhart received a good education in the public schools at Danville, graduating from the high school. He learned the drug trade with Michael C. Grier, and, as the telegraph office was in the same store, he learned telegraphy and subsequently was train

dispatcher at Kingston, Pa., on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad. He was so engaged until 1864, when he moved to Danville and became teller in the Danville National Bank, serving in that capacity for twenty-seven years, during which time he thoroughly familiarized himself with the banking business and banking methods. He was thus well qualified for his next step in life, assuming the duties of cashier of the bank, which position he held in a highly satisfactory manner until 1896, when he was obliged to give up work on account of ill health. Mr. Gearhart spent some time in retirement, but recuperated to such an extent that he was able to do work about the office and acted as assistant cashier until his death, which occurred March 9, 1910. It was regarded as a distinct loss to the community where he had been active in financial circles for so many years. He was possessed of excellent business ability, and was decidedly successful in the management of his affairs, owning his beautiful residence on Market street and considerable other property in the town. He had many excellent traits of character, and no citizen of Danville ever had more friends or was held in higher esteem than Mr. Gearhart. He was treasurer and secretary of the Danville Bridge Company, and served on the school board for three years. He was a member of the Grove Presbyterian Church, of which he was an elder.

In 1865 Mr. Gearhart married Cordelia E. Clark, who was born April 19, 1842, at Pottsville, Pa., and survives him, continuing to make her home at Danville. Three children were born to this marriage: David C., born Nov. 1, 1866, died May 26, 1870; Charles Willets, born July 15, 1871, a graduate of Lehigh University, was for a time electrical engineer at the power house of the Brooklyn bridge, later in the electrical supply business at Brooklyn, N. Y., and is now with the Berkely Construction Company, New York (he married Louise M. Rodman, and their children are Louisa, Georgianna and Rodman); Eleanor Clark, born Nov. 15, 1873, is the wife of Frederick C. Kirkendall, of Wilkes-Barre, Pa. (president of the *Times-Leader* Publishing Company), and has three children, Fred Charles, Eleanor and Cordelia.

David Clark, father of Mrs. Cordelia E. Gearhart, was born Jan. 31, 1814, at Catawissa, Pa., son of John and Jane (Clark) Clark. The parents were not related, though bearing the same name. The ancestors on both sides were early settlers of Pennsylvania. John Clark was a saddler by occupation. He and his wife had a family of seven children, of whom David, the youngest, long survived the rest. He attended school in his native town and passed his early manhood there, beginning work as clerk in a store. After being thus engaged for a few years he became a merchant on his own account, keeping a general store until 1845, when he was elected justice of the peace. Soon after this, however, he changed his residence to Danville, in 1846, where in 1850 he became associated actively with the Danville National Bank, of which institution he was one of the founders. His first position in the bank was that of teller, from which he was promoted to assistant cashier, and in 1864 he became cashier. Subsequently he was elected president of the bank, and served in that capacity until his death, which occurred Dec. 17, 1893, in his eightieth year. Though most of his time and attention was devoted to the bank he had interests in various other local enterprises, among them the nail works, of which he was a director. He was elected burgess of the borough, discharging the duties of that position to the satisfaction of all concerned, and was highly esteemed in every relation of life. Politically he was a Republican, fraternally a Freemason. He attended the Mahoning Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Clark married Eleanor Gearhart, who was born in 1819, daughter of William Gearhart and granddaughter of William Gearhart, brother of Jacob Gearhart. She died in October, 1842, the mother of one child, Cordelia E. (Mrs. Gearhart). For his second wife Mr. Clark married Desdemona Wadsworth, of Catawissa, and had two children: Mary, wife of William C. Frick; and William McGill, who died young.

William Gearhart, brother of Capt. Jacob Gearhart, was born in Strasburg, Germany, and came to America in 1754. He settled in Hunterdon county, N. J. When the Revolutionary war broke out he enlisted in the Hunterdon county militia and was promoted to ensign. After the war, about 1790, he came to Northumberland county and purchased a large tract of land to the southeast of his brother Capt. Jacob Gearhart's tract, settling in Rush township. In New Jersey he married Eleanor DeKnight, and they became the parents of four sons and three daughters, as follows: William, Aaron, Tobias, Jacob, Elizabeth (Mrs. Amens), Ann (Mrs. Amens) and Mary (Mrs. Lamberson).

William Gearhart, son of William, was

born in New Jersey, married Sarah Boone, and had children as follows: Mayberry, born in 1813; Harriet, 1815 (married Lewis Yetter); Juliann, 1818 (married Samuel Darder); Eleanor, 1819 (married David Clark); Amelia, 1821 (married G. M. Shoop).

EDWIN ADAMS CURRY, M. D., physician of Danville, Montour county, is a member of the fourth generation of his family in the county, where the Currys have always maintained high standing. They have been especially prominent in the iron manufacturing industry, which has brought considerable wealth to the community and made possible much of the advancement evidenced in the condition of the borough and the prosperity of its institutions.

Robert Curry, the Doctor's great-grandfather, was one of the earliest settlers of this part of Pennsylvania. He was born in the North of Ireland June 9, 1741, and educated in the schools of his native county, where his father was a well-to-do linen manufacturer. He came to America in 1772, settling on Mahoning creek, in what is now Valley township, Montour Co., Pa., and there followed farming. He was killed and scalped by the Indians June 9, 1780. He was a Presbyterian in religious belief, served as trustee of his church, and was one of the first to give his money and influence toward the propagation of the gospel in these parts. He married Jane McWilliams in Belfast, Ireland, and four children were born to them: James, who was born in Ireland, grew to manhood and settled in Ohio; Robert, who settled on the north branch of the Susquehanna river; William, who settled on the home place in Valley township, Montour Co., Pa. (he married Jane Moore and they were the parents of Hon. James Curry); and Jane, the first white child born between the north and west branches of the Susquehanna river, who married Robert McWilliams. The sons were well-to-do farmers, noted for their honesty and integrity.

Robert Curry, the son of Robert mentioned as having settled on the north branch of the Susquehanna river, was the grandfather of Dr. Edwin Adams Curry. He was a farmer by occupation.

Thomas Cousart Curry, son of Robert Curry and a grandson of Robert Curry, the pioneer, was born in 1830 on the old homestead of his parents in Northumberland county, Pa. He came to Danville in 1849, and had two sisters who also made their home in the town; his brother Robert lived in an adjoining county; his brother Hugh in Michigan, and William in Kentucky. Thomas C. Curry was a machinist by trade, and he became engaged in that line of business as a member of the firm of Cruikshank, Mayer & Co., owners of the property and business of the Enterprise Foundry & Machine Shops, on Ferry street, Danville, which they conducted for many years. After selling his interest in this concern Mr. Curry lived retired the rest of his days, dying in September, 1910, at the age of eighty years. He gave strict attention to his business affairs, but took the interest of a public-spirited citizen in the general welfare, and served as school director and member of the council. He married Phoebe Ellen Musselman, who was born July 21, 1833, and died Jan. 24, 1906, in her seventy-third year. Of the children born to them seven survive, namely: Mrs. Elizabeth C. Fisher; Hugh C., of Riverside, Pa.; William M., an attorney, of Scranton, Pa.; Thomas C., a machinist, of Sunbury, Pa.; John R. M., of Danville; Ralph, and Edwin Adams. The late Daniel M. Curry, of Danville, a prominent iron manufacturer, was also one of the sons.

Edwin Adams Curry was born June 2, 1863, in Danville, where he received his early education in the public schools. Later he took a classical course at Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., after which he entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in May, 1889. This was followed by a year's work in the city hospital at Wilkes-Barre, and since 1890 he has been in general practice at Danville. He is a member of the Montour County Medical Society, the Pennsylvania State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, and has been honored with election to the presidency of the first named. His high reputation, both in his profession and personally, is well deserved. In spite of the duties of an extensive practice he has given some time to local affairs, having served eleven years as school director, in which office he has done valuable work, his facilities for observation qualifying him particularly well to judge of the needs of the community. He is a director of the Danville National Bank. Fraternally the Doctor holds membership in the B. P. O. Elks (Lodge No. 754, Danville) and the Masons, in which latter he has attained the thirty-second degree and is a Shriner.

In 1893 Dr. Curry married Ella May Haupt, of Danville, and they have one child, Phoebe.

DANIEL M. CURRY, son of Thomas C. and Phoebe (Musselman) Curry, was born Sept. 25, 1861, in Danville, where he passed all his life. He received a public school education and learned the trade of machinist which he continued to follow, as employe and owner of works, all his life. He was first in business as partner with F. H. Vannan, in association with whom he carried on a machine shop and foundry for thirteen or fifteen years. Mr. Vannan retiring at the end of that period, Mr. Curry purchased his share, becoming sole owner of the business, which he continued to conduct for four or five years. In 1902 he was associated with Messrs. Price & Pursel in the organization of the Danville Structural Tubing Company, and remained a member of that concern until his death, June 10, 1906. This last named concern was and is still one of the largest employers of labor in Danville, and Mr. Curry's services in establishing its affairs upon a solid basis were highly appreciated by his partners, who still carry on the business. He was considered one of the notably successful men of the borough.

Mr. Curry was a Knight Templar Mason, belonging to Calvary Commandery, No. 37; he was a past master of Blue Lodge, No. 224, F. & A. M., and a member of Danville Chapter, No. 239, R. A. M.

FORBES HARLEY VANNAN is now living retired at South Riverside, but still retains large interests at Danville, Montour Co., Pa. He was born at Glasgow, Scotland, Nov. 24, 1837, a son of James and Mary (Binning) Vannan.

James Vannan was in early life a chemist. Coming to the United States in 1842, he learned the machinist's trade at Carbondale, Pa., where he worked until 1864, the year of his removal to Scranton, Pa. There he worked until his retirement and continued to reside until his death, which occurred when he was eighty-one and a half years old, as he was born Oct. 31, 1806, at Alloway, Scotland, and died March 23, 1888. He had married at Bathgate, Scotland, on Jan. 25, 1830, Mary Binning, born at Bathgate, July 24, 1805, who died Aug. 2, 1847. Mrs. Vannan and the children remained in Scotland for three years after Mr. Vannan came to this country, waiting until he had firmly established himself. They had the following family: Mary Hutton Eaton, who was born at Bathgate, Scotland, Oct. 3, 1830; James, born at Glasgow, Scotland, Feb. 1, 1834; Joseph Binning, born at Laurieston, Scotland, Jan. 20, 1836; Forbes H., and Thomas Binning, born at Glasgow, Scotland, Nov. 14, 1839. After the death of his first wife Mr. Vannan was married May 25, 1849, to Mrs. Janet Craig Bryden, of Carbondale, Pa. She died and is buried at Forty Fort, Luzerne county.

Forbes Harley Vannan grew up at Carbondale, where he attended the public schools. He learned the trade of machinist in the D. L. & W. railroad shops, where he was employed for nine years, following which he went on the road for a year as an engineer. He was then with F. K. Haine, working for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company (Erie division) as foreman of the machine shops at Lock Haven, Pa., for six months, when he became foreman for Charles Graham at Kingston, Pa., and so continued for eight years. For the next eight years he was superintendent of the Wyoming Valley Manufacturing Company at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., and in 1879 came to Danville to enter the employ of Waterman & Beaver, in their iron works, as master mechanic. Later, when the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company bought this plant, Mr. Vannan continued with the latter for seven years. He was with the South Scranton mill at Scranton, Pa., as master mechanic for one year, and was afterward with the North Branch Steel Company and the Mahoning Rolling Mills Company as an engineer at Danville, until his retirement therefrom, in 1908. Meantime, in association with Daniel M. Curry, Mr. Vannan bought the foundry and machine department of the old Mahoning Rolling Mills Company, but after a few years sold his interest to Mr. Curry. However, when the latter died, Mr. Vannan and Thomas J. Price took over the shops and incorporated the Danville Foundry & Machine Company, of which he has since been president.

Mr. Vannan designed and built the first locomotive constructed at Wilkes-Barre, while he was the head of the Wyoming Valley Manufacturing Company. His wise and capable supervision of the men under him always gained their confidence and respect, and while he was superintendent at Danville, in 1881, his men evinced their friendship by presenting him a watch, which he cherishes to this day.

On Dec. 15, 1859, Mr. Vannan married Emeline Albright Parr, of Scranton, Pa., who was born at Belvidere, N. J., in May, 1841, daughter of William and Caroline (Albright) Parr. Mr. Parr was an iron molder. Mrs. Vannan died at South Danville, Aug. 31, 1911, the mother of children as follows:

Irvin, born Oct. 12, 1860, in Scranton, who is general manager and mechanical engineer of the Danville Foundry & Machine Company at Danville; George, born June 4, 1862, who died Sept. 2, 1863, in Scranton, Pa.; and Walter, born Dec. 26, 1866, who is at home.

St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church holds Mr. Vannan's membership and receives generous support from him. In 1867 Mr. Vannan joined the Masons, and has continued an enthusiastic member ever since. He is now the only living charter member of Kingston Lodge, No. 395, F. & A. M.

COL. CHARLES WESLEY ECKMAN, now deceased, was a noted man in every avenue of life. He was born June 27, 1837, at Punxsutawney, Pa., where he received the meager educational advantages of its public schools at that day. He was first educated to more peaceful fields. His youthful days were spent on a farm which never lost its attractions. An an early date he came to Danville, Pa., to reside with an uncle. At the age of nineteen years, Garfield-like he trod the towpath of the now abandoned Pennsylvania canal and became a boatman. At the tocsin of Civil war he enlisted, becoming a private in Company H, 93d Regiment of Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, and for a time was lost as a private soldier in the ranks of the Union army. But only for a time, for the retiring boy climbed rapidly from the musket way up into the shoulder-straps of military distinction.

As a Union soldier his term of service was long. He enlisted at Danville, Pa., Sept. 15, 1861, and constantly continued in the service until he was mustered out at Danville, Va., June 27, 1865. As already stated, his rise was rapid. He was promoted on the field twice in a single day for meritorious services, and at the close of the war he was in command of the 1st Brigade of the 2d Division of the 6th Corps of the Army of the Potomac—said to have been "The finest corps that ever faced a foe." He was assigned to the head of his corps (6th) at the grand review of the Army of the Potomac at Washington, D. C., after the sunset at Appomattox. He was then tendered the rank of brigadier general in the regular army service, which he declined with the modest remark that he had "seen enough of war." He was wounded three times in the battle of the Wilderness, but he never left the field until the end of that long and doubtful struggle. At the battle of Cedar Creek he had two horses shot under him in less than twenty minutes and was himself almost mortally wounded in the side by a bombshell that tore the head off his horse and the pommel off his saddle. He led that matchless charge up Marye's Heights at Fredericksburg and received special recognition from President Lincoln.

He took part in the following battles fought by the Army of the Potomac: Siege of Yorktown, Va., April, 1862; Williamsburg, Va., May 5, 1862; Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; Malvern Hill, Va., July 1, 1862; Chantilly, Va., Sept. 1, 1862; Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862; Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862, and Marye's Heights, Va.; Salem Heights, Va., May 3, 1863; Gettysburg, Pa., July 2-3, 1863; Rappahannock Station, Va., Nov. 7, 1863; Mine Run, Va., Dec. 2, 1863; Wilderness, Va., May 5-6, 1864; Spottsylvania Court House, Va., May 12-13, 1864; Cold Harbor, Va., June 1-2, 1864; before Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864; Fort Stevens, D. C., July 17, 1864; Charlestown, Va., Aug. 21, 1864; Bunker Hill, Va., Sept. 13, 1864; Opequan, Va., Sept. 19, 1864; Flint Hill, Va., Sept. 21, 1864; Fisher's Hill, Va., Sept. 22, 1864; Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864; Winchester, Va., Oct. 19, 1864; before Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865; before Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; Sailor's Creek, Va., April 6, 1865; Lee's surrender, April 9, 1865.

At the close of the Rebellion Colonel Eckman returned to Danville, Pa., where he was engaged in the mercantile business for the term of three years. In 1866 he, with other business associates, purchased the Danville Oil Refinery, which he operated for about three years. Meantime he was also engaged in other business pursuits. In 1869 he was appointed postmaster of Danville, Pa., which position he held continuously for seventeen and a half years. He then removed to the city of Reading, Pa., where he resided for about one year, thence removing to the city of Harrisburg, Pa., where he first became the superintendent of the Lochiel Iron and Steel Works and afterward superintendent of the Coleman blast furnace at that place. He then returned to Danville, Pa., where he became a manager of the Danville Bessemer Steel Company.

On July 3, 1866, Colonel Eckman married Sophia Starker Gearhart, a daughter of Mayberry and Mary Catherine Gearhart, and who still resides at the Roaring Creek home. Three children also still survive him: Miss Katharine G. Eckman, who resides at home; Miss Elizabeth Boone Eckman, a graduate of the Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia, former-

ly superintendent of the Bryn Mawr Hospital, and of the Good Samaritan Hospital at Lexington, Ky.; Hester R. Eckman, now the wife of George W. Darby, of the city of Harrisburg, Pa., and who, in turn, have two children, Elizabeth and Christine Darby.

Declining years lured Colonel Eckman back to the soil, and he spent his last years in his Roaring Creek home. The roar of a mountain stream called another Cincinnatus back to the plough. His home life was ideal. To know him there was to love him. He had no enemies. His friends were everywhere. In vanishing army circles they still affectionately call him "the old war horse of the 93d"—the regiment of four flags. The camp of the Sons of Veterans at Danville, Pa., still bears his honored name. He was the soul of honor and the badge of integrity. He never left a duty and he never betrayed a trust. He was a modest man. The world never saw his scars. He told no story of matchless conflict. For years he suffered in silence the renewed pangs of Cedar Creek and then there fell on his wasted brow the breath of the eternal morning. He died May 3, 1906, regretted by all who ever knew him and to all of whom his life is still a gentle memory.

"Sedgwick," his faithful steed, has long since ceased to graze along the shady hillside. A bridle without a rein and an old saddle, once flecked with blood and foam, still hang empty on memorial walls. But his magnificent sword—the gift of his soldiers—is still as spotless as his life. Time has tarnished neither. In the City of the Silent he sleeps as modestly as he lived. His monument is a reunited nation.

Colonel Eckman was a Freemason, belonging to the blue lodge and commandery at Danville, and to the chapter at Bloomsburg. He also held membership in the G. A. R. post at Danville. He was active in politics for years, working long and effectively in the interest of the Republican party, in which his influence did much to shape local affairs. He was brought up in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Colonel Eckman was a grandson of John Eckman, a native of New Jersey, who settled with his family at Kline's Grove, Northumberland Co., Pa., where the family is still represented. He was a farmer all his life.

Isaac Eckman, son of John, and father of Colonel Eckman, was born Nov. 8, 1809, in Northumberland county, and died Nov. 3, 1874. He was a carpenter by trade and also followed farming.

Mrs. Sophia Starker (Gearhart) Eckman continues to make her home on the old place in Mayberry township before mentioned, where she was born Jan. 31, 1846, daughter of Mayberry and Mary Catherine (Nixon) Gearhart. Her godmother was a Mayberry, of the family which at one time had such extensive holdings of land in that part of Montour county named in their honor.

The Gearhart family, to which Mrs. Eckman belongs, has been numerous and prominent in Northumberland county since shortly after the close of the Revolutionary war, and one township of the county has been named in their honor. Two brothers, Jacob and William Gearhart, came to Northumberland county about 1790, the former settling in what is now Gearhart township, the latter in Rush township.

William Gearhart, brother of Capt. Jacob Gearhart, was born in Strasburg, Alsace-Lorraine (now part of Germany), and came to America in 1754. He settled in Hunterdon, N. J. When the Revolutionary war broke out he enlisted in the Hunterdon county militia and was promoted to ensign. After the war, about 1790, he came to Northumberland county, Pa., and purchased a large tract of land to the southeast of his brother, Capt. Jacob Gearhart's tract, settling in Rush township. In New Jersey he married Eleanor DeKnight, and they were the parents of four sons and three daughters, as follows: William, Aaron, Tobias, Jacob, Elizabeth (Mrs. Amens), Ann (Mrs. Amens) and Mary (Mrs. Lomison).

William Gearhart, son of William, was born in New Jersey, married Sarah Boone, and had children as follows: Mayberry, born May 26, 1813; Harriet, 1815 (married Lewis Yetter); Juliann, 1818 (died Nov. 8, 1910, aged ninety-two years); Eleanor, 1819 (married David Clark), and Amelia Douglass, 1821 (married Gideon M. Shoop).

Mayberry Gearhart, born May 26, 1813, was a prominent man in the township which was named in his honor. In his early life he was a school-master and singing teacher, and in his later manhood, as a farmer, he was one of the most successful and substantial citizens of his neighborhood. His remarkable constitution enabled him to withstand the trials and hardships which beset the husbandman of fifty years ago, and such was the confidence imposed in his integrity his neighbors all considered his word as good as his bond. He possessed an excellent memory, and his recollections of the old training days and the early history of this section of the State were

highly entertaining to all who were permitted to listen to him when in a reminiscent mood. His death occurred Aug. 5, 1893. On Feb. 18, 1845, Mr. Gearhart married Mary Catherine Nixon, who was born June 20, 1827, and died Jan. 19, 1883. They had a family of seven children, as follows: William G., deceased, married Margaret Thompson, of Danville; Sophia S. is the widow of Charles W. Eckman; Clarence Frick, deceased, married Malissa Bird (whose father was the founder of Shamokin, Pa.), and they had two children, Minnie Hinckley (married Elton Meade, of Lincoln, Nebr.) and Magdalen (married Gustav Peter, of York, Nebr., and has one child, Stein); Amelia became the wife of Henry M. Hinckley, of South Danville, Pa.; Edward Sayre, who lives in Danville, married Ella Creveling, and their children are Mary Catherine, Helen Sophia, Marian and Evelyn Regina; Elizabeth Boone is the wife of William Vastine, of Danville, and George S., who lives at Catawissa, married Harriet Louisa Yetter, and has one child, William Lewis.

The mother of this family, Mrs. Mary Catherine (Nixon) Gearhart, was born at Morristown, N. J., and was of Puritan descent, the only daughter of James and Sophia (Starker) Nixon. Her father was an extensive contractor and assisted in building the Morris canal. Mrs. Gearhart was only a child when he died, and her early training devolved entirely upon her mother, who was regarded as a woman of sterling character and remarkable powers of mind. When Mrs. Gearhart was ten years old her mother moved with her to Easton, Pa., where they remained three years, and then moved to Columbia county, where she resided until her marriage to Mr. Gearhart, at which time she made her home in Roaringcreek, continuing to reside there until her death.

FRANK R. JACKSON, late of Berwick, was one of the ablest men of his generation there. As one of the managers of the Jackson & Woodin Manufacturing Company, whose plant at Berwick became one of the branches of the American Car and Foundry Company in 1899, and president for several years of the First National Bank at Berwick, he had a foremost place in the financial and manufacturing activities of the place.

Mr. Jackson was born in Berwick Nov. 10, 1850, son of M. W. Jackson. He was educated in the schools of Berwick, Williamsport and Mechanicsburg, Pa., and when of age became interested in the Jackson & Woodin Manufacturing Company, becoming one of the active managers of the concern. He was also part owner of the Jackson Iron Company in Union county, Pa. After serving as a director of the First National Bank until 1903 he was then elected president, which position he continued to fill until his death.

On Sept. 3, 1873, Mr. Jackson was married to Alice Amerman, of Danville, Pa., a member of one of the leading families of that section. One child was born to this marriage, Katharine E., now the wife of Henry P. Field, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work.

Mr. Jackson served as treasurer of the County Agricultural Society and was for years one of the trustees of the Y. M. C. A. of Berwick. Besides taking an active interest in the development of the business of his native city he was a contributor to all other affairs that had for their object the betterment of Berwick. He was a member of the Methodist Church. In politics he was a Republican, and a firm believer in and liberal supporter of the policies of the party.

Mr. Jackson died June 23, 1909. Mrs. Jackson passed away May 25, 1899, and they are buried at Berwick.

HON. DENNIS BRIGHT, late of Danville, was during his active years one of the most prominent merchants of the borough, and though he lived retired for several years before his death he retained his interest in various enterprises. He was also in the public service some years, and in every association won and retained the respect and admiration of those whose lives touched his. His prosperity was the result of intelligent application to whatever he undertook, his popularity the reward of just dealings with all his fellow men. He belonged to a family of German and French extraction established in this country by his great-grandfather, Michael Bright, who came here from the Palatinate almost two centuries ago.

Michael Bright was born in Christianstadt, Germany, May 6, 1706, son of John Bright. Coming to America in October, 1726, at the age of twenty years, when the Province of Pennsylvania consisted of three counties, Philadelphia, Bucks and Chester, he located in Chester county. In 1728 he located at Schaefferstown, Chester county, one of the oldest towns in the State, and there he became an extensive landowner. He married Margaret Simon, a daughter of Jacob Simon, and to their union were born the following children: Jacob, born April 13, 1729; George in

June, 1731; Michael, Nov. 24, 1732; Catherine, April 6, 1734; John, Jan. 20, 1736; Peter, May 13, 1738; David, Aug. 9, 1740; Maria, Aug. 1, 1742; Sally, June 7, 1745; and Christian, April 6, 1747.

Michael Bright, son of Michael, was born in Lebanon county, Pa., and was a saddler by trade. At an early day he located in Reading, Berks Co., Pa., where he kept one of the first hotels and was a very large landowner. In 1760 he built a residence on the corner of Fifth and Washington streets, and there lived until his death, in 1814. His first marriage was to Sarah Stoner, by whom he had two children, Michael and Jacob. His second union was to Mrs. Catherine Brower, and their union was blessed with four children: Sarah, born Nov. 11, 1769; David; Peter; and John, who died in infancy.

David Bright was born in Reading, Aug. 5, 1771, and took up agricultural work upon reaching manhood. He also followed teaming and did considerable building in and about that city, being one of its most enterprising citizens. On Jan. 27, 1793, he married Catherine Hottenstien, who lived to the age of eighty years, and they became the parents of the following children: Sally, born Dec. 25, 1793, who married M. Yeager; Michael, born Aug. 16, 1795; Abbie, born Jan. 1, 1797, who married George Fisler; William, born Sept. 2, 1798, who married Susan Lora; Catherine, born Feb. 19, 1800, the wife of John Green; Peter, born Nov. 21, 1801; John, born Dec. 5, 1803; David, born Dec. 25, 1808; Aaron, born July 8, 1809, who married Maria Miller; and Francis, born Sept. 1, 1812.

Peter Bright was born Nov. 21, 1801, at Reading, and early in life moved to Valley township, Montour county, where he purchased the farm which his son Dennis afterward owned. There he carried on general farming and became one of the foremost men of that section. He erected new buildings on the property, and made many other improvements, opening up a limestone quarry, from which he supplied limestone to the Danville furnaces. He also burned considerable lime, and was a very energetic and prosperous business man. He died at the age of eighty-one years. In December, 1827, he married Mary Evans, who was of Welsh origin, a daughter of Philip and Ann Elizabeth (Van Reed) Evans. Her ancestors settled in Chester county, Pa., as early as 1730. Eleven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Bright: Rebecca, who married Emanuel Sidler; Abner and David, who died at an early age; Hiram, who married Rhoda A. Butler, and lives in the State of Indiana; Evans, deceased; Dennis; Albert, deceased; Penina, of Danville; Philip, deceased; Abbie, the wife of William Achenbach, and Mary, deceased. Hiram and Mrs. Achenbach, the latter a resident of Gladbrook, Iowa, are the only survivors.

Dennis Bright was born March 22, 1839, on the old homestead in Valley township, and obtained his primary education in the district schools. Then he walked three miles back and forth daily, that being the distance from his father's farm to Danville, in order that he might further his education by a course in the Danville Academy. He next entered Greenwood Seminary, where he remained for two years, following which he became a student in the Pittsburgh Commercial College, where he received a business education, graduating in 1856. Returning home, he assisted his father in the labors of the farm until 1861, when he removed to Lafayette, Warren Co., Ind., which was the home of one of his brothers. Upon the commencement of hostilities in the Civil war he determined to enter the service, and on April 20, 1861, he enlisted in the 15th Indiana Volunteer Infantry, for three months. The regiment was held in Indianapolis by Governor Morton until the expiration of that term, and when the call for three years' men was made he reenlisted, on June 14, 1861, becoming first sergeant of Company A, of the same regiment. The regiment's first engagement was at Rich Mountain, W. Va., where, having put the enemy to rout, the regiment was given orders to pursue them in their retreat. At Elkwater the retreating regiment turned and made a bold stand, and in the engagement which followed Mr. Bright was wounded by a musket ball passing through his ankle, disabling him to such an extent that he was prevented from active service until the following spring. He was then ordered to his regiment and was promoted to a captaincy on the staff of Brig. Gen. George D. Wagner, his brigade having been transferred from West Virginia to the army of General Buell in Kentucky for the investment of Fort Henry and Fort Donelson. Having figured in the capture of these two important points, the brigade joined the army of General Grant in Tennessee, and at the battle of Pittsburg Landing Captain Bright received an injury in his wounded ankle and was incapacitated for further active duty. He was detailed to garrison and provost duty, and after a service of two years was honorably discharged. Immediately

thereafter he received an appointment as an assessor of internal revenue. Governor Geary subsequently appointed him lieutenant colonel of the 8th Division, National Guard of Pennsylvania.

Locating in Danville Mr. Bright, in company with Col. Charles Eckman, purchased the plant of what became known as the Atlantic Oil Refining Company, which was established by John Heller and Charles Shultz. From the crude oil they refined illuminating oil and lubricating oil in large quantities and did a very extensive business. In 1872 they disposed of this business to Bailey & Welsch. Mr. Bright, having heard nothing for some years of his brother Philip, who had gone to California, crossed the continent to search for him and found that he had been robbed and murdered. Returning one year later he bought the hardware establishment of Van Alen & Company, which business he continued to carry on for fifteen years, first at the Van Alen place on Mill street. When the opera house was built he moved the business to that building, where he remained until he sold out to E. J. Moore. After the death of his mother he became owner of the family estate in Valley township, including the limestone quarries connected therewith. He owned a winter home and orange grove in Marion county, Fla., where he spent the winters for several years before his death. His home at No. 132 Market street, Danville, is a fine brick residence, and the site commands an excellent view of the Susquehanna river, as well as beautiful mountain scenery.

In 1872 Mr. Bright was elected a member of the State Legislature, and he had the honor of being the first Republican to represent his district in that body. He died Sept. 17, 1910, and is buried in the Odd Fellows cemetery at Danville.

In February, 1872, Mr. Bright married Lucy M. Reay, who was born Sept. 8, 1843, in the suburbs of Birmingham, England, daughter of John and Mary (Summerfield) Reay. Mr. and Mrs. Bright had no children.

SAMUEL JAMES WELLIVER, of Danville, has long been one of the best known men in the hardware trade in and around that borough, where he founded the wholesale establishment now known as the Welliver Hardware Company.

Mr. Welliver was born in Montour county Feb. 3, 1841, son of Abraham and Martha (Winder) Welliver, natives of Pennsylvania, whose ancestors were among the early settlers of the State. The grandfather was an early settler in Columbia county. Abraham Welliver was a shoemaker by trade, and worked at farming all his life.

Samuel J. Welliver attended the common schools and later Greenwood Seminary, at Millville, Columbia Co., Pa. His first occupation was teaching school, which profession he followed for six years. He then came to Danville, and in company with his brother, William R., established a book and stationery store. Two years later they merged this business into a general store, which they carried on for several years, when Samuel J. Welliver sold his interest to his brother and subsequently took charge of the hardware store of Charles H. Waters, until the latter's death. He then conducted the store for the widow and was also with Mr. Waters' successor one year, at the end of that time entering the hardware business on his own account, in 1875. A year later he formed a partnership with James McCormick which lasted for seven years, when Mr. Welliver bought out Mr. McCormick's interest and in 1883 formed an association with Mr. J. H. Cole, establishing the firm of Welliver & Cole, who conducted the business for the next seven years. Then Mr. Welliver purchased Mr. Cole's share, and in 1894 the Welliver Hardware Company was incorporated with a capital of $25,000, which in 1896 was increased to $100,000. This concern has high standing in the trade all over this section of the State. For five years Mr. Welliver conducted a hardware store at Nanticoke, Pa., which he had established, selling same to his son.

In 1863 Mr. Welliver enlisted in Company I, 104th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, with which he served until the close of the war, principally as clerk in the provost marshal's office. At the close of the war he was deputized to administer the oath of allegiance. He has served his fellow citizens in Danville as member of the board of health. He is a Democrat and has acted as judge of election.

In 1860 Mr. Welliver married Elizabeth Best, who is of English origin, daughter of Simeon Best. They have had eleven children, of whom four died in childhood, the others being: Warren W., Mary Martha, Bertha, Lulu, Harry, Jessie J. (deceased) and Frances. Mrs. Welliver is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Mr. Welliver belongs to the Baptist Church. He is a member of Lodge No. 109, I. O. O. F., of Danville.

WARREN W. WELLIVER, proprietor of the wholesale and retail hardware establishment in Danville which he conducts under his name, and also a director of the Welliver Hardware Company, a wholesale concern, bears a name which has long been associated with the hardware trade in this part of Pennsylvania. He is one of the most progressive merchants in the borough, a fact to which his up-to-date store and stock testify.

Mr. Welliver was born in Danville July 23, 1866, son of Samuel James Welliver, and obtained his education in the public schools of the borough. When only fourteen years old he started a modest business of his own, selling paints, oils, leather, etc., and a year later he went to work for his father in the hardware business. In 1884 he was sent to Nanticoke to manage the store of Welliver & Cole (his father and J. H. Cole), and after he had been there three years he bought the interest of Mr. Cole, from which time the business was continued under the name of S. J. Welliver & Co. In 1887 Mr. Welliver bought his father's interest and changed the name to the Welliver Hardware Company. He remained at Nanticoke until 1892, when he returned to Danville and entered the wholesale trade, in which he has since been interested. In 1894 the Welliver Hardware Company was incorporated, with a capital of $25,000, which in 1896 was increased to $100,000, and W. W. Welliver became secretary and general manager, continuing his connection with the concern in that capacity for a period of sixteen years, until he resigned, in 1910. He is still one of the directors, however. When he severed his active connection with the Welliver Hardware Co., he acquired by purchase the sole ownership of the wholesale and retail hardware business then being conducted by the firm known as S. J. Welliver's Sons Company, which he has since carried on under the name of W. W. Welliver. In 1910 he made extensive additions to the store occupied by this company, the building being now 25 feet wide and 500 feet deep. The stock is large and includes complete assortments of all the lines carried, affording patrons the widest choice, and all the modern appliances and fittings are to be found here. Mr. Welliver knows the business from the ground up, and he not only aims to supply the needs of his customers, but to offer them goods in advance of their demands, suggesting the up-to-date productions of the trade and giving them the benefit of his knowledge of what is in the market.

Mr. Welliver married Elizabeth Lewis, of Pittston, Pa., and to them was born one child, Dorothy. In 1894 Mrs. Welliver died, and Mr. Welliver has since remarried, his second union being to Grace I. Irland, of Danville, daughter of James M. Irland, the photographer. Mr. Welliver belongs to the Mahoning Presbyterian Church, and socially he holds membership in the B. P. O. Elks (Lodge No. 754) and Masons, Mahoning Lodge, No. 516, F. & A. M., Danville Chapter, No. 239, R. A. M., and Calvary Commandery, No. 37, K. T., all of Danville.

JAMES MCMAHAN IRLAND, father of Mrs. Welliver, was born Sept. 23, 1846, in Northumberland county, Pa., son of John M. and Amanda (McMahan) Irland. His parents were of Scotch-Irish stock, and settled early in Pennsylvania. James M. Irland was reared to farming, and was engaged at such work until his enlistment in the Union army, Aug. 17, 1864. He became a member of Company E, 9th Pennsylvania Cavalry, and was in the service until the close of the war. At Woodbury, Tenn., he was captured, but paroled a short time later. Mr. Irland has been engaged in business as a photographer at Danville since 1866. He married Lucy F. Maxwell, of Carbondale, Pa., daughter of Robert and Jane (Douglas) Maxwell, the former a merchant. Mrs. Irland died Dec. 12, 1898, the mother of four children: Grace I., wife of Warren W. Welliver, of Danville; Robert D., a physician, of Kansas City, Mo.; Thomas C., agent at Danville for the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railway Company, and Helen C., wife of Paul A. Vannan, an electrical engineer, of Elyria, Ohio. Mr. Irland is a member of Lodge No. 754, B. P. O. Elks, of Danville, and the Mahoning Presbyterian Church.

EDWARD PURPUR, vice president and superintendent of the Nam-Trah Knitting & Spinning Company, of Danville, Montour Co., Pa., was born in that place May 29, 1873, son of Frederick and Louisa (Horwart) Purpur.

Frederick Purpur was with the Philadelphia & Reading Iron Company as a puddler for some years, and later with the Mahoning Rolling Mills Company as timekeeper and puddler boss, so continuing until his death, which occurred Nov. 28, 1898, at Danville, when he was sixty-two years old. His widow, now eighty years of age, still makes her home at Danville.

Edward Purpur was educated in the public schools of his native borough, and began

his business career as an office boy for the Mahoning Rolling Mills Company. Later he learned patternmaking, which trade he followed for ten years. In order to learn the knitting business he entered the employ of the Danville Knitting Mills Co. as a clerk, and was later made superintendent of the plant, holding that responsible position until 1911, when upon the organization of the Nam-Trah Knitting & Spinning Company he became vice president and superintendent.

Mr. Purpur has been quite prominent in municipal affairs, serving three years as borough auditor, and is now councilman from the First ward, having been elected to that office for a term of four years, in 1911. He was trustee of the Thomas Beaver Public Library for some years, and for one year was chief of the fire department.

On April 26, 1905, Mr. Purpur married Lillie M. Allgaier, a daughter of Frederick and Catherine (Bausch) Allgaier, her father a shoe manufacturer of Danville.

Mr. Purpur belongs to Beaver Lodge, No. 132, Knights of Pythias; to the Heptasophs, and to Danville Lodge, No. 754, B. P. O. Elks, serving as secretary of the latter organization. He still holds his membership in the Friendship Fire Company of Danville. He and his family belong to Christ Memorial Episcopal Church.

The Nam-Trah Knitting & Spinning Company was organized in 1911 with John H. Goeser as president; Edward Purpur, vice president; David J. Reese, secretary, and F. O. Hartman, treasurer. It is capitalized at $40,000, and the building owned by the company is 40 by 80 feet in dimensions, three stories in height, and built of brick. Employment is given to one hundred persons. This corporation is the outgrowth of the Danville Knitting Mills Company, manufacturers of men's half hose, established in 1897.

REV. EDWIN H. WITMAN, pastor of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church in Danville, was born in Bloomsburg, Pa. He received his early educational training in the public schools of Bloomsburg and was subsequently tutored by the late Prof. J. W. Ferree, an eminent educator of his day, and a member of the faculty of the State Normal School at Bloomsburg. Afterwards he became a student in the State Normal School preparing for the profession of teaching, and for five years thereafter served as a teacher in the public schools of Bloomsburg and vicinity. From 1880 to 1882 he was the general secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania.

In the spring of 1882 he entered the Central Pennsylvania Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church held at Lock Haven, Pa., and has served the following charges in Pennsylvania: 1882, Benton; 1883, West Shamokin; 1884-85, Duboistown; 1886-88, Osceola Mills; 1889, Ramey; 1890-92, West Clearfield; 1893-97, Roaring Spring; 1898-99, Patton; 1900-01, Ashland; 1902-03, Patton; 1904-05, Austin; 1906-07, Jersey Shore; 1908-10, Bellwood; 1911-12, Curwensville; 1913-14, St. Paul's, Danville.

In 1884 Mr. Witman married Miss Lilian I. Edgett. To this union two children were born: Eleanor Ewing Witman, now wife of Rev. James McKendree Reiley, at present residing at State College, Pa.; and Mary Corinne Witman, now Mrs. Howard A. Ryder, of Shippensburg, Pennsylvania.

CHARLES H. ZEHNDER, now living retired at Allenhurst, N. J., was one of the prominent figures in the industrial development of Berwick, for some time president of The Jackson & Woodin Manufacturing Company, whose business has been absorbed by the American Car and Foundry Company. Mr. Zehnder was born April 16, 1856, in Northumberland county, Pa., of German descent, his grandfather having come to this country from Germany early in the nineteenth century. He was a miller, and followed the trade nearly all his life. For some years he resided at Rupert, Columbia county. The father of Charles H. Zehnder, also a miller by trade, spent most of his life in Columbia and Montour counties, and eventually settled at Danville, in the latter county.

Charles H. Zehnder was given a public school education, and in 1874 became a clerk in the Danville National Bank. He remained with that institution until October, 1878, when he went to Harrisburg, for three months holding the position of assistant secretary of the Y. M. C. A. Then for four months he was general secretary for the association at Norristown, Pa., resigning on account of ill health. During 1879 he became private secretary to Colonel Jackson, of The Jackson & Woodin Manufacturing Company, car builders, at Berwick, being so engaged until Colonel Jackson's death. Then he served Mr. C. R. Woodin in a similar capacity for some time, until elected secretary of the company, and in December, 1885, the duties of superintendent of the plant were added to his responsi-

bilities. In 1892 he became president of the company, resigning from that office in 1890.

In the year last named Mr. Zehnder became president of the Dickson Manufacturing Company, of Scranton, and during the five years he filled that position assisted in organizing the Allis-Chalmers Company, who took over the machinery building interests of the Dickson corporation. In 1902 Mr. Zehnder formed the Allegheny Orr & Iron Company of Virginia, which acquired three blast furnaces and valuable iron ore lands, and afterwards, when this property was sold, he transferred his interest to the bituminous coal and coke regions of West Virginia, where he became president of the Austen (W. Va.) Coal & Coke Company. Mr. Zehnder is at present vice president of the Scranton Bolt & Nut Company, of Scranton, Pa., which he and his two brothers organized, and he is a director of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, Empire Steel & Iron Company, of Catasaqua, Empire Trust Company of New York and Union National Bank of Philadelphia. He is a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Union League Clubs of New York and Philadelphia, as well as the Lawyers' Club, New York.

While at Berwick Mr. Zehnder was very active in the Y. M. C. A. work, for a time acting as president of the local association, and he was managing trustee during the erection of the building there, afterwards serving as one of the managers.

GARRICK MALLERY, at one time vice president of The Jackson & Woodin Manufacturing Company, at Berwick, predecessors of the American Car and Foundry Company, was born in Mechanicsburg, Cumberland Co., Pa. Garrick V. Mallery, his father, a native of Jefferson county, N. Y., was living in Cumberland county, Pa., at the time of his death in 1864. He was a nephew of Judge Garrick Mallery, who lived for a time at Wilkes-Barre, and afterwards was judge of Berks county, and for many years a resident of Philadelphia.

Garrick Mallery was reared and educated in Mechanicsburg. Coming to Berwick in July, 1864, he entered the store of Jackson & Woodin, as clerk, which position he held until Jan. 5, 1865. He was then promoted to bookkeeper of the firm, and retained that position until the organization of The Jackson & Woodin Manufacturing Company, in 1872, when he was made treasurer. He was retained in that capacity until December, 1882, when he was made vice president. In 1889 he left Berwick, and has since resided at Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia.

Mr. Mallery married in October, 1872, Helen A. Hoyt, a native of Columbia county, and they had four children, viz.: Ernest, deceased; Garrick, Jr.; Helen Pauline, and Lawrence R. Mr. Mallery and all the family are members of the Presbyterian Church.

CHARLES EDWARD HAUCK, associate judge of Columbia county, and one of the foremost citizens of this section of Pennsylvania, belongs to an old family of the State. The first of whom we have record was Jonathan Hauck, his great-great-grandfather, who was born in Berks county, Pa., and settled in Columbia county in the early days. By occupation he was a miller, and he also ran the old forge at Mainville. He died in Columbia county.

Peter Hauck, son of Jonathan, was born at Mainville, and settled down to farming in Beaver township, Columbia county, where he died. He is buried in the churchyard at Harger's Union Church in that township. The following children were born to him and his wife Elizabeth (Michael): George W., now living in Beaver township; Sallie, Mrs. Bridebender; Eliza, Mrs. Bridebender; Hattie, Mrs. Frey; Mary, Mrs. Bason; and John.

John Hauck, son of Peter, was born in Beaver township, Columbia county, where he followed farming. For about eight years he was also in the employ of the Philadelphia & Reading Railway Company as bridge carpenter. He died upon his farm in Beaver township Nov. 1, 1910, aged seventy-five years. He was a man well known and much respected in his community, having served his fellow citizens eleven years in the capacity of school director, as well as in other public offices. Politically he was a Democrat, and in religious connection an active member of the Lutheran Church, which he served as deacon. He married Emeline Singley, daughter of John Singley, of Beaver township, and to them were born children as follows: Peter H., who is now a resident of Pottsville, Pa.; Charles Edward; and Francis F., a farmer of Beaver township.

Charles Edward Hauck was born June 25, 1870, in Beaver township, where he had the educational advantages afforded by the public schools. Later he furthered his studies in the Bloomsburg State Normal School, and at the Scranton business college, graduating from

the latter institution in 1894. For the next ten years he was in the employ of the Hooven Mercantile Company, at Sunbury and Wilkes-Barre, Pa., at the end of that period returning to the old Hauck homestead in Beaver township, Columbia county, which he now owns. He is one of the third generation of Haucks to which this property has belonged. His tract contains seventy-two acres of cleared land and thirty-eight acres of woodland, and is in a desirable location about ten miles southeast of Bloomsburg. Since his return to his native county Mr. Hauck has been quite active in the local government, and has served his township as school director, overseer of the poor and in other offices. On Nov. 8, 1911, he was elected associate judge. Naturally fitted for positions of trust, his experience in public posts of responsibility has strengthened his qualities and ripened his judgment, and he has been very successful in the administration of his local offices. He is a Democrat, a member of the Grange, and belongs to the Lutheran Church, in whose work he has been active from the age of sixteen years. He served as Sunday school superintendent at Sunbury and Wilkes-Barre, and is now holding that position at Bloomsburg.

Mr. Hauck married Mary Breisch, daughter of John and Polly (Fetterolf) Breisch, and they are the parents of eight children: Harold J., Hubert A., Leah Irene, Catherine A., Ruby E., Orville E., —— and Mary E.

BOYD H. DODSON was born Sept. 13, 1861, in the vicinity of Fairmount Springs, Luzerne Co., Pa., and was given common school advantages. He has been engaged in the lumber business and contracting throughout his business career, for many years as head of a prosperous concern at Berwick, where he resides. Mr. Dodson has been public-spirited in furthering the development of Berwick since he became a resident of the borough, and his assistance has been recognized and appreciated by his fellow townsmen, who place much importance upon the influence his encouragement has in local affairs. His social connections are with the Freemasons, Royal Arcanum and Knights of Malta at Berwick, and in religion he is associated with the Methodist Episcopal Church. On political questions he is a Republican.

Mr. Dodson married Sarah Hess, daughter of Joseph O. and Helen (Cole) Hess, of Sugarloaf township, Columbia county, and two children have been born to them: Martha E. and Phyllis Olga.

The Dodson family is of old Pennsylvania stock, and Mr. Dodson's immediate ancestors have all been farmers. His grandfather, Joseph B. Dodson, a native of Northampton, Pa., settled in Union township, Luzerne county, where he owned a tract of eight hundred acres. He cleared all this land of the timber, ran a sawmill, and engaged extensively in farming. The old log house in which he had his home is still standing there. He was a man of energy and force of character. In politics he was a Whig. His wife, Susanna (Bennet), was from the Wyoming valley, and their children were as follows: Dr. William B. died in Philadelphia at the great age of ninety-three years; Richard married Rhoda Goss; Dr. Elijah married Rachel Addleman; Jesse S. and Joseph B. are mentioned below; Esther married John Van Horn; Olivia married Elijah Santee; Elizabeth married a Mr. Watson; John married Susanna.

Jesse S. Dodson, born in 1803 in Union township, Luzerne county, obtained his education in the common schools there. He spent all his life farming, on his father's land in that township, where he held a high position among his neighbors. By his marriage to Lucinda Wynings he had a family of nine children: Cordelia, who married Alonzo Adleman; Dr. D. W., who married Annie Vincent; B. F., who married Eva; Anna; Sarah E., who married Clarence Brader (he is buried at Nanticoke); Boyd H.; J. B., who married Lola Hontz (he is buried at Harveyville); Emma, Mrs. Nichols; and A. L., who married Bertha Remaley.

Joseph B. Dodson, son of Joseph B. and Susanna (Bennet) Dodson, was born June 4, 1804, in Union township, Luzerne county, where he had a common school education. He followed agricultural pursuits on his father's property, which was divided, Joseph clearing part of a 160-acre portion. Moving to Hunlock township, Luzerne county, he passed the remainder of his life there, dying in 1893, and was buried at Sangertown, in that township. Originally a Whig in politics, he subsequently became a Republican, and took an active interest in the questions of the day and in local affairs, serving his township as tax collector. He belonged to the Methodist Episcopal Church. A large family was born to his union with Martha Parks, daughter of Joseph and Martha Parks, of Union township, viz.: William married Lucinda Sauber; Alexander married Rachel Davenport; Catherine married Patrick Morton; Chester married Amelia Owen; Charles married Julia Daven-

port and (second) Emma Roberts; Susanna married Hiram Croop and (second) Harry Grozier; Lafayette married a Miss Winters and Marietta Brown; Mary married Wilson Wolfe; Frederick married Mary; Jonathan married a Mears; Olivia married Joseph Mathers; Franklin died young.

HARRY STERNER, recognized as one of the leading building contractors of Bloomsburg and vicinity, is a member of the fourth generation in his family to engage in that business in Columbia county.

Abraham Sterner, his great-great-grandfather, was of German extraction. At one time he lived in the Wyoming valley in Pennsylvania, but the Indians, who were friendly towards him, warned him to leave, and he moved to Lehigh county, Pa., where the rest of his life was passed. He was the father of Abraham, George (who died at Allentown) and Nicholas (who died at Allentown).

Abraham Sterner, son of Abraham, was born in 1789 in Lehigh county, and came thence to Columbia county. After a short stay he moved to Luzerne county, this State, where he cleared land in what is now Nescopeck. Returning to Columbia county he settled at Espytown, where he engaged in boatbuilding. He had learned the carpenter's trade, and he subsequently followed it at Bloomsburg, Columbia county. The remainder of his life was spent in Columbia county, and he died at Bloomsburg when past eighty years old, in 1870. He was interred in the old Methodist burial ground. His wife's maiden name was Seiple, and they had children as follows: Catherine lived to be over one hundred years old; Lydia became Mrs. Ketner; Susan married Nathan Kinley; Mary died in Columbia county; Solomon died in Michigan; John S. was the grandfather of Harry Sterner.

John S. Sterner was born in 1814, and died in 1894. Like his father he learned the trade of carpenter, and he followed brickmaking and farming in addition to contracting. In the latter connection he became well known as one of the most important men in his line, and he erected all the best buildings put up in Bloomsburg in his day, being engaged in business there from 1837 until his retirement. All the best residences, the first normal school, the Exchange hotel and many other structures of note were of his construction, and he acquired a high reputation as a skilled mechanic and conscientious builder. He lived retired some time before his death, which occurred when he was past eighty. He is buried in Rosemont cemetery. His wife, Juda (Trump), also of Columbia county, was born in 1810, and died in 1896. They had the following family: William E.; James C.; George W., born April 2, 1846, who died in Bloomsburg (he was a prominent citizen of Columbia county, having served six years as register and recorder and three years as county commissioner); Emma, who married Thomas Gorey; and Charles, a carpenter, who is living in Bloomsburg.

William E. Sterner, father of Harry Sterner, was born Nov. 7, 1840, in Orange township, Columbia county, and learned the carpenter's trade under the direction of his father, who was a most competent instructor. He has followed it for many years in Bloomsburg, also engaging in contracting. For some time he was in the brick manufacturing business, turning out over one million bricks a season at his plant and supplying a large demand in Bloomsburg and vicinity. He has been one of the active business men of the place, of which he is one of the old residents, and he erected his fine home there at the corner of West and Fifth streets, in 1887.

From February, 1864, until after the close of the Civil war Mr. Sterner was in the Union service, being a member of Company B, 103d Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, of which he was second lieutenant. He returned home in July, 1865.

Mr. Sterner married Delilah Fowler, and they have four children: Ella, wife of Elwood Christman; Mattie, wife of Lafayette Leffler; Fannie, wife of E. P. Smith; and Harry.

Harry Sterner, son of William E. Sterner, was born Dec. 17, 1868, at Bloomsburg, and received his education in the public schools and in the Bloomsburg State Normal School. For five years, from 1887 to 1892, he was at Mechanicsburg, Cumberland Co., Pa., learning the business of making horse collars, after which he went to Philadelphia, remaining in that city until 1895. Returning to Bloomsburg, he made only a short stay, going to Elmira, N. Y., where he was located until 1897, in which year he came back to Bloomsburg and engaged in carpenter work with his father. In 1903 he began contracting and building on his own account, and after two years thus engaged became employed at the carpenter's trade on the Tustin mansion and Science Hall, of the State Normal School. In 1908 he formed a partnership with Mr. Gersinger, under the name of Gersinger & Sterner, but this association has been dissolved and Mr.

Sterner has been carrying on business on his own account since. He is a member of the Friendship Fire Company.

Mr. Sterner married Margaret E. O'Neal, daughter of Thomas J. and Mary (Reinhart) O'Neal, of Mechanicsburg, Cumberland county, and they have three children: Maria, who is now studying music at the Bloomsburg State Normal School; and Eugene and Margaretta, who are attending public school. The family are Presbyterians in religious association. Politically Mr. Sterner is a Democrat.

COL. CLARENCE GEARHART JACKSON was born in Berwick, Pa., March 25, 1842. He was a son of M. W. and Margaret (Gearhart) Jackson. At the age of fourteen he entered Dickinson Seminary, at Williamsport, Pa., where two years later he graduated with the highest honors of his class. He then entered Dickinson College, at Carlisle, Pa., where at the age of eighteen he graduated at the head of his class. After his college career he returned home, where he remained during the eventful period covering the beginning of the Civil war. At the age of twenty years he felt that it was his duty to aid his country, and entered its service Aug. 2, 1862, as second lieutenant of Company H, 84th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers. On Jan. 2d of the following year he was promoted to first lieutenant and passed safely through many sanguinary battles. At Chancellorsville he was captured by the enemy and taken to Libby prison, where he remained many months, but not without making a daring attempt at escaping. He with his companions succeeded in getting away from the prison to the country, but was captured and brought back. Later he was exchanged and appointed to a captaincy, serving in that capacity until the close of the war. At the battle of the Wilderness he was wounded and again taken prisoner, and returned to the prison from which he had been released but a short time before. His stay, however, was short, for he was included among six hundred officers who were taken to Charleston and placed under the fire of the Federal cannon that thundered on them from Fort Moultrie. From Charleston they were taken to Columbia and placed in a guarded field, with no roof to shelter them, and where they dug underground cells for themselves. He was finally exchanged and returned home to engage in a more peaceful occupation.

In 1870 Mr. Jackson was appointed major on the staff of General Osborne and later promoted to colonel on the staff of Governor Hartranft. In 1879 he was honored with an appointment by Governor Hoyt, making him quartermaster general, which office he held at the time of his death. He was chosen as a delegate to State and national conventions and took an active part in the management of his party.

He was vice president of the Jackson Woodin Manufacturing Company, president of the rolling mill, a director of the First National Bank, and a member of the firms of Jackson, Woodin & Jackson, bankers, and Jackson Bros. & Crispin. He was a trustee of Dickinson College and of the State Normal School at Bloomsburg. He was a director of the schools of Berwick and a trustee of the Methodist Church, all of which positions he filled with great credit and unusual ability.

On Feb. 1, 1866, Mr. Jackson was married to Elizabeth Seybert, who bore him two children, Henrietta M. and Jane B.

Mr. Jackson was one of the substantial business men of Pennsylvania and one of the prominent members of the Republican party. His wide acquaintance, his liberal views and his political acumen made him one of the chief advisers of the party, and he was prominently mentioned for the highest office in the gift of the State.

WILLIAM S. FISHER, farmer, P. O. Mainville, Columbia Co., Pa., was born on the Fisher homestead in Main township, Columbia county, on March 7, 1836, a son of John and Juda (Kiefer) Fisher.

The Fisher family is of German origin, being descendants of Johann Michael Fischer, who came to this country in 1746 and located in Berks county, Pa., whence has sprung a powerful family with widespread connections.

Henry Fisher, son of Henry and Susanna (Ruth) Fisher, of Heidelberg township, Berks Co., Pa., the grandfather of William S. Fisher, moved to Columbia county in 1821. He settled in what is now Main township, buying a tract of land comprising 400 acres. He married Elizabeth Bastuss, also born in Berks county, and both are buried in the Fisher cemetery in Main township. Mr. Fisher gave the land for the church behind which the cemetery lies, and in compliment to him it was given his name. Henry Fisher was among the pioneers of this district and was recognized as one of its leading men. He and his wife had children as follows: John, Henry, Solomon, Jonathan, Elizabeth (who married Benjamin Kercher), Maria (who married John Deemer), Catherine (who married Christ Fegley), Alice

Clarence G. Jackson

(who married John Fenstermacher), Bebbie (who married Philip Fegley), Nancy (who married Samuel Kercher), Susan (who married Conrad Bredbenner), and Mary (who married Jacob Hinterliter).

John Fisher, son of Henry Fisher, was a native of Berks county, and was brought to Columbia county by his parents. He operated the Fisher homestead until his death. He married Juda Kiefer, a daughter of Daniel Kiefer, of Berks county, and both are buried in the Fisher Church cemetery in Main township. They had the following children: Daniel, William S., James, Henry, Catherine (who married Daniel Miller), Eliza (who married William Mosteller), Esther (who married John Shipe), and Mary (who married Martin Nuss).

William S. Fisher received his educational training in the private schools of his neighborhood and in the Dickinson and Millville Seminaries. For a few years following the completion of his studies Mr. Fisher taught school, but later devoted all of his time to farming in Main township. He was a Lutheran in religious faith and an active worker in his church. He served as clerk of the church and Sunday school superintendent for twenty-five years and was instrumental in the erection of the present church edifice at Mainville. A talented musician, he was for many years the leader of the church choir, and during his leisure hours also taught singing school. A man of more than usual ability, he led an upright Christian life and sought to use his talents for the benefit of others. Politically he was a Democrat, and served as school director of his district for years. In 1861 he married Mary Margaret Breisch, of Columbia county, who survives him and lives at No. 370 East street, Bloomsburg, Pa. Mr. Fisher died Jan. 26, 1912, aged seventy-five years, and is buried in the Fisher cemetery. Mr. and Mrs. Fisher had the following children: George A.; Horace M.; John L.; Emerson T., who died at the age of nineteen years; William C.; Fannie, who married W. C. Stevenson and resides in Berwick, Pa.; Sadie R., who died unmarried; Pearl J., who married Hurley Sidler and lives in Philadelphia; Irene, who married Roy Beaver and lives in Main township; and Bertha, who married John Reedy and resides in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania.

George A. Fisher, of Hartsville, Pa., son of William S., was born on the homestead in Main township on Jan. 14, 1862. He obtained his education in the schools of his district and at the Bloomsburg State Normal School. After graduating in the elementary course in 1884 he taught school in Main and Beaver townships for three years. He was married Dec. 27, 1887, to Hettie Hartzel, a daughter of Joseph and Matilda Hartzel, of Main township. Following his marriage he took up farming in Main township for three years, moving thence to Philadelphia, where he engaged in the dairy business for ten years. Subsequently he purchased a dairy and poultry farm near Hartsville, Pa., a suburb of Philadelphia, where he now resides and is engaged in high-grade dairy and poultry farming.

Horace M. Fisher, of Plainfield, N. J., son of William S., was born on the homestead in Main township on July 14, 1863. He obtained his education in the common schools of his district and became a telegraph operator in the service of the Philadelphia & Reading Railway Company. In the year 1883 he resigned and took a course at the Bloomsburg State Normal School and a commercial course at a Philadelphia business college. On leaving school he entered the service of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad Company at Lexington, Ky., as stenographer, being subsequently promoted to a more lucrative position with the same company at Richmond, Va. He resigned this position to accept a similar one in the traffic department of the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad Company in New York City, under Traffic Manager L. A. Emerson, being afterwards promoted to chief clerk. He remained with this company until the road was sold to the New York Central System, when he was appointed auditor of the R. W. & O. Fast Freight Line in Boston, Mass. In the meantime Mr. Emerson took charge of the traffic department of the Central Vermont railroad at St. Albans, Vt., and at once sent for Mr. Fisher to take charge of the claim department of that road. In 1894 Mr. Emerson resigned to accept the appointment of general traffic manager of the South Carolina & Georgia railroad, in Charleston, S. C., and telegraphed Mr. Fisher to join him there, placing him ultimately in charge of both claim and traffic departments. He remained with Mr. Emerson in Charleston until 1899, when the road was sold to the Southern Railway System. Although offered a position with that company in Washington, D. C., he declined, and came to New York City, accepting a position as private secretary to Hon. August Belmont, banker and capitalist.

On Sept. 12, 1899, Mr. Fisher married Ellen Chapman Black, of Charleston, S. C., daughter of Samuel Chapman and Mary Jenkins

(Mikell) Black, both of Scottish descent. Mr. Fisher remained with Mr. Belmont during the construction of the great New York subway (underground railroad). In 1903 he was elected secretary of the Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company, organized to construct the subway, and in 1904 secretary of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, organized to operate both the subway and elevated railroads of New York City. In 1905 he was elected secretary of the New York & Queens County Railroad Company, controlling the railroads in the Borough of Queens, and in 1906 secretary of the Interborough-Metropolitan Company. During 1907, 1908 and 1909 he was elected a director of all of the above companies, as well as secretary of the Subway Realty Company. Subsequently, in 1910, 1911 and 1912, he was elected, in addition to the above positions, secretary of the New York Railways Company, a director of the Metropolitan Securities, New York Transportation and Fifth Avenue Coach Companies, and secretary and director of a number of subsidiary companies composing part of the New York Railways System.

Mr. Fisher is a member of the Montauk Club, Brooklyn, the Country, Park and Park Golf Clubs, Plainfield, N. J., and the Pennsylvania Society of New York. He recently purchased the homestead in Main township, and aside from his other duties is interested in scientific farming and in raising the standard of the schools in that district. Politically he is a Democrat, although of independent tendencies.

JOHN L. FISHER, of Bloomsburg, Pa., son of William S., was born on the homestead in Main township, Aug. 23, 1867. He received his education in the district schools of his neighborhood and fitted himself for agricultural pursuits. In 1895 he married Belle Yohe, of Mifflinville, Pa., and began farming in Main township, later purchasing the farm and bringing it to a high state of cultivation. In 1909 Mr. Fisher sold his farm and moved to Bloomsburg, purchasing and rebuilding the property at No. 370 East street, where he now resides. Having retired from business, he has again become interested in the study of more advanced agricultural methods, and is devoting a great deal of his time to experimenting along these lines and in promoting other measures tending towards the betterment of the community in which he lives.

Politically, Mr. Fisher is a Democrat and has served as school director, auditor and justice of the peace, and fraternally he belongs to the P. O. S. of A. and the Owls organizations.

WILLIAM C. FISHER, of Brooklyn, N. Y., son of William S., was born on the homestead in Main township on July 7, 1883. He was educated in the public schools of his district and Bloomsburg State Normal School, which latter school he entered in 1901, graduating in 1904 in the regulation course, and in 1905 in the college preparatory course. During his course in the normal school he was prominent in all branches of athletic sports, including football, basketball, track and gymnastics, winning the all-around individual athletic championship in 1905. He entered Syracuse University in the fall of 1905, taking up the course of mechanical engineering, and graduated in the class of 1909. During his course at Syracuse University he played football four years on the 'Varsity team, and was chosen for the All-American team in 1908. He was also a member of the 'Varsity basketball team and navy crew for four years, rowing in all the races during this period. He was chosen captain of the 'Varsity crew for the spring of 1908, having been a member of the crew which won the inter-collegiate championship the previous year, defeating Cornell, Columbia, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin and Georgetown at the Poughkeepsie regatta. Mr. Fisher is also a graduate of the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, class of 1911, in electrical engineering. He is a member of the Beta Theta Pi Fraternity, the Monx Head Senior Society, the Senior Dinner Club, the Tau Delta Sigma Engineering Society of Syracuse University, and the Alumni Association of New York. Since his graduation from the above institutions he has been connected with the Flatbush Gas Company, Brooklyn, N. Y., and now occupies the position of assistant superintendent. He is a member of the National Electric Light Association, secretary of the Technical Society of Brooklyn Union Gas Company, and a member of the Park Club, Plainfield, N. J., and of the Pennsylvania Society of New York.

REV. HENRY FUNK was born near Hagerstown, Md., May 7, 1816, and was destined from childhood for the ministry. He was educated in the public schools of Hagerstown and at Marshall College, Mercersburg, Pa., from which institution he graduated in 1841. He immediately entered the theological seminary of the Reformed Church, spending altogether about nine years in the two institutions. He was licensed to preach and first

served for six months the Boonesboro charge, during the absence of its regular pastor.

In the fall of 1844 he was called to Bloomsburg as assistant English pastor to Rev. D. S. Tobias, in the Bloomsburg charge, and on Dec. 8th following he was installed as pastor at Orangeville, Pa., by Rev. E. Kieffer and Rev. Dr. Henry Harbaugh, the committee appointed by the Susquehanna classis. He served acceptably this large field, which at that time consisted of a number of congregations, widely separated, for ten years, giving all of his time and energy to the work, arranging it is said a sermon for each day of the month, a task, in addition to long rides on horseback in inclement weather, too severe for one of his physique. His life of self sacrifice came to an early end, by his death on April 16, 1855, and he was laid to rest in the cemetery of the Reformed Church at Hagerstown, Md. His wife, Matilda (Snyder) Funk, was a daughter of Daniel Snyder, Sr., one of the early settlers of Bloomsburg, and Mary Mickley Snyder, a granddaughter of John Jacob Mickley, who brought the Liberty Bell from Philadelphia to Allentown Sept. 23, 1777; they had but one child, Nevin U. Funk.

Nevin U. Funk, son of Rev. Henry and Matilda (Snyder) Funk, was born at Bloomsburg, Pa., Feb. 11, 1852. He was educated at the Bloomsburg Literary Institute (subsequently merged into the Bloomsburg Literary Institute and State Normal School) and at Princeton University, from which institution he graduated in 1874 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In the succeeding year he took up the study of the law, attending lectures at the Columbia Law School; and afterwards read law in the office of Hon. Charles R. Buckalew, of Bloomsburg. In 1877 he was admitted to the bar of Columbia county, and since that date has developed a large and lucrative practice. Besides being a fine lawyer, Mr. Funk is a good business man, and is closely identified with some of the principal institutions of the town of Bloomsburg. He is one of the charter members and one of the three surviving original directors of the Farmers' National Bank of Bloomsburg. In 1890 he and several others organized the Bloomsburg Land Improvement Company, which purchased a large farm adjoining Bloomsburg on the east, laying same out into streets and lots, upon which have since been built many fine residences and large factories. He was one of the ten charter members, a director and secretary of the Irondale Electric Light, Heat & Power Company, which subsequently became merged into the Columbia & Montour Electric Company. He is also a member of the board of trustees of the Bloomsburg Literary Institute and State Normal School.

In 1881 Mr. Funk was married to Mary L. Elwell, daughter of Judge William and Mary (Thayer) Elwell. They have had four children: Nevin Elwell Funk, Marie Amelia Funk, Henry E. Funk and William E. Funk, the last named deceased. Mr. Funk is a member of the Reformed Church at Bloomsburg, and has been an elder, trustee and treasurer continuously since 1877. He is a Democrat, and has served several times as a delegate to the State conventions of his party.

CHARLES S. KLINE, a leading attorney of Catawissa, Columbia county, was born March 23, 1876, son of Dr. Luther B., grandson of Harmon G., great-grandson of Isaac and descendant of Herman Kline, the last named the founder of the family in America.

Herman Kline emigrated to America in the early part of the eighteenth century and settled in Hunterdon county, N. J., where he bought considerable land. It is said that he was rich, and generous to his less fortunate neighbors. He reared a large family of sons and daughters. The date of his death is not known.

Isaac Kline, son of Herman, came to Pennsylvania in 1799 and settled in Augusta township, Northumberland county, near the site of the village of Klinesgrove, on the road leading from Sunbury to Danville, at the line of Upper Augusta and Rush townships. In this locality he bought four or five hundred acres of land, which was nearly all forest, made a home and raised a family of two sons. He died in 1818 at the age of ninety years; his wife, Margaret, preceded him to the grave by three years.

Isaac Kline (2), one of the sons of Isaac, was born in Northumberland county and lived on his father's farm all of his life. He married Elizabeth DeWitt, and they had a large family of children, whose names have not been preserved.

Harmon G. Kline, the other son of Isaac, was born in Rush township Aug. 30, 1818, and like his father was a farmer, at Klinesgrove. He was very active in the Methodist Church and contributed largely to its support. In 1841 he married Mary, daughter of Luther Bassett, a native of New Jersey and a resident of Sunbury, Northumberland county, for seventeen years before her death. Mr. and Mrs. Kline enjoyed over fifty years of wedded

life before his death, which occurred five years after their removal to Sunbury. She died Sept. 27, 1914, aged ninety-three years, five months, seventeen days, at Sunbury. Her health was remarkable, and her mental faculties unclouded up to the time of her death, though she had a paralytic stroke the June preceding.

They were the parents of nine children, several of whom have become noted in educational and medical circles, viz.: (1) Luther B. is mentioned below. (2) Elisha B. graduated from Dickinson Seminary, Williamsport, Pa., studied law and was prepared for admission to the bar just before his death. (3) Elizabeth Cecilia, a graduate of Dickinson Seminary, married H. C. Wallize, of Klinesgrove. (4) George M., also educated at Dickinson, is now a merchant at Winfield, in Union county. (5) Margaret Eleanor, also a graduate of Dickinson, widow of I. Lewis Bender, resides with her son, Prof. Harold H. Bender, of Princeton University. (6) Dr. David C. attended the Bloomsburg Normal School, Dickinson Seminary and Hahnemann Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1883, and now practices in Reading. He is an ex-president of the Homeopathic State Medical Society. (7) I. Clinton, a graduate of Bloomsburg Normal, Union Seminary, Bucknell Academy and Lafayette College, has practiced law in Sunbury since 1894. (8) J. Simpson, who studied at Lafayette College, is an attorney of Sunbury. (9) Rachel Estelle is the wife of Prof. William S. Hall, head of the Department of Mining and Engineering at Lafayette College, Easton. Mrs. Mary (Bassett) Kline was survived by thirteen grandchildren and six great-grandchildren.

Luther B. Kline, M.D., father of Charles S., was born in Rush township, Northumberland Co., Pa., Dec. 24, 1842. He resided on the farm of his father until his eighteenth year, attending the country schools. After that he taught a small school and then took a course in the Sunbury Academy. In the fall of 1865 he entered Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, from which he was graduated in March, 1867. The following April he came to Catawissa, where he has gradually built up an extensive practice. In 1870 he married Desdemona W., daughter of J. K. and Mary M. Sharpless, and they became the parents of four children: Charles S., Grace E., and two who died in childhood. Mrs. Kline died in 1904. She was a member of the Methodist Church, to which Dr. Kline also belongs. He is connected with Catawissa Lodge, No. 349, F. & A. M., the Royal Arch Chapter and Scottish Rite bodies. He has been school director, is a member of the County Medical Society, and was vice-president of the State Medical Society in the years 1910-11.

Charles S. Kline attended the public schools of Catawissa, spent one year in Susquehanna University, attended Dickinson College as a member of the class of 1901, and in 1903 graduated from Dickinson Law School. He read law in the office of W. H. Rhawn. He was admitted to the bar in May, 1903. While at college he took a strong interest in athletics, and was also prominent in the Phi Delta Theta fraternity. He is a member of the Methodist Church and is connected with several Masonic bodies. On Sept. 7, 1910, Mr. Kline married Laura, daughter of George Seymore and Anna Ploughman (Sharpless) Gilbert. Mrs. Kline graduated from the Bloomsburg State Normal School in 1895 and for several years was a successful teacher in the public schools of Catawissa. She is a member of the Episcopal Church.

George Seymore Gilbert, father of Mrs. Kline, was born in Ogdensburg, N. Y., and died in Catawissa in 1912. He came to this part of Pennsylvania as a surveyor on the line of the Catawissa railroad, and was made the first station agent at Rupert. He also carried on a mercantile business. He was a member of the Episcopal Church and of the Masonic fraternity. His wife, Anna Ploughman, daughter of John Sharpless, was a descendant of the Sharpless family of Bolton Manor, Leicestershire, England. Harriet Sharpless and her cousin, members of this family, were noted nurses in the days of the Civil war. Mr. and Mrs. Kline are also related to the Harder family, the ancestors of which came from Haarlem, Holland, and settled in New York in 1616. Three of the Harders fought in the Revolution and two others were practicing physicians in this State in early Colonial times.

JOHN R. TOWNSEND has had so active a part in the various movements which have worked together for the promotion of the best interests of Bloomsburg that the results of his efforts can hardly be estimated at the present time. His work is recognized and appreciated by his fellow citizens, who have been encouraged to cooperate in many projects of importance to the town because of their confidence in his judgment of their relative value. As chief executive for three successive terms he gave the most conscientious atten-

tion to the administration of his duties, and his live interest in local affairs has abated in no degree since his retirement from the office, his influence being as potent and as carefully exercised as ever. Broad-minded and far-sighted, he has shown thorough sympathy with the most progressive conservators of Bloomsburg's resources.

Mr. Townsend is a native of Gloucestershire, England, born in 1840. He has been a resident of Bloomsburg since 1871, his father and uncle settling here some years previously. In 1891 he opened a merchant tailoring business in the First National Bank building, continuing there until 1908, when he moved to his present location, which property he owns. Mr. Townsend's connection with the civic affairs of Bloomsburg began in 1888 with his election to the school board, of which body he continued to be an efficient member for the next nine years—three terms of three years each. In 1902 he was elected president of Bloomsburg, which is the only town in the State of Pennsylvania where the president of the town council is also mayor, and he was twice reelected, holding the office for three successive terms. Such unqualified indorsement of his policies and personal exertions requires no comment. Of his special achievements, the success of the Bloomsburg Centennial may be cited as an example. He served as chairman of the Centennial committee, without pay. The celebration was held during the first year of his administration, and he is given credit for being the "backbone" of the whole plan. Though there are many who predicted its failure he carried it through triumphantly, and the town had anniversary exercises appropriate and adequate to the occasion—a bright spot in her history. When the memorable flood of 1904 damaged the unprepared town he acted promptly in the relief and aid work and as chairman of the relief committee gave his services ungrudgingly to raising and disbursing the funds so generously placed at his disposal. For the last twenty years he has been serving as a State trustee for the Bloomsburg Normal School, and in that capacity, as well as during his membership on the board of education, has rendered important service to the promotion of educational affairs. He is also president of the board of directors of the public library, of which he was one of the earliest advocates, and he has always been one of its ablest supporters. For some time he has been the representative in Columbia county of the State Forestry Commission.

As one of the most trustworthy figures in local business circles he was for a number of years president of the Board of Trade, in that position working assiduously to attract new industries to the town. He is a director and president of the Bloomsburg Industrial Building & Loan Association, which has been a great benefit to the town.

Mr. Townsend has been an ardent Democrat and participated in the workings of the party for many years. In 1893 he was elected county chairman, serving two terms as such, and his work during the campaign of Governor Pattison was most effective in bringing out a large Democratic vote. Fraternally he is a prominent Mason, a past master of Washington Lodge, No. 265, F. & A. M.; past high priest of Bloomsburg Chapter, No. 218; past eminent commander of Crusade Commandery, No. 12, K. T.; and past commander in chief of Caldwell Consistory. He was one of the untiring workers who secured the erection of Caldwell Cathedral, and served as a member of the building committee. Mr. Townsend is a leading member of St. Paul's Church, which he has served as vestryman for years.

Mr. Townsend was married in England to Elizabeth Derrett. Of the four children born to them, Louis John is deceased; Harry William, Emma Jane and Joseph Leon are married, and the two sons are in business with their father. Joseph L. Townsend, the youngest son, is following in the footsteps of his father as an interested worker in town affairs. Having been elected president of the town council, on the Republican ticket, he served as such for two years, 1910 and 1911. He is now a member of the school board, to which body he was elected in 1911 for a term of six years.

HIESTER VANDERSLICE WHITE, lawyer and business man, Bloomsburg, was born near that city, in Orange township, June 27, 1858, eldest son of John McMurtrie and Tacy E. (Vanderslice) White. The father was the eldest son of William and Jane (McMurtrie) White, and grandson of Peter White.

The Whites were among the early English colonists in New England, and the branch of the family here under consideration moved to New Jersey and came thence to Pennsylvania, settling in the Briar creek, Fishing creek and Huntington creek valleys. Here they intermarried with the Hidlays, Omans and Brittains. The McMurtries, who were of Scotch extraction, settled in the vicinity of Belvidere.

N. J., and have a creditable Revolutionary war record.

Captain Richardson, one of the ancestors of Mr. White in the maternal line, was commissioned by the king of England to take charge of Crown lands in and near Philadelphia. His daughter Tacy married Thomas Vanderslice, and their son Joseph married Rebecca Hiester, daughter of Capt. John Hiester, who purchased large tracts of land near the intersection of Big and Little Fishing creeks in 1803. In 1821 his son-in-law, Joseph Vanderslice, came with his family from Pottstown and settled on this land, building a log house where W. P. Vanderslice now lives. The war and political records of Pennsylvania show that the Hiester and Vanderslice families took an active part in shaping the early history of the Commonwealth. John Hiester Vanderslice, son of Joseph, was born in Chester county, Pa., and married Catherine Melick, a native of Columbia county, whose family came to this section from New Jersey. Mr. and Mrs. John Hiester Vanderslice are buried in the Vanderslice graveyard in Hemlock township, this county. They were the parents of Mrs. Tacy E. (Vanderslice) White.

Peter White, great-grandfather of Hiester Vanderslice White, settled in Columbia county previous to the year 1800, first in the vicinity of Orangeville, whence he moved about 1806 to Scott township, in the neighborhood of Light Street. He was a farmer, and bought the farm on the edge of that village in recent years owned by the Hartmans. He passed the rest of his life there, he and his wife both dying on that place, and they are buried at Light Street. His death occurred when he was comparatively a young man, and his widow, Elizabeth (Brittain), survived some twenty years. They had a family of thirteen children, of whom we have the following record: Harry, the last surviving member of the family, was a farmer, residing in Indiana; Mary Maud married a Mr. Garrison, a farmer of Salem township, Luzerne county; Zebeth, who was a farmer, resided in Michigan; John, a farmer, was a resident of Richland county, Ohio; Joseph married Lydia Ann Robbins; William was a farmer; Samuel followed agricultural pursuits in Richland county, Ohio; Peter also made his home in Richland county, Ohio; Catherine was the wife of Samuel Oman, who was a farmer in Mount Pleasant township, Columbia county; Sarah was the wife of Samuel Melick, also a farmer of Mount Pleasant township; Elizabeth married a Mr. Emerson, a farmer of Indiana; Isaac was a farmer and lime burner in Scott township; Henry was a resident of Indiana.

William White, son of Peter, was born in 1803 in what is now Orange township, Columbia county, and lived with his parents until his marriage. He then bought a farm about a mile north of Light Street, partly cleared and improved to some extent. After about twenty-five years' residence there he bought another farm, adjoining his first purchase, and removing to that place passed the remainder of his life there, dying Feb. 18, 1879. He erected new buildings on this property. His holdings comprised five farms. Mr. White was married in Columbia county to Jane McMurtrie, who was born near Belvidere, in Warren county, N. J., daughter of Abraham McMurtrie, who died in that State, as did also his wife; he followed farming there until the latter part of his life, when he engaged in milling. Twelve children were born to Mr. and Mrs. William White, of whom Elizabeth M. married J. D. Melick, of Muncy, Pa., a traveling salesman; Mary married George Conner and lived in Centre township, Columbia county; John McMurtrie is mentioned below; Abram M. settled in Wood county, Ohio; Isaiah S., in Orange township, Columbia county; Samantha A. married Peter Evans and lived near Rupert, Columbia county; W. Pierce is living in Almedia, Columbia Co., Pa.; Anna Margaret was the widow of Alen Van Liew, and died at Light Street; M. Alvaretta married A. P. Howell; Sarah Jane, deceased, was the wife of Howard Grimes; the other two were deceased before 1887. The mother of this family passed away in 1871.

John McMurtrie White was born Dec. 30, 1833, in Orange township, Columbia county, was reared there, and remained at home with his parents until over twenty-three years old. After that he was occupied for several years in the cultivation of one of his father's farms, in 1868 buying the farm in Centre township, near Light Street, to which he moved three years later. At the time he purchased the place there was a tannery in operation there, and he rented the same for several years and then sold it. His attention during his active years was given to farming, in which he was very successful. He has held various offices in his township, in politics supporting the Democratic party. He and his wife, who now live at Nescopeck, Pa., belong to the Presbyterian Church.

On Feb. 10, 1857, Mr. White married Tacy E. Vanderslice, who was born in Columbia

county, and they became the parents of five children: Hiester Vanderslice, William LeRoy, Clara, Hattie and John.

Hiester Vanderslice White received a thorough preliminary education, attending the public schools, Orangeville Academy and the Bloomsburg State Normal School. Meantime, when but fifteen years old, he began teaching school, continuing to follow that profession until ready to enter upon his life work. Having read law, with Col. John G. Freeze, he was admitted to practice at the Columbia county bar in December, 1881, and on Jan. 1, 1882, became associated with his preceptor in the firm of Freeze, Eyerly & White, this partnership terminating in 1884, after which Mr. White continued practice alone. He bought the valuable law library of Colonel Freeze.

In the year 1885 Mr. White established the grain and milling business of H. V. White & Company, at Bloomsburg, and has been president and general manager of its successor, The White Milling Company, since it was incorporated in 1900. He is president of the Business Men's Association of Bloomsburg and interested in every organization and undertaking that will vitalize and improve his town and community. He is a charter member of the Royal Arcanum Council at Bloomsburg; was a member of the Pennsylvania State Board of Agriculture from 1897 to 1903; is a life member of the Columbia County Agricultural, Horticultural and Mechanical Association, of which he was secretary many years; is president of the Pennsylvania Millers' State Association; and has been a trustee of the Pennsylvania State College since 1886, devoting much of his time and thought to its welfare, serving for many years on the executive committee, the advisory board, the legislative committee, the bookkeeping committee and the building committee. In 1913 he was commissioned milling and cereal expert for the Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry, and at present is chairman of a committee to prepare a code of "rules and regulations governing the type of buildings, machines and equipment for mills, grain elevators and warehouses."

The various responsibilities to which he has been called indicate sufficiently the progressive trend of Mr. White's makeup. His effective work in all those connections shows a breadth of comprehension and insight possible only to the fearless thinker who has the vigorous intellect which sees the greatest possibilities in any undertaking and has the courage to attempt their realization. His advanced position in the milling industry is another indication of his keen sense of live issues typical of the day. Mr. White is a Presbyterian in religious views and a Democrat in politics.

Mr. White married Jan. 3, 1884, Clara Elisabeth Aikman, daughter of Levi and Elisabeth (Ohl) Aikman, of Cabin Run, in Briar creek valley, near Bloomsburg. They have one daughter, Elisabeth Aikman White, born April 2, 1893.

The Aikman family, who were among the early settlers in Briar creek valley, were of Scotch-Irish Presbyterian stock. The Ohls, who were of German extraction, came from Pottstown in 1804 and settled on the land owned by the Hiesters. Henry Ohl, who served in the Revolutionary war with Capt. John Hiester, came as caretaker for the Hiester lands and built his first home near where Frank Moore now lives. He died in 1840, and is buried in the soldiers' circle, in Rosemont cemetery, at Bloomsburg.

GEORGE E. HASSERT, superintendent of the Harman & Hassert Company, of Bloomsburg, Pa., was born Jan. 3, 1867, in that city, and is a son of George Hassert. The family is of German descent.

George Hassert was born in Reichensachsan, Hesse Cassel, Germany, Nov. 5, 1824, son of George and Elizabeth (Wagner) Hassert. He learned the trade of millwright, and at the age of twenty entered the German army, serving for six years and participating in battles of the war with Denmark. In 1848 he was in the regular army at Baden engaged in the suppression of the rebellion, being stationed at Carlsruhe. He was wounded by sabre strokes in the chin and forehead at the storming of Fort Dabbelar, Denmark. Upon leaving the army he came to America, locating at Philadelphia, where he worked at his trade for five years. Afterwards, in 1856, he came to Bloomsburg and worked at his trade until 1875, when he formed a partnership with Peter S. Harman and began business in a room 50 by 60 feet in dimensions, manufacturing plows and stoves and doing custom foundry work. In 1879 Harman & Hassert enlarged the foundry and were employing thirty men. At Mr. Hassert's death in 1899 the plant had grown to be one of the largest in the town. He was a member of the Lutheran Church, and a Democrat in politics.

Mr. Hassert was married in Philadelphia, Feb. 12, 1854, to Magdalena Decker, a native of Germany, born in Baden July 15, 1829, who came to America when twenty-four years old,

and survived her husband for fifteen years less one day, her death occurring in October, 1914. From the time they moved to Bloomsburg Mr. and Mrs. Hassert occupied the same house, at the corner of Fourth and Catherine streets, where all but one of the children were born, and where she died after an illness of almost a year. "In her death Bloomsburg loses one of its finest old women, and one loved by all who knew her. From childhood she was a consecrated member of the Lutheran Church." A day or two before her death her pastor said: "Her life has been a beautiful one; her death will be a joyous going to her home on high." She was buried in Rosemont cemetery. Six of the children born to Mr. and Mrs. Hassert survive, the son Henry being deceased. The living are: Charles W., Annie, Elizabeth, Emma, Ella and George E. The sons and Miss Anna are in Bloomsburg; Mrs. W. K. Armstrong lives in Sunbury; Mrs. E. W. Sleppy, in Northumberland; Mrs. C. W. Erath in Wilkes-Barre.

George E. Hassert received most of his education in the public schools of Bloomsburg, after graduation entering the Kingston business college for a complete course. Returning to Bloomsburg he entered the foundry of his father, serving an apprenticeship of three years in the machine shop, after which he was taken into the office of the firm (Harman & Hassert). Upon the death of his father George E. Hassert acted as manager of the shops for three years, and in 1902, when the firm was made a corporation, he became superintendent, the position he now holds.

In July, 1887, George E. Hassert was united in marriage to Sarah M. Wilson, daughter of Rev. Henry and Sarah Mercy Wilson, the former a Methodist minister. Mrs. Hassert was born March 3, 1869. To Mr. and Mrs. Hassert have been born four children: Eunice Lenora, born July 19, 1888, died in infancy and is buried in Rosemont cemetery; George Lee, born Aug. 25, 1894, is a graduate of the Bloomsburg Normal and now a student at State College; James W. was born Sept. 6, 1901; Robert Edwin was born Aug. 16, 1909. Mr. Hassert is a Democrat, but has held no offices. He was reared under the teachings of the Lutheran Church, but is now an attendant of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Bloomsburg.

JAMES C. BROWN, for over twelve years postmaster at Bloomsburg, has long been one of the foremost citizens of Columbia county. Associated with local interests in various connections, public and private, he has had his part in the making of the history of his adopted borough, where he has made his home since 1868. His family has been in the country for one hundred and seventy-five years, and in Pennsylvania since the latter part of the eighteenth century, the emigrant ancestor settling first on Long Island, and moving thence to Warren county, N. J. The Browns are of English descent.

James Brown, great-great-grandfather of James C. Brown, was born Nov. 12, 1716, in England, and coming to this country in 1736, when a young man, lived first on Long Island. On a fly-leaf of an old Bible belonging to the Brown family he wrote: "England is my native land and Long Island my home." It is dated 1736. He moved to Warren county, N. J., near Hainesburg, where he owned a large tract of land, extending three miles along the Pawlins Kill from Columbia to Hainesburg. He died Aug. 9, 1784. On July 25, 1745, he married Sarah Allison, born July 18, 1721, and they are buried in Warren county, N. J. Their six children were born as follows: John, June 25, 1746 (died Sept. 24, 1819); James, May 5, 1750; Martha, Nov. 15, 1753; Sarah, April 10, 1757; Daniel, May 3, 1762; Charity, April 15, 1765. All but John lived and died in New Jersey.

John Brown, son of James, born June 25, 1746, was a blacksmith by trade, and as such served in the American army, in the Revolutionary war, shoeing horses and repairing guns in camp besides doing the regular duties of a soldier. He married Mary M. Brugler, who died Oct. 3, 1793, in Warren county, N. J., and his second marriage, on Oct. 21, 1794, was to Mrs. Margaret Haines, widow of Henry Haines. Mr. Brown owned considerable property in New Jersey, and built a stone house with the date, 1789, above the door. This is still standing and in use; until recently it was owned by a Mr. Brugler, one of his descendants, who has sold it to the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company. Disposing of his property in New Jersey, Mr. Brown came to Pennsylvania with his family in 1795, first purchasing a large tract four miles east of the town of Mifflinville, in Columbia county. Finding this unsuitable for farming he sold it and bought about five hundred acres adjoining Mifflinville, in Mifflin township, what was later known as the Rosebud farm, for which he paid about four thousand dollars. There Mr. Brown continued to reside until his death, which occurred Sept. 24, 1819. He was one

of the leading men of his section in his day. He built a grist and saw mill along what was known as the Ten-Mile run, and followed milling and farming. For many years he was a justice of the peace, being elected in 1808, and serving until his death. He was treasurer of the Nescopeck Bridge Company at Berwick, Pa., as is shown by a share of stock, No. 105, dated Aug. 6, 1814, which came into the possession of his great-grandson, Hiram H. Brown, of Scott township, Columbia county. His five children were all born to his first marriage, namely: James, born Sept. 10, 1773 (died June 4, 1820); Samuel; Mary and Elizabeth, twins, born March 30, 1782, the former of whom married Joseph Otto and moved to McKean county, Pa., where she died April 29, 1862, while Elizabeth married George Hess and settled in Benton township, Columbia county, where she died Oct. 21, 1850; and Sarah, born April 13, 1787, wife of Henry Bowman (she lived and died in Mifflin township, Columbia county, passing away Sept. 12, 1869).

The early members of the Brown family in this region were Methodists, and were among the principal founders of the early Methodist congregation at Mifflinville, the first Methodist church of this district being erected on part of John Brown's farm, he donating the land. Many of his descendants are associated with the same denomination.

Samuel Brown, grandfather of James C. Brown, was born April 2, 1778, in Warren county, N. J., and came thence to Columbia county, Pa., with the rest of the family. Upon his father's death he inherited the homestead, a tract of 130 acres which was in the family over one hundred years, now owned by A. R. Henrie. His father's large holdings here were divided among four of the children. He cultivated that place, and also engaged in grist and saw milling, until his death, which occurred when he was in his prime, Oct. 12, 1823. To him and his wife Dorathy (Nice) were born nine children: John, born Jan. 13, 1801, died Feb. 21, 1855; Mary Margaret, born March 13, 1803, married Samuel Creasy; Sarah, born April 29, 1805, married George A. Bowman, and died Aug. 15, 1856; William N. was the father of James C. Brown; Matthew, born June 11, 1809, died June 25, 1854; James, born Oct. 18, 1811, died Jan. 5, 1833; Elizabeth, born March 5, 1814, married Alexander Thompson, of Berwick; George B., born Sept. 3, 1816, died at Danville; Elisha B., born May 13, 1819, died Sept. 23, 1885. The parents are buried in the Brown cemetery in Mifflin township. Mrs. Brown was born Nov. 6, 1783, and died Feb. 23, 1847. She belonged to a family of Nices living near the Delaware Water Gap.

William N. Brown, father of James C., was born Feb. 15, 1807, on the old homestead in Mifflin township, Columbia county. He became a farmer, and was successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1870, when he moved to the village of Mifflinville, renting his farm. He built a house and lived in peaceful retirement until his demise, Sept. 17, 1876. He is buried in the family lot near Mifflinville. For many years Mr. Brown also conducted a grist and flouring mill. Religiously he was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, holding various offices, among them steward and trustee. Mr. Brown's first wife, Nancy Freas, a daughter of John Freas, of Centre township, Columbia county, died in 1845, the mother of five children: George A., deceased; Albert, a farmer of Ottawa county, Kans., now deceased; John F., who lived on the old homestead in Mifflin township until 1898, when because of ill health he retired from farming and moved to Mifflinville, where he later died; Almira, of Bloomsburg; and Dorcas, deceased. In 1847 Mr. Brown married Loretta Yonker, a daughter of Henry Yonker, a native of Germany, who upon coming to this country located at Mifflinville, Pa., where Loretta was born Nov. 20, 1817. To this marriage were born: James C.; Martha, deceased; Samuel C., employed for sixteen years in the Railway Postal Service between New York and Pittsburg, now deceased; Melissa J., deceased; and Victoria, the wife of George W. Hess, of Bloomsburg, Pa. The mother died in Bloomsburg Jan. 5, 1902.

James C. Brown was born April 29, 1848, at Mifflinville, Columbia Co., Pa., and lived at home on the farm until fifteen years of age, meantime receiving his early education in the public and select schools and attending a seminary at his native place. He then entered Dickinson Seminary, at Williamsport, Pa., in 1864, took the classical course, and was graduated from that institution in 1868, with the highest honors of his class. The same year he became a teacher in the Bloomsburg Literary Institute (now known as the State normal school), and remained there until January, 1872, the last half year holding the position of principal. Resigning, he became engaged as a civil engineer in the spring of that year, and in the work of making original surveys for the North & West Branch railroad, and continued his association with that work

until the completion of the road in 1882, serving not only as engineer but also as one of the directors. Meantime he did similar work for other railroad companies, and he is considered one of the most competent civil engineers in this section of the State. In that capacity he has been associated with the construction of several railroads, including the surveying of the Bloomsburg & Sullivan railroad and the Pittston & Hawley railroad. He has served Bloomsburg as municipal engineer for many years, and has frequently rendered service in that line to neighboring boroughs. He has often been called into court to give expert professional testimony in damage suits. He has had other business and public interests in Bloomsburg besides those connected with his profession. On Aug. 1, 1875, he purchased from E. M. Wardin the plant of the *Columbia County Republican*, a four-page, eight-column weekly, having a good local circulation and also considerable patronage in surrounding counties. He was editor and proprietor of this paper for a quarter of a century, and in that connection exercised considerable influence in the many changes which took place in the town and county, casting the weight of his opinion on the side of the right and doing his utmost for the best interests of his fellow citizens, without fear or favor. The paper has always been Republican, and Mr. Brown has also been a devoted worker in the party, in whose activities he has had a leading part in this section. In 1884 he had the honor of being a delegate to the National convention held at Chicago, and again in 1900 at Philadelphia. He has frequently been a delegate to State conventions, and a speaker during the State campaigns, making a tour of the State as a member of General Hastings' staff when Hastings was candidate for governor. He has filled a number of local offices of importance, having been a member of the school board continuously from 1878 to the present time, and for part of that period its president. In 1902 he became postmaster at Bloomsburg, in which position he gave thorough satisfaction, serving until September, 1914. His administration was marked by clean, business-like methods and steady improvement in all departments, for he is by nature progressive, and discharges every duty with characteristic efficiency. He is a member of the board of trustees of the State normal school, and for several years has been vice president of the board. He was formerly treasurer of the Columbia County Agricultural Society, in which capacity he served for thirty-two years.

Like his ancestors Mr. Brown is a Methodist in religious connection and a prominent member of the church, in whose work he has been very active, serving a number of years as member and secretary of the board of trustees, of which body he is now president. At the present time he is secretary and treasurer of the Bloomsburg Hospital, and has been one of the board of managers since its beginning.

JOHN JORDAN BROWN, M.D., of Bloomsburg, is a member of the old-established Brown family of Mifflin township, Columbia county, where he was born March 31, 1848, son of Elisha B. Brown. The Browns have had intimate and honorable connection with the history of this region for one hundred and twenty years, and have been in America since the day of James Brown, the Doctor's great-great-grandfather.

James Brown was born Nov. 12, 1716, in England, and coming to this country when a young man lived first on Long Island. On a fly-leaf of an old Bible belonging to the Brown family he wrote: "England is my native land and Long Island my home." It is dated 1736. He moved to Warren county, N. J., near Hainesburg, where he owned a large tract of land, extending three miles along the Pawlins Kill from Columbia to Hainesburg. He died Aug. 9, 1784. On July 25, 1745, he married Sarah Allison, born July 18, 1721, and they are buried in Hainesburg cemetery, in Warren county, N. J. Their six children were born as follows: John, June 25, 1746 (died Sept. 24, 1819); James, May 5, 1750; Martha, Nov. 15, 1753; Sarah, April 10, 1755; Daniel, May 3, 1762; Charity, April 15, 1765. All but John lived and died in New Jersey.

John Brown, son of James, born June 25, 1746, was a blacksmith by trade, and as such served in the American army, in the Revolutionary war, shoeing horses and repairing guns in camp besides doing the regular duties of a soldier. He married Mary M. Brugler, who died Oct. 3, 1793, and was buried at Hainesburg, in Warren county, N. J., and his second marriage, on Oct. 21, 1794, was to Mrs. Margaret Haynes, widow of Henry Haynes. Mr. Brown owned a farm in New Jersey, and built a two-story stone house with the date, 1789, above the door. This is still standing (1914) and in use; it was owned by a Mr. Brugler, one of his descendants. Disposing of his property in New Jersey, Mr. Brown came to Pennsylvania with his family in 1795, first purchasing a large tract four miles east of the town of Mifflinville, in Col-

umbia county. Finding this unsuitable for farming he sold it and bought four hundred acres about one mile south of Mifflinville, in Mifflin township, for which he paid about four thousand dollars. There Mr. Brown continued to reside until his death, which occurred Sept. 24, 1819, and he was one of the leading men of his section in his day. He built a grist and saw mill along what was known as the Ten Mile run, and followed milling and farming. For many years he was a justice of the peace, being elected in 1808, and serving until his death. He was treasurer of the Nescopeck Bridge Company at Berwick, Pa., as is shown by a share of stock, No. 105, dated Aug. 6, 1814, which came into the possession of his great-grandson, Hiram H. Brown, of Scott township, Columbia county. His five children were all born to his first marriage, namely: James, born Sept. 10, 1773 (died June 4, 1820); Samuel; Mary and Elizabeth, twins, born March 30, 1782, the former of whom married Joseph Otto, and moved to McKean county, Pa., where she died April 29, 1862, while Elizabeth married George Hess and settled in Benton township, Columbia county, where she died, Oct. 21, 1850; and Sarah, born April 13, 1787, wife of Henry Bowman (she lived and died in Mifflin township, Columbia county, passing away Sept. 12, 1869).

The early members of the Brown family in this region were Methodists, and were among the principal founders of the early Methodist congregation at Mifflinville, the first Methodist church of this district being erected on part of John Brown's farm, he donating the land. Many of his descendants are associated with the same denomination.

Samuel Brown, grandfather of Dr. John J. Brown, was born April 2, 1778, in Warren county, N. J., and came thence to Columbia county, Pa., with the rest of the family. Upon his father's death he inherited the homestead (a tract of 130 acres which was in the family for over one hundred years), together with two other farms and the mills. He cultivated that place, and also engaged in grist and saw milling, until his death, which occurred when he was in his prime, Oct. 12, 1823. To him and his wife Dorothy (Nice), a native of New Jersey, were born nine children: John, born Jan. 13, 1801, died Feb. 21, 1855; Mary Margaret, born March 13, 1803, married Samuel Creasy; Sarah, born April 29, 1805, married George A. Bowman, and died Aug. 15, 1856; William N., born Feb. 15, 1807, died Sept. 17, 1876; Matthew, born June 11, 1809, died June 25, 1814; James, born Oct. 18, 1811, died Jan. 5, 1833; Elizabeth, born March 5, 1814, married Alexander Thompson, of Berwick (he died before her); George B., born Sept. 3, 1816, died at Danville; Elisha B. was the father of Dr. John J. The parents are buried in the Brown cemetery in Mifflin township. Mrs. Brown was born Nov. 6, 1783, and died Feb. 23, 1847. She belonged to a family of Nices living near the Delaware Water Gap.

Elisha B. Brown, youngest son of the family of Samuel and Dorothy (Nice) Brown, was born May 13, 1819, on the Brown farm near Mifflinville. In 1837, when a youth of only eighteen, he engaged in the mercantile business at that place in partnership with Samuel Creasy and John Brown, under the firm name of Browns & Creasy. They purchased the business of Robert McCurdy, paying seven thousand dollars for it, and were themselves highly successful, drawing their patronage from a wide area. John Brown died in 1856 and was succeeded by N. B. Creasy, the style changing to Creasys & Brown. In 1873 Samuel Creasy died and in 1882 Mr. Elisha B. Brown retired, after forty-four years' continuous connection with the business, which then passed into the exclusive control of N. B. Creasy. The firm always had the highest standing for substantial worth.

During Harrison's administration Mr. Brown was appointed postmaster at Mifflinville, and with the exception of six months continued to fill that office, as principal or assistant, until his death, Sept. 23, 1885—a period of over forty years. Though always an active business man Mr. Brown found time for reading and study, and his good judgment made him a keen observer and broad-minded on all questions. His counsel was frequently sought, and his opinions highly valued. Loyal to his friends, and a man of high principle in all the relations of life, he merited the regard in which he was held. In religious connection he was a Methodist, and took an active part in the work of the church.

In 1845 Elisha B. Brown married Martha Bowman, daughter of John H. and Sophia (Freas) Bowman. Mrs. Brown's mother dying when she was a child, she went to live with her maternal grandfather, John Freas, near Briarcreek, Columbia county. In 1837 her father went to Michigan and became interested in business there, engaging in merchandising and building several large flouring mills. He was one of the founders of the village of Colon and of the town of Three Rivers. He

served as a member of the State Legislature. Mrs. Brown attended public school in the home neighborhood, and later went to the academy at Catawissa, where she was under the tuition of a Mr. Bradley. She died June 11, 1905. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Brown, John Jordan, Dorothy Nice and Martha Bowman. The eldest daughter spent two years as a student at Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Pa. She and her sister have not married.

John Jordan Brown received his early education in the select schools of his home district, and then took a course at Dickinson Seminary, Williamsport, Pa., graduating from that institution in 1867. After teaching school for two terms he entered Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, from which he was graduated in March, 1870, with the degree of M. D. The same year he began practice at Mifflinville, where he continued for seventeen years, since when he has been located at Bloomsburg. During his regular course at college he took a special course in operative surgery under the personal supervision of Prof. William H. Pancoast, and in 1888 he took a special course on the eye at the New York Polyclinic, New York City, fitting himself for the branch of practice to which he gives his whole attention. He is ophthalmologist at the Bloomsburg hospital and of the State Hospital at Danville, Pa. He is one of the directors of the Bloomsburg Water Company, a Trustee of the State Normal School, Bloomsburg, Pa., and Vice President of the Farmers' National Bank of Bloomsburg; he was one of the first stockholders in the latter institution. He is a member of the Methodist Church, of which he is a trustee. Socially he is a high Mason, belonging to Washington Lodge, No. 265, F. & A. M., of Bloomsburg; Bloomsburg Chapter, No. 218, R. A. M.; Crusade Commandery, No. 12, K. T.; Caldwell Consistory (thirty-second degree); and Irem Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of Wilkes-Barre.

In 1880 Dr. Brown married Mary S. Brands, daughter of David F. Brands, of Hackettstown, N. J. Mrs. Brown received her education at Blair Academy and Scholley's Mountain Seminary. She died Aug. 13, 1907, leaving no children.

WILLIAM HORACE BROWER, of Bloomsburg, has been engaged in business there as a merchant for the last twenty-five years, having become associated in 1888 with his grandfather, Jeremiah John Brower, whom he shortly afterward succeeded.

Jeremiah John Brower was a resident of Bloomsburg for over fifty years. He was a native of Berks county, Pa., born April 10, 1821, in Union township, at Browertown, which village was named after his father, John Brower. His grandfather was Abraham Brower. The Browers are of German extraction. John Brower was born in Berks county and lived in Union township, where he engaged in the manufacture of grain scoops (which he patented), door locks, and various other specialties. He married Frances (Fanny) Millard, who was of Quaker descent, and they reared two children, Jeremiah J. and Matilda, who married Richard H. Jones, whom she survived; she lived at Browertown.

Jeremiah John Brower received a good education in the public schools and before he was seventeen years old was teaching in Catawissa, which profession he followed for eight years. He was known as an excellent teacher in penmanship. He first came to Columbia county in 1839, where he resided until 1843, and then for two years kept a boarding school at Browertown. In 1846 he returned to Catawissa, and in 1848 embarked in the mercantile business at Mifflinville, Columbia county. In 1850 he sold his store there and moved to Bloomsburg, where he opened a large general store on the corner of Main and Iron streets, conducting same for a period of nineteen years. Meantime in 1868 he began the erection of the Paul E. Wirt block, which was completed in 1869, and he carried on his business in that building until 1870, when he was elected justice of the peace, in which position he served for a term of ten years. In 1881 he began dealing in carpets and oilcloths, and continued thus until he retired from active business. He was succeeded by his grandson, William H. Brower, who is now successfully carrying on the business.

In 1853-54 Mr. Brower built his beautiful home at No. 229 Market street, at a cost of fifteen thousand dollars, one of the finest brick residences in the town of Bloomsburg. He took an active part in the development of his town and always lent a helping hand towards any measures that tended to benefit his fellow citizens. He assisted in forming four building and loan associations; served as secretary and treasurer of the Mutual Building and Savings Fund Association; and was president of the first such association which was a success, organized Oct. 19, 1867, and which terminated in June, 1877. He served as school director and was treasurer of the

Masonic lodge about twenty-seven years. He was a stockholder and officer of many industries started in Bloomsburg and was one of the chief promoters of many enterprises that have led to the building up of the community. He died Jan. 5, 1903, and was buried with his wife in Bloomsburg cemetery.

In 1841 Mr. Brower was united in marriage to Eliza Brothwell, who was born Dec. 19, 1816, a daughter of Dr. Eleazer Brothwell, of Mifflinville, and died in July, 1893, at the age of seventy-six years, six months, two days, leaving the following children: Frances J., wife of James K. Brugler; Eleazer B.; Ada Eveline, wife of L. S. Wintersteen; and Mary Eliza, who married J. H. Lingle.

Eleazer Brothwell Brower, son of Jeremiah John Brower, was born Feb. 2, 1844, in Columbia county, where he was reared. For a time he was engaged in business at McEwensville, Northumberland county, and in 1871 went South, locating at Elizabeth, N. C., where he was in the brick business for the next few years. In 1875 he returned to Pennsylvania and engaged in the tinning business at Nanticoke, also dealing in stoves. Then he added a line of groceries, and he remained there about ten years, selling out at the end of that period. Coming back to Bloomsburg he embarked in the plumbing business, which he carried on until he sold out to Hartman & Mendenhall. He then became manager of the tube works at Bloomsburg, holding that position for some time, after which he was engaged in building gasoline engines and launches, following this line until his death, Oct. 21, 1910.

Mr. Brower was married to Sarah Rote, who was born Dec. 27, 1837, at Millville, Columbia Co., Pa., daughter of William and Elizabeth (Eves) Rote, of Millville, and now resides in Bloomsburg. Four children were born to this marriage: Jennie, who died when six years old; William H.; J. Jeremiah, now a merchant of Bloomsburg; and Lewis, who died when two years old.

William H. Brower was born Feb. 1, 1867, at Millville, Columbia county, and his early life was spent in Bloomsburg. He obtained his preliminary education in the public schools, and afterward took a course at the Bloomsburg State Normal school, from which institution he was graduated in 1884. He taught school for three years, in Luzerne county, this State, and in 1888 became associated with his grandfather, under the firm name of J. J. & W. H. Brower. On June 1, 1889, he took over the business entirely on his own account, and has so continued it ever since, being now ranked among the leading merchants of the town. His stock comprises carpets, mattings, rugs, oilcloth, lace and tapestry curtains, window shades, and all similar goods, and is large and comprehensive, offering an extensive range for his customers to choose from. It is up-to-date and well selected, and the wide territory from which his patronage is drawn shows that the facilities for satisfactory buying afforded by his establishment are recognized and appreciated.

Mr. Brower belongs to the Royal Arcanum, and is a prominent member of the Presbyterian Church, which he has served for some time as elder and clerk of the session; he was formerly superintendent of the Sunday school.

On Oct. 8, 1901, Mr. Brower married Margaret Love, daughter of William and Sarah (Brittain) Love, of Derry township, Montour county, and they have one child, Mary Elizabeth, born Dec. 19, 1902.

JAMES E. TEPLE, of Bloomsburg, has been interested in various lines of business during his active career, but now devotes all his time to his duties as secretary of the African Ostrich Farm & Feather Company, breeders and importers of ostriches and importers of feathers.

The Teple family (the name is variously spelled Teple and Teeple) in Columbia county is descended from Samuel Teple, grandfather of James E., who came hither from New Jersey and settled in Locust township. By occupation he was a charcoal burner and furnace man. He died in Catawissa township and is buried at the Thomas schoolhouse. To him and his wife Elizabeth (Lamberson) were born the following children: Mary, who married Mahlon Creasy; Rachel, who married John Rohrbauch; Charlotte, who married Augustus Grove; Catherine, who married Benjamin Ludwig; Henry; William; John, and Robert.

William Teple, son of Samuel, was born Aug. 19, 1838, in what was then Locust (now Cleveland) township, Columbia county, and received his education in Luzerne county, attending select school. He himself became well known in this section as an educator, having followed the teacher's profession for thirty-five terms during the course of his active life. His experience in this line began in Black Creek township, Luzerne county, and he was subsequently engaged in Franklin township, Columbia county, Mount Carmel, Northumberland county, Locust and Cleveland town-

ships, Columbia county, closing with his work in Beaver township, Columbia county. Mr. Teple was a particularly accomplished history scholar, and a great Bible student, and he took an active part in the work of the United Brethren Church, of which he was a member. He belonged to the P. O. S. of A., and in political connection was a Republican. His death occurred in Franklin township, Columbia county, April 12, 1905, and he was buried at McEntyre, in Catawissa township.

Mr. Teple's first wife, Ermina (Driesbach), was born Oct. 10, 1839, and died July 15, 1868, the mother of two children: Anna E., born in 1862, who died in 1864; and George W., born in 1867, who died in the same year. On May 29, 1869, he married (second) Mary A. Hile, who was born Jan. 29, 1845, daughter of James and Hannah (Campbell) Hile. She now resides at Catawissa. Children as follows were born to this marriage: Clara B., born Jan. 20, 1870, was a teacher, and died May 6, 1892, aged twenty-two years; Hannah E., born July 8, 1871, married Warren Carl, lived in Berwick, and died Oct. 24, 1913; Minnie J., born June 6, 1874, is the wife of John Mc. Shultz and lives at Rupert, Pa.; James E. was born Aug. 18, 1875; Kimber C., born June 26, 1879, died April 15, 1880; Nettie May, born April 29, 1881, married James Hile and lives at Bloomsburg; Myrtle M., born April 20, 1883, died Feb. 27, 1902, while a student in the Normal school at Bloomsburg.

James E. Teple, born in Franklin township, Columbia county, Aug. 18, 1875, attended the local schools there during his earlier years and subsequently took a course at the Bloomsburg State Normal school, graduating in 1896. He taught one term at Beaver Valley, Columbia county, and two terms in Northampton county, near Easton, and then went to Alaska, where he was engaged in prospecting. Following his experience there he was in the State of California for six years, two years of that time being in Trinity county, employed as a bookkeeper. The other four years he was in San Francisco, during which he was special State Representative for the Continental Casualty Company. Returning East March 1, 1906, he was in Bloomsburg for two months, on May 1st of that year going to New York City, where he became manager of the Harlem branch of the Continental Casualty Company, with office at No. 217 West 125th street. He was there four years and three months, at the end of which period he returned to Bloomsburg to devote all his energies to the interests of the African Ostrich Farm & Feather Company, of which he is secretary. He is winning firm standing among the substantial business men of the town and county. Mr. Teple is an independent voter. His religious connection is with the Methodist Church.

On July 27, 1910, Mr. Teple married Helen G. Masteller, daughter of John W. Masteller, of Bloomsburg, and they have had a daughter, Elizabeth M. (who died young); and a son Edwin Russell, born June 20, 1913.

Mrs. Teple is also of New Jersey ancestry, being descended from Henry Masteller, who came from that State and located in what is now Sugarloaf township, Columbia Co., Pa., where he followed farming. He lived to the age of ninety-six years. His son, George Masteller, was also a farmer in Sugarloaf township, where he died. His children were: Emma (married William Cole), William, Thomas, Clarke, Washington and Loyl.

William Masteller, son of George, and grandson of Henry, was born in Sugarloaf township, and was engaged as a huckster throughout his active life. He enlisted in the Civil war, serving four years in the Union army. To him and his wife Martha (Fritz) were born the following children: Parvin (living at Orangeville), John W., Albert, George, William (who died young), Verdelia, Alvenia, Alice and Emma.

John W. Masteller was born Sept. 28, 1857, at Orangeville, Columbia county. During his young manhood he entered the employ of A. B. Stewart at Orangeville, Pa., for whom he clerked eighteen years, after which he became interested in business on his own account at Bloomsburg, running a novelty store for fourteen years. For some time he has been in the steel plant of the American Car & Foundry Company, at Berwick, where he holds the position of foreman. On Jan. 1, 1889, he married Ida Kistler, daughter of Benjamin and Frances (Goho) Kistler, and they have three children: Helen G., Mrs. James E. Teple; Ruth, at home; and John. Mrs. Masteller taught school in Columbia county for eight years before her marriage.

ALFRED BRUCE BLACK, instructor in penmanship at the Bloomsburg State Normal School, is well known in Columbia county, not only in his present association, but also through his several years of public service. He is a son of the late William W. Black, who served two terms as sheriff of the county, and was court crier at the time of his death.

The Black family is of Irish Protestant stock. Jeremiah Black, great-grandfather of A. Bruce Black, was born in Londonderry, Ireland, and came to America about the year 1800, first locating in Lewisburg, Northumberland Co., Pa., and later moving to Columbia county. He was a skilled mechanic and followed milling and millwrighting. In Northumberland county he operated a large flour mill until 1822, the time of his removal to Columbia county, and the remainder of his life was spent in operating a mill for James Heberman. He was drowned in attempting to ford a swollen stream below Bowman's mills on Dec. 7, 1827. His wife survived him many years, dying Jan. 27, 1865. Her maiden name was Mary Thomson, and she was of Belfast, Ireland, a member of the same family as the late William Thomson, Lord Kelvin, the noted British mathematician and physicist, being his great aunt. Mr. and Mrs. Black had the following children: James, born in 1806, was a miller and inventor, and died in Philadelphia at the age of eighty years; John is mentioned below; Mary married Theodore Pinkerton, a resident of Indiana; Jeremiah died at an early age; William was a jeweler of Tioga county; Caroline, deceased, married a Mr. Pearsall, an actor; Lovina died at an early age; Horatio Nelson, who, like his father, was of a mechanical turn of mind, resided in Philadelphia.

John Black was born in Northumberland county Oct. 26, 1809, and learned the trade of miller with his father. After the latter's death he assisted in supporting the family and rearing his younger brothers and sisters. He was first employed in Hoffman's mill, near Light Street, and later at Bowman's and other mills in the locality. He was finally obliged to give up his trade on account of his failing health and for some time was engaged in burr dressing, after which he purchased a tavern at Rohrsburg, which he conducted in connection with a general merchandise store, also engaging in the lumber and furniture trade. He built a new hotel known as the "Rohrsburg House," and carried it on in conjunction with farming. His son Perry D. succeeded him as proprietor of the store, but Mr. Black assisted him until his removal in 1898, to Bloomsburg, where he afterwards lived in retirement at the home of his son William. He had excellent health until one year previous to his death, which occurred in 1902. Mr. Black married Ann Lemon, daughter of Jonathan Lemon, Jan. 31, 1833, and they reared seven children, as follows: Lemon J., a farmer near Rohrsburg; Isaac F., retired, of Morris, Tioga Co., Pa., where he was formerly a hotel keeper; Perry D., formerly a merchant of Rohrsburg; Mary C., deceased; Alfred B., who died Feb. 22, 1866, from disease contracted in the war of the Rebellion, having enlisted in 1864, in Company D, 2d Pennsylvania Cavalry, and served until the close of the war; William W.; and Elizabeth, who married J. W. Fortner, of Centralia, Pa. John Black was a member of the Presbyterian Church for some years.

William W. Black was born Nov. 19, 1845, at Eyers Grove, Columbia county, and reared in his native township, where he attended common school. He then engaged in huckstering, which business he continued until he purchased his father's hotel, which he managed successfully for over fifteen years. Subsequently for a time he followed farming in connection with the hotel business, but later rented his hotel property. In 1893 he was a candidate for the office of sheriff, but was beaten for the nomination. In 1896 he received the nomination, was elected by a comfortable majority, and moved into the residence part of the jail, which is fitted with all modern improvements and is in keeping with the remainder of the building, a massive and beautiful stone structure, of two stories and basement. At the close of this term Mr. Black was succeeded by Sheriff Knorr, but on Jan. 1, 1903, resumed the duties of the office for another term, having been honored with reelection. During the last three years of his life he was court crier, and he had served earlier as constable and tax collector. He died Feb. 28, 1911, and is buried at Bloomsburg.

On Dec. 28, 1871, Mr. Black married Rachel A. Unger, daughter of Lafayette Unger, of Unityville, and they became the parents of two children: Ella M., who married John W. Mather, by whom she had two sons, Ray and Bruce; and A. Bruce. Mrs. Black died at Bloomsburg Dec. 4, 1913, when sixty-three years of age.

In 1864 Mr. Black enlisted in the 210th Regiment, Pa. Vol. Inf., and continued in the service until the close of the war.

Alfred Bruce Black was born Sept. 20, 1873, at Rohrsburg, in Greenwood township, Columbia county, and began his schooling in the locality. Later he was sent to Dickinson Seminary, at Williamsport, Pa., and then to the high school at York, Pa. He continued his studies at Michael University, Logansport, Ind., graduating from that institution in the

spring of 1896, after which he took a special course in penmanship at the Zanerian Art College, Columbus, Ohio, graduating in the fall of 1896. Returning to Bloomsburg, he became deputy sheriff under his father in 1897 and served during the three years of his term, continuing as deputy under Sheriff Knorr and then again in his father's second term. For the next three years he was clerk to the county commissioners, completing twelve years of service at the courthouse. For a short time following Mr. Black taught penmanship in the summer school at Benton, Columbia Co., Pa. In 1909 he took his present position at the Bloomsburg Normal School. He has done valuable work for the institution, not alone in the discharge of the duties assigned to him, but in setting and maintaining standards of work in his particular field which aid his pupils in all their endeavors. He is a conscientious and respected member of the teaching staff. Mr. Black is a devoted student, a lover of good books, and has already acquired a creditable library, including some rare and old volumes. During the summer of 1911 he took a European trip, and another in 1914.

Mr. Black devotes considerable time to literary work, and in 1900 issued a little volume entitled "Like Expressions," which he has since revised and enlarged, so that at present it is printed in two good-sized volumes. The work is intended to do away with parallelism arguments, especially in the Bacon-Shakespeare controversy, and has met with much favor among literary students and authors. Mr. Black has been prevailed upon to grant permission for its publication in Edinburgh, Scotland. He is also joint author of a novel, "A Random Shaft."

On Feb. 23, 1907, Mr. Black married Helen Williams, of Bloomsburg, who died Aug. 30, 1910. They had one son, Tasso Lessing. Mr. Black belongs to the Methodist Church and socially is a member of the Sons of Veterans. Politically he is a Democrat.

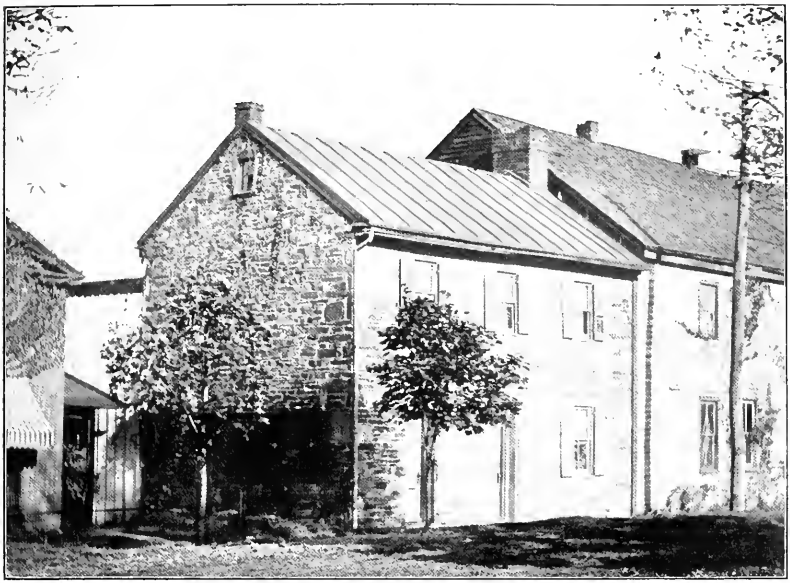
MRS. ABIGAIL A. GEISINGER, of Danville, is a descendant of one of the earliest and most prominent families of the borough, the Cornelisons.

Joseph Cornelison, the grandfather, located in Danville when it was but a small settlement, in striking contrast to the now thriving business center widely known throughout the State for its up-to-date establishments and institutions. He and his family associated with many of its first industrial enterprises, and to such of her early residents as these does Danville owe its present standing. With wonderful foresight and pride they had faith in the success she would attain, and none who have had the good fortune to see Danville in recent years can doubt the correctness of their predictions. Joseph Cornelison was born in Holland, and upon coming to this country settled in the State of New Jersey, but soon afterwards moved to Danville, Montour Co., Pa., where he established the first blacksmith shop. He followed that line of work the remainder of his life, died in the town, and was laid to rest in Grove cemetery. His wife, whose maiden name was Martin, was also buried in Grove cemetery. To their marriage were born the following children: Joseph, who was the first male white child born in Danville; William; Jacob; Isaac; Cornelius; James; Massey; Mary, Mrs. Yorks; and Anna, Mrs. Best.

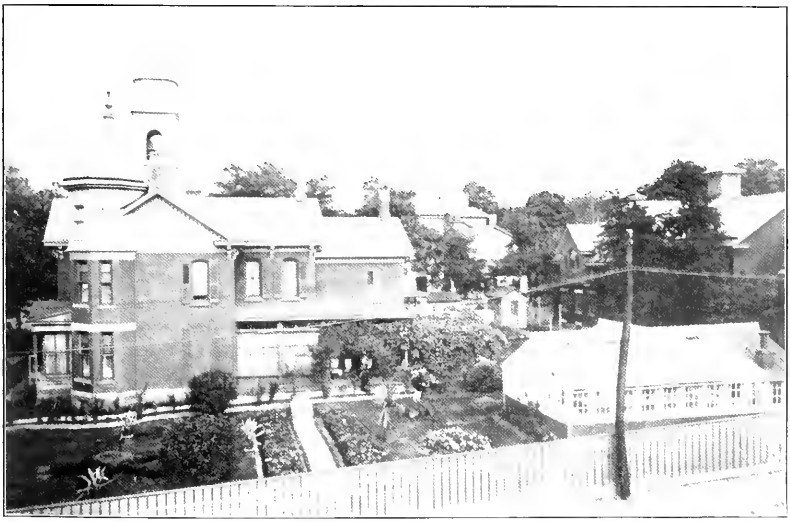
Isaac Cornelison, son of Joseph, was born in Danville, and at an early age learned the trade of wagonmaker, carrying on business on Mill street, where he was engaged in such work until his death, Oct. 6, 1843, at the age of forty-three years. He married Abigail Pancoast, a daughter of Mordecai and Mary (Mears) Pancoast, who were strict adherents of the Society of Friends. Mrs. Cornelison died at the age of twenty-four years, six months, leaving two children: Mary E., the wife of D. Rice, both now deceased; and Abigail A., Mrs. Geisinger.

Abigail A. Cornelison was first married to Jacob Cornelison, who was for some years proprietor of the hotel known as the "White Swan." He was the son of the Jacob Cornelison, who in 1820 purchased the ground on which the "City Hotel" is now situated, and ten years later erected a building in which he conducted a fine hotel. This establishment became well known throughout that section as the "White Swan," and the sign which hung over the door was appropriately an artistically painted white swan. He continued at the head of this establishment until 1852, when his son, Jacob, succeeded him as proprietor. The latter conducted the business with success until his death in 1865, at the age of thirty-five years. The building was large and substantial. In 1872 it was purchased by Adam Geringer, who erected the present structure known as the "City Hotel."

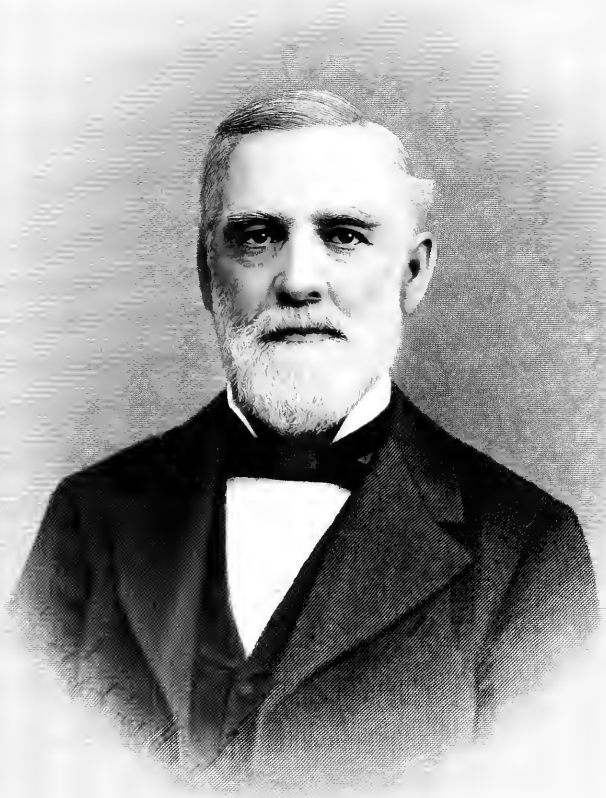
Mrs. Cornelison married for her second husband, June 7, 1865, George F. Geisinger, who was born in Hingham, Mass., in 1821.



Birthplace of Mrs. George F. Geisinger, Danville, Pa.



Home of Mrs. George F. Geisinger, Danville, Pa.



Geo. F. Geisinger

GEORGE F. GEISINGER was born in Hingham, Mass., Sept. 24, 1821, and was a son of Commodore David Geisinger. The Geisinger family is of German ancestry, and the first of whom authentic record is known was David, who served in the war of 1812 with Great Britain. He was a midshipman on the United States frigate "Wasp," which captured the British boat "Atlanta." David Geisinger was placed in charge of the boat with sealed orders, which he was to deliver to any United States district attorney. He turned his charge over to the district attorney of New York, and immediately returned to the service. He was promoted at various times until he was retired, as rear admiral of the navy. He was buried in Baltimore, where he died. His children were: George F., Helen and Sarah.

George F. Geisinger attended the public schools at Hingham, and later entered Worcester College. Upon graduation he went to Baltimore, Md., where he accepted a position in a mercantile house. He remained there until 1844, when he accompanied his father on a pleasure trip abroad, returning to Baltimore two years later. In 1847 he went to South America, and spent two years in prospecting, and upon returning, in 1849, made the trip out to California. Subsequently he went to Philadelphia, where he acted as his father's secretary at the Naval Asylum until 1854. In June, 1855, he accepted the position of bookkeeper for Grove & Brother, a prominent iron manufacturing concern of Danville, Pa., who then operated the plant of what is now the Reading Iron Company. They managed the works until 1857, during which time the new mill was built, greatly increasing the capacity. In 1857 the entire plant passed into the hands of I. S. Waterman, Thomas Beaver, William Neal and Washington Lee, as trustees for the Montour Iron Company, and they operated it until 1859, in which year it was purchased by Waterman & Beaver, and the name changed to the Pennsylvania Iron Works. In 1868 Thomas Beaver, Daniel Morgan, C. Mulligan, George F. Geisinger and Daniel Edwards became proprietors, carrying on the works until 1880. During the various changes Mr. Geisinger continued to act as head bookkeeper, retaining that position during his connection with the firm. He possessed unexcelled business propensities, and proved a valuable man to have at the head of this industry. However, in 1880, he disposed of his interest in order that he might spend the remainder of an unusually active life in quiet retirement; his only business for the rest of his days being the management of an interest which he acquired with Daniel Edwards and Thomas Beaver in mining and dealing in coal at Kingston, Pa., and in 1881 he made a trip to California.

After his death, which occurred Nov. 16, 1883, his wife assumed his interest in the business, and has continued as a member of the firm up to the present time, conducting her affairs with characteristic ability and good judgment.

Mrs. Geisinger purchased the old Shelhart residence on Center street, Danville, remodeled it, and greatly improved the lawn by the addition of shrubs and trees, converting the place into a model home, one of the finest residences in the city. She is the principal supporter of the Mahoning Presbyterian Church, of which her husband was also a faithful member, and served as trustee. Mrs. Geisinger possesses many excellent qualities and occupies a high place in the estimation of her many friends.

WILLIAM H. RHAWN, one of Columbia's most prominent attorneys at law, was born in Catawissa Oct. 11, 1856, son of Casper and Catherine (Kruck) Rhawn. His grandfather, Henry Rhawn, was a native of Montgomery county, Pa., where he resided most of his life. He was the father of a large family.

Casper Rhawn, father of William H. Rhawn, was born in 1814, at Halifax, Pa., where he attended the public schools and learned the trade of tailor. In 1835 he was induced to locate in Catawissa, Columbia Co., Pa., where he built up a lucrative tailoring business, following the trade until his death in 1882. He was united in marriage to Catherine Kruck, daughter of Jacob Kruck, a resident of Berks county, and this union was blessed with seven children: Susan (Kostenbauder); George B.; Stephen; Catherine (Haas); Jacob; William H., and Jessie. Mr. Rhawn was a firm supporter of the Democratic party, taking an active interest in local affairs. He was for many years postmaster of Catawissa, a position which he held with credit.

William H. Rhawn received his education in the public schools of Catawissa and attended Dickinson Seminary, after his graduation taking up the study of law under the preceptorship of W. H. Abbott, of Catawissa. He was admitted to the bar in 1879, and has since lived in Catawissa, where he maintains

his office, although the largest part of his practice is before the Columbia county bar. He is an active and energetic worker, and his great success is due to his natural abilities and superior legal qualifications. He is attorney for the Philadelphia & Reading Railway Company, the Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron Company, and Pennsylvania Paper Mill.

In politics Mr. Rhawn is a Democrat, and stands high in the councils of the local organization. He is a member of the Methodist Church, and of the B. P. O. Elks.

ALEXANDER BILLMEYER, whose interests have always been centered at Washingtonville, Montour county, is one of the foremost men of that section. He represented his district in Congress several years ago, and from early manhood has filled a prominent place in its business life. His beautiful home property in Derry township, including "Billmeyer Park," is one of the notable estates of that part of the county.

The Billmeyer family has been in this region for several generations. Martin Billmeyer, grandfather of Alexander, having come to Liberty township, in what is now Montour county, with his father, who took up a large tract of land on the Chillisquaque. There he died, and the land was afterwards divided among three of his sons, George, Martin and Andrew. They erected a sawmill on the creek (the first in the township) which is still in use and is known as the Billmeyer sawmill. Martin Billmeyer died there in the early fifties, his wife, Margaret (Himmelrigh), surviving him several years. They were the parents of six sons and six daughters: Daniel; Martin; Jacob; Mary; Catherine; Fannie; Peter, at one time sheriff of Columbia county, who made his home at Bloomsburg; John, who lived in Liberty township; Andrew Jackson, of the same township; Sarah, wife of John Gouger, and Margaret, wife of George Wagner, both of Limestone township; and Harriet, wife of A. J. Maus, of Valley township. All are now deceased.

Jacob Billmeyer, father of Alexander Billmeyer, was born Oct. 17, 1808, and lived in Liberty township until a year or two before his death, which occurred May 30, 1881. He had been a farmer and lumberman all his life. His wife, Eliza Hower, was born in Northampton county, Pa., Aug. 16, 1814, and died Feb. 5, 1873. They had seven children, namely: Alexander; Henry, of Liberty township; Sarah, wife of Martin Blue, of Derry township; Mary, wife of B. F. Umstead, of Anthony township; Margaret, wife of David Springer, of Liberty township; Jacob H., of Anthony township; and Daniel, of Talbot county, Maryland.

Alexander Billmeyer was born Jan. 7, 1841, and remained at home until twenty-six years old. Meantime he went to work for his uncle in the sawmill, receiving fifty cents a day, and being ambitious and energetic he took advantage of every opportunity to forge ahead. Having obtained a contract to furnish the walnut lumber for the Grove mansion at Danville, at $65 per thousand feet, he filled the order by running the mill evenings after his regular day's work was over, paying his help himself, and had to keep at it sometimes until midnight, or even later. Subsequently he bought his father's share in a mill owned by the latter and two of his brothers, Peter and Jackson, and then began to make a specialty of getting out white oak timber, which line he found very profitable. For eight years he was associated with his brother Henry, farming and lumbering, the sons buying their father's interests, paying off the obligations he had incurred, and bringing their affairs into excellent condition. When they dissolved partnership, Alexander Billmeyer bought the lumber business, his brother taking the homestead. They had acquired other holdings, including the 400-acre tract which is now Alexander Billmeyer's home farm, extensive tracts of timber on the eastern shore of Maryland, and others in Clarion county, Pa. (at what is now Bethlehem), Somerset county, Pa. (at Elk Lick), and West Virginia.

Mr. Billmeyer continued to look after his lumber business in Montour county personally, sending a brother-in-law to supervise the manufacturing in the other sections where he owned timber. He had the largest share of the lumber business in his home neighborhood, his progressive policy, and sincere desire to give his patrons the best that could be obtained anywhere, holding their custom throughout all the changes which have attended the production and use of lumber. In 1872 Mr. Billmeyer began to invest in farm lands, and he has made purchases from time to time until his possessions now include fifteen farms with an area of about two thousand acres, of the best agricultural property in the county, all but about 150 acres being cleared. Having extensive business affairs Mr. Billmeyer has naturally taken an interest in the financial institutions of his section, and he is now one of the directors of the Danville National Bank. He has also taken an active part

in furthering the general welfare of his home locality and county, and he was formerly one of the trustees of the State Hospital for the Insane located at Danville. In 1902 Mr. Billmeyer was appointed to represent the Sixteenth Congressional district, comprising Sullivan, Columbia, Montour and Northumberland counties, and served one term, with the ability and fine regard for his obligations to his constituents which had been expected of him. Mr. Billmeyer's life has been one of activity and achievement, and he is justly looked up to by the fellow citizens among whom he has passed his life, and who know the means by which his position and prosperity have been reached.

In 1865 Mr. Billmeyer married Angeline Blue, who was born Oct. 12, 1845, daughter of Daniel Blue, of Muncy, Lycoming Co., Pa., and they have had a family of five children: Ella, born Feb. 2, 1866, married Glen Crawford, and died in 1904; Alice, born Aug. 13, 1867, is the wife of Taswell Vincent, a lumber manufacturer of Danville, Pa., and has three children, Lydia, Florence and Alexander; Harry, born April 16, 1870, is mentioned below; Mary B., born July 17, 1874, is the wife of Dr. Henry Sweigart, of Lewistown, Pa., and has three children, Alexander B., Mary and Ethel; Florence, born Jan. 20, 1879, is the wife of George Gilbert Kulp, of Shamokin, Pa., president of the street railway company of that place and also interested in the lumber business (they have no children).

In 1876 Mr. Billmeyer erected the residence on his beautiful 400-acre estate in Derry township, having one of the most attractive country homes in this part of Pennsylvania. Fifty acres of his place have been set off for what is known as "Billmeyer Park," where Mr. Billmeyer has indulged his love for nature and the creatures of the forest which he undoubtedly learned to love in his varied experiences in the lumber districts. It is estimated that there are over a thousand squirrels on this tract, besides fifty wild turkeys, a number of deer and thirty elk, all of which thrive under the ideal conditions afforded.

HARRY BILLMEYER, only son of Alexander Billmeyer, was born April 16, 1870, on the old Billmeyer homestead in Liberty township, and received his early education in the common schools. Later he attended the Millville Friends' Academy, in Columbia county, and when a young man of twenty entered his father's employ as secretary and business manager. He continued to be so engaged until 1908, in which year he acquired possession of his present farm in Derry township. Before that he had been engaged in breeding pedigreed horses, in which line he has been interested for ten years, and since going into agricultural work he has also dealt in stock, as well as hay and grain. His land is devoted to general farming, and he is operating it with a degree of success which stamps him as a typical representative of the name he bears. Business has claimed all of his attention so far, public honors making no appeal to his ambition, though he takes the interest of a good citizen in the welfare of the community and the proper administration of local affairs.

Mr. Billmeyer married Nellie Ione Jameson, a native of Danville, Pa., daughter of Charles A. and Martha (Lyon) Jameson, and granddaughter of the late Moyer Lyon, of Danville, who was one of the oldest butchers in the borough. Mrs. Jameson died May 7, 1895, aged forty-three years. Mr. Jameson was one of the old established merchants of Danville. Mr. and Mrs. Billmeyer have one child, Martha Blue, born July 30, 1907, who is attending school.

Mr. Billmeyer was reared in the Lutheran faith, his wife in the Presbyterian Church.

JOHN LYMAN RICHARDSON, of Bloomsburg, treasurer of the Richard Manufacturing Company, one of the noteworthy industrial concerns of the locality, is a native of Pennsylvania but of old New England stock. The Richardsons and Lymans, with which latter family he is connected through his grandmother, Laura (Lyman) Richardson, have been in this country from Colonial times.

Amos Richardson, the first of this line in America, must have come to New England prior to 1640. We find he was in Boston as early as 1645, but he was doubtless there several years before. He is described as a merchant tailor, and he was a man of great respectability. After the departure of Stephen Winthrop, the governor's son, for England, in 1641, he was agent for him in New England, as he afterwards was for his brother, John Winthrop, the first governor of Connecticut after the charter. With Dean Winthrop and others he was one of the original grantees of Groton, Conn., though he never went there to live. He was a man of strong convictions and determined energy and will, and a good deal of original talent, good-hearted, but never submitted to a wrong without an effort to secure the right. He died at Stonington, Conn., Aug. 5, 1683.

Stephen Richardson, third son of Amos, was born in Boston, June 14, 1652, and lived and died in Stonington, Conn. He was a man of character and influence.

Amos Richardson, third son of Stephen, was born in 1681, and settled in Coventry, Connecticut.

Nathan Richardson, eldest son of Amos, was born March 20, 1725.

Nathan Richardson (2), fourth son of Nathan, was born at Coventry, Conn., Oct. 27, 1760, and about 1780 removed to Manchester, Vt., from there going to near Burlington, Chittenden Co., Vt., where he soon after died.

William P. Richardson, son of Nathan (2), was born at Manchester, Vt., July 22, 1784. In his early childhood he developed more than ordinary aptness and excelled as a reader. In the Congregational Church, of which he was a member, regular service at that time was always held on the Sabbath in the absence of the minister. On such occasions—and they occurred hundreds of times during the course of his life—Mr. Richardson was invariably called upon by one of the deacons to conduct the service and to stand in the pulpit and read a sermon to the congregation. For weeks, and sometimes months, he served the church in this way in the absence of the pastor. He studied theology under the instruction of Rev. Ebenezer Kingsbury (grandfather of E. P. Kingsbury, of Scranton), pastor of the Congregational Church at Jericho Center, Vt. On account of the protracted sickness of his mother, who required his constant care, he was compelled to relinquish all thoughts of the ministry as a profession. Mr. Richardson married Sept. 7, 1807, Laura, daughter of Capt. John Lyman. He was an old Jeffersonian Democrat, an ardent supporter of the Madison and Monroe administrations, and a decided advocate of the war of 1812. He was a volunteer in that war and was an officer in his company, which was ordered to Plattsburg. After the close of the war he purchased a farm near Jericho Center, directing his attention to agricultural life. He was for many years a justice of the peace, often a member of the board of selectmen, and represented Chittenden county in the State Legislature in 1821, 1822 and 1824. He wrote the early history of Jericho township which was published in "Thompson's Gazetteer of the State." His intellect and training made him a leader in the most advanced movements of his day. He became interested in the cause of education and secured the establishment of a good academical school in his township; and was president of the first organized temperance society of his town. When more than eighty years of age he removed with his wife to Butternuts, Otsego Co., N. Y., where the couple spent the remainder of their lives with their son-in-law, Edward Converse. Mr. Richardson died Feb. 28, 1871.

John L. Richardson was born near Jericho Center, Chittenden Co., Vt., Sept. 15, 1816. The county was named after the first governor, and one of the most renowned governors, in the State; was the county in which Col. Ethan Allen, the hero of Ticonderoga, lived and died; the native county of Senator Edmunds; the native county of Dr. Higbee, former superintendent of public instruction in Pennsylvania; and the first public school which Mr. Richardson attended was soon after taught by the father of President Arthur. During his first terms in the academy of his native town he was a schoolmate of Judge Poland, for many years member of Congress from Vermont. At the age of nineteen Mr. Richardson taught his first school near his native town, and soon after entered Burr Seminary, at Manchester, Vt., then under the principalship of his relative, Rev. Lyman Coleman, D. D., subsequently professor of ancient and modern history in Lafayette College; he taught winters during the four years of his connection with the seminary. In 1842 he left Manchester, on a visit to his sister Hannah, who, with her husband, John C. K. Truair, had charge of the Gilbertsville Academy and Collegiate Institute at Butternuts, Otsego Co., N. Y. He spent a year at that place, teaching in the academy, and during one term was associated with the late Rev. Reuben Nelson, D. D., who was a teacher of languages in the same institution. Mr. Richardson moved to Luzerne county, Pa., in 1843 and taught school several years. In the fall of 1855, while he was principal of Madison Academy, at Waverly, Pa., he was commissioned by Andrew G. Curtin, then secretary of State and superintendent of public instruction, as superintendent of the schools of Luzerne county. The act authorizing a superintendent was passed in 1854, and the late Rev. J. W. Lescher was the first superintendent, but he resigned shortly after the law went into effect. Mr. Richardson's first act as superintendent was to issue a circular which gives considerable insight into his sentiments regarding the obligations and responsibilities of his chosen profession. The office of county superintendent was objected to by a large number of people at first, in a

day when the important mission of public schools was little understood or appreciated, and Mr. Richardson had to perform his duties in the face of much opposition and distrust. But in spite of unfavorable circumstances his conscientious and enlightened attention to those duties did much to improve the efficiency of the system and popularize it. He retired voluntarily after five years' service.

The Richardsons are a race of teachers, They are found scattered throughout the country, in colleges, seminaries, public schools, and in every department of scholastic labor. Of the brothers and sisters of Mr. Richardson, Betsy, Nathan and Martin L. taught in Vermont; Mrs. Edward Converse taught in Lackawanna county, Pa., almost seventy years ago; Mrs. J. C. K. Truair had charge of the young ladies' department in the Gilbertsville Academy and Collegiate Institute; Mrs. Emily Hillhouse taught an academical school in Columbus, Ohio; and Simeon L. taught in Minnesota. Thus out of a family of ten children, who grew to maturity, eight were teachers. It is a fact worthy of note that during a portion of the time that J. L. Richardson was county superintendent of Luzerne county, Rev. Willard Richardson was county superintendent of Susquehanna county, and Judson Richardson was county superintendent of Sullivan county.

It seems but natural that a man of such high character and strong sense of justice should have been active in the Abolition cause, and later in the betterment of conditions among the former slaves. Mr. Richardson was for six years an agent of the New York American Missionary Association, and as such addressed thousands of his countrymen in favor of the newly-created citizens of African descent. His first year's residence during this work was in St. Louis, Mo., where he devoted his time to the organization of schools and employing teachers for them. He visited the States of New York, Pennsylvania and Vermont, and raised thousands of dollars for his work among the freedmen. He was a pioneer antislavery man, and cast his vote for James G. Birney, John P. Hale and other antislavery leaders. The Prohibition cause also found a strong advocate in him. At the age of fourteen he signed the pledge at a temperance meeting at which his father was president, and he never drank a glass of wine in his life. In two presidential campaigns he was employed by the State committees of the temperance organization to canvass for votes, and do all in his power to build up the cause. He was also agent and solicitor for the *Tunkhannock Republican,* a temperance paper, and for the *Scranton City Journal.* In 1879 he retired to a farm in Cooper township, near Danville, Montour Co., Pa. His death occurred suddenly, in March, 1885, at Mount Carmel, Pennsylvania.

On June 19, 1846, Mr. Richardson married Catherine Heermans, at that time living in Hyde Park (now Scranton), Pa., sister of Edmond and John Heermans and niece of Joseph Fellows. She survived him, after his death making her home at Bloomsburg. They had nine children, of whom Catherine was the first to die; Mary married Isaac P. Haud and lives in Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; Laura married Angus Morrison; Gallitzin T. went out to Idaho; Florence D. married Willis Emmons and moved to Pomona, Cal.; Emily E. married Walter T. Hall and moved to Idaho; William P. moved to Jordan Valley, Oregon; John L. went to New York City; Harriet H. lives in Norwalk, California.

John Lyman Richardson was born March 2, 1863, at Waverly, Pa., and received his primary education in the public schools of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., later taking a course in the State Normal School at Bloomsburg, where he prepared for Lafayette College, entering the class of 1885. He then taught school for a short time, and in 1886 became shipping clerk and buyer for the Manhattan Brass Company, of New York City, remaining in the position for three and a half years; he then accepted a position with Randolph & Clowes, of Waterbury, Conn. In 1891 he removed to Bloomsburg and in company with F. J. Richard built the tube plant, serving as treasurer of the company until 1894. When the Richard Manufacturing Company of Bloomsburg was formed, in 1900, he became treasurer, and he has been one of the most influential directors of that prosperous concern since.

Mr. Richardson married, Nov. 28, 1894, Minnie Bittenbender, daughter of Evan E. Bittenbender, of Grand Rapids, Mich., and they have had three children: Catherine R., born June 5, 1896, who graduated with the class of 1913 from the Bloomsburg State Normal School; John L., born July 4, 1897, a member of the class of 1915; and Emily E., born Feb. 21, 1899, a member of the class of 1916 of the Bloomsburg State Normal School. The family are Presbyterians in religious connection. In 1898 Mr. Richardson built his handsome home on East Main Street, Bloomsburg. He is a Republican in politics.

Henry Bittenbender, grandfather of Mrs. Richardson, settled with his family at Forks, Columbia Co., Pa., purchasing what afterwards became known as the Zander farm, one of the best in the Fishing creek valley. Evan E. Bittenbender, her father, was born Feb. 26, 1842, at Cambra, Luzerne Co., Pa., and came with the family to this section. When he attained his majority he enlisted for service in the Union army, joining Company E, 209th P. V. I., with which company he served to the end of the war, taking part in a number of important engagements, including those at Fort Stedman and Petersburg. On Sept. 28, 1865, he married Rebecca Matilda Stoker, daughter of Daniel Stoker, and the same year removed to Constantine, Mich. In 1881 he removed to Grand Rapids, Michigan.

Through his grandmother, Laura (Lyman) Richardson, Mr. Richardson is a descendant of Richard Lyman, who landed on these shores in 1631, only eleven years after the Pilgrim Fathers. Two years before King Charles I. had granted the charter incorporating "The Governor and Company of the Massachusetts Bay in New England." The year before John Winthrop had been chosen governor of Massachusetts and had emigrated to the Colony. This Richard Lyman was also an ancestor of Admiral George Dewey, his granddaughter, Hepzibah (daughter of his son Richard, of Windsor, Conn., who died in 1662), marrying Nov. 6, 1662, Josiah Dewey. Thus an article which appeared in the *Philadelphia Press* Aug. 14, 1898, relating to Dewey's early ancestors, is also properly included in this account of the Lymans.

"Admiral Dewey's pedigree begins on the border of mythology with Thor, the Saxon God, or cult-hero, who is almost a myth, called variously Vothinn, Othinn, Odin, Bodo, and Woden, the King of the West Saxons, A. D., 256-300; he and his spouse, Frea, were the Mara and Venus of Saxon Mythology. This King Woden, the God of war, is described as the great-grandfather of bugaboos of English history, Horsa and Hengst, brothers, freebooters and pirates, of whom the Saxon annals tells us that Hengst was the King of Saxons, and died between A D. 474 and 495, the first King of Kent.

"Leaving this progenitor of the Saxon rulers of Britain, Admiral Dewey's royal lineage passes along the royal Saxon line on the continent, through King Hengst's son, Prince Hartwalker, to the historic King Dieteric, and his 'famous' wife (he had others), Wobrogera, a daughter of the unique character, Bellun, King of the Worder. Their grandson, Witekind the Great, was the last king of the Saxons, A. D. 769-807, and then dwindled into only their dukes, and Duke of Westphalia, while his descendants for a few generations were only Counts of Wettin, until on the genealogical line we come to the great Robert—Robert-fortis—who by his sword became Count of Axjor and Orleans, Duke and Marquis of France, and won the hand of the fair Lady Alisa, sister-in-law to the King of France, Lothaire I.

"This hero of medieval history, Robert-fortis, the great-grandson of the great Witekind, was the founder of the so called Capuchin line of monarchs of France, for from him, through a line of Dukes of France and Burgundy, Counts of Paris, etc., who by their swords and intermarriages became firmly seated on French soil, was descended the celebrated Hugh Capet, Duke of France, who usurped the throne of France and supplanted Charles, Duke of Lorraine, the heir of Louis d'Outremere, or King Louis IV, the last Carlovingian, or descendant of the great Emperor Charlemagne, to occupy the 'French' throne.

"Two other kings of the Capuchin line—Robert the Pious, and Henry the first—Dewey numbers among his illustrious ancestors, and Gibbon, in his 'History of the Roman Empire,' tells us of the high lineage of one of his early ancestresses, Anne of Russia, wife of Henry I., of France. Gibbon states she was the daughter of Jaroslaus, Grand Duke or Czar of Russia, A. D. 1015-1051, who was a descendant of Basil, the Macedonian, the first emperor of Constantinople of his line, A. D. 867, and that Basil was descended, on his father's side, from the Araeides, the rivals of Rome, possessors of the scepter of the East for four hundred years, through a younger branch of the Parthian monarchs, reigning in Armenia; and on his mother's side, from the European, Constantine the Great, and Alexander the Great, the Macedonian.

"Continuing Dewey's pedigree, we find that one of his ancestors—the one necessary to connect him with these historic characters—was the son of King Henry I., of France, Hugh the Great, or Magnus, Duke of France and Burgundy, Marquis of Orleans, and Count of Paris, and through his wife Count of Vermandois and Valois, a noted man of his day.

"It is here that Dewey's pedigree leaves the continent and begins to be a part of English history. Dewey's ancestress, Lady Isabel de Vermandois, was the daughter of the

aforesaid Hugh Magnus, and was the first wife (he was her first husband) of Robert de Bellomont, or Beaumont, a Norman, Earl of Millent, who accompanied William of Normandy on his expedition to England, and for the part he took in the conquest was created in 1103 Earl of Leicester, and granted many manors in England, dying in 1118. He had issue by Lady Isabel, Robert Bosse de Bellomont, second Earl of Leicester, who was justiciary of England, and, dying in 1168, had issue by his wife, Lady Amelia or Amica, a daughter of Ralph de Waer or Waher, who in 1066 was Earl of Norfolk, Suffolk and Cambridge, but forfeited these earldoms in 1074; Robert-blanc-Mains, third Earl of Leicester and steward of England, whose daughter, Lady Margaret de Bellomont, was an ancestress of Admiral Dewey.

"This lady married Saher de Quincey, an English baron, created in 1207 by King John, to win him over to his side, Earl of Winchester. This baron accepted and enjoyed the honors conferred upon him by John, but never was friendly with him. On the contrary, he was, next to Fitz Walter, the leader of the insurrectionary barons, and did as much work as any of them to compel King John to grant the Magna Charta—the charter of liberty—and was one of the twenty-five sureties chosen to enforce its observance. It is through this baron that Dewey is eligible to membership in the Order of Runnymede.

"Turning now to the pages of the Scottish peerage books, we learn that this Earl of Winchester's granddaughter, Elizabeth de Quincy, was the wife of Alexander de Comyn, second Earl of Buchan, who was a descendant of Donalbane, King of Scots, which gives Dewey a 'strain' of the sturdiest sort. And reverting again to the English peerage, we find that Gilbert, Baron d'Umfraville, married Lady Agnes, a daughter of the aforesaid Elizabeth, Countess of Buchan, and was the progenitor of a line of d'Umfravilles to Lady Joan d'Umfraville, who married Sir William Lambert, Knight, Lord of Owlton Manor, in Durham. From the authentic pedigrees of the official Heralds of England, we learn that a great-granddaughter of this marriage, was the wife of Thomas Lyman, Gent., of Navistoke, in Essex, who died in 1509, and mother of Henry Lyman, of High Ongar, in Essex, who was the ancestor of Richard Lyman.

"Richard Lyman, the patriarch of the Lymans of English descent in America, was born at Hugh Ongar Manor, Essex County, England, and was baptized Oct. 30, 1580. The date of his birth is not known. He married Sarah Osborne, of Halstead, in Kent. She went to America with her husband and all her children, and died in Hartford, Conn., about the year 1640, soon after the death of her husband. Mr. Lyman embarked about the middle of August, 1631, with his wife and children, in the ship 'Lion,' for New England, taking their departure from the port of Bristol. There went in the same ship Martha Winthrop, the third wife of John Winthrop, at that time governor of New England, the governor's eldest son and his wife and their children, also Eliot, the celebrated apostle of the Massachusetts Indians. The ship made anchor before Boston on Nov. 2, 1631. Richard Lyman first became a settler in Charlestown, Mass., and, with his wife, united with the Church in what is now called Roxbury, under the pastoral care of Eliot, the 'Apostle to the Indians.' He became a freeman at the General Court June 11, 1635, and on Oct. 15, 1635, he took his departure with his family from Charlestown, joining a party of about one hundred persons who went through the wilderness from Massachusetts to Connecticut, the object being to form settlements at Windsor, Hartford and Wethersfield. He was one of the first settlers at Hartford. The journey from Massachusetts was made in about fourteen days' time, the distance being more than one hundred miles, and through a trackless wilderness. They had no guide but their compass, and made their way over mountains, through swamps, thickets and rivers, which were not passable except with the greatest difficulty. They had no cover but the heavens, nor any lodgings but those which simple nature afforded them. They drove with them one hundred and sixty head of cattle, and, by the way, subsisted in a great measure on the milk of their cows. The people carried their packs, arms and some utensils. This adventure was the more remarkable as many of the company were persons of figure, who had lived in England in honor, affluence and delicacy, and were entire strangers to fatigue and danger. Richard Lyman on his journey suffered greatly in the loss of cattle. He was one of the original proprietors of Hartford, and there is little doubt that he and his wife formed a connection with the first church in Hartford, of which the Rev. Thomas Hooker was pastor. His will, the first on record in Hartford, is dated April 22, 1640, is first in the valuable collection of Trumbull, and stands Record I, page 442, and followed by an inventory of his

estate. He died in August, 1640, and his name is inscribed on a stone column in the rear of the Centre Church, of Hartford, erected in memory of the first settlers of the city. His wife, Sarah, died soon afterward. Richard Lyman is reported to have begun life in the new world as a man of 'considerable estate, keeping two servants.'

"John Lyman, known as Lieutenant Lyman, born in High Ongar, September, 1623, came to New England with his father. He married Dorcas, daughter of John Plumb, of Branford, Conn. He settled in Northampton, Mass., where he resided until his death, Aug. 20, 1690. Lieut. John Lyman was in command of the Northampton soldiers in the famous Falls fight, above Deerfield, May 18, 1676.

"Moses Lyman, son of Lieut. John Lyman, was born in Northampton, Mass., Feb. 20, 16—, and died Feb. 25, 1701.

"Capt. Moses Lyman, the only son of Moses Lyman, was born Feb. 27, 1689, and died March 24, 1762. He married Mindwell Sheldon, Dec. 13, 1712.

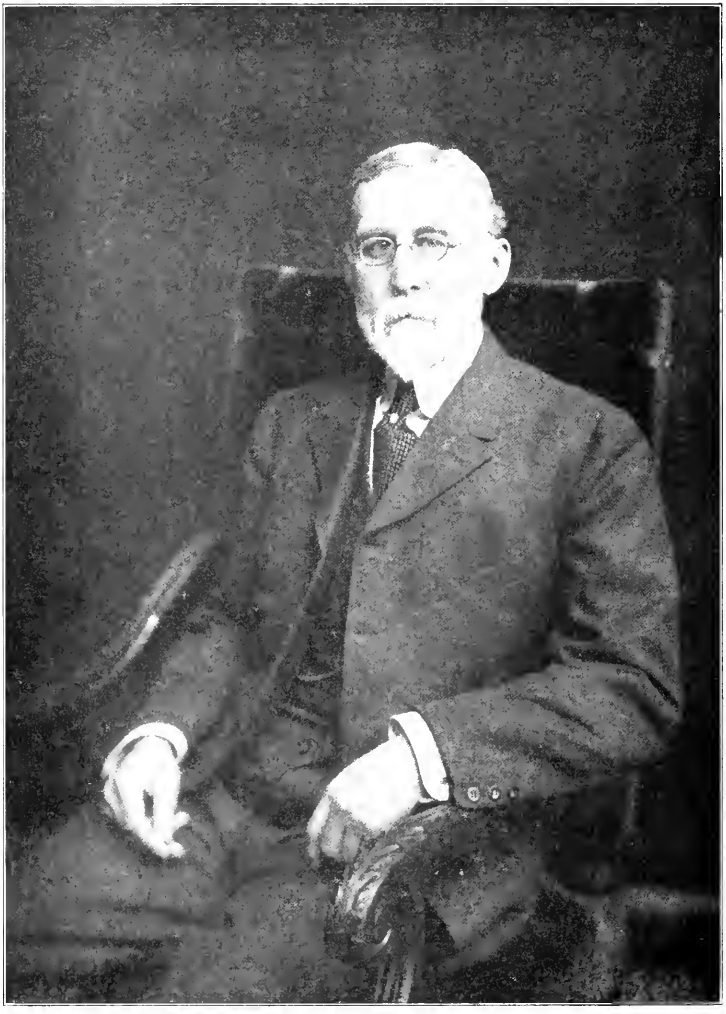
"Simeon Lyman, son of Capt. Moses Lyman, was born in 1725 in Northampton, Mass., settled in Salisbury, Conn., and joined the church in that place in 1740 by letter from the church in Northampton. He married Abigail Beebe, of Canaan, Conn., and both died in Salisbury in the year 1800.

"John Lyman, son of Simeon Lyman, of Salisbury, Conn., was born March 11, 1760. He married Huldah Brinsmade, of Stratford, Conn. He migrated to Jericho, Vt., soon after the Revolutionary war, among the first settlers of the State. He was a man of deep thought, sound judgment, and an earnest Christian. As a bold and fearless soldier and sure marksman, he served his country faithfully in the war of the Revolution. He died in 1840. Laura Lyman was born Nov. 10, 1789, and married Sept. 7, 1807, William P. Richardson. She died at Butternuts, Otsego Co., N. Y., Feb. 28, 1869."

WILLIAM HARTMAN WOODIN was born in Salem, Luzerne Co., Pa., Nov. 4, 1821. His father, David Charles Woodin (from Connecticut), an architect by profession, settled in Pennsylvania, where he died Oct. 21, 1825. In 1810 he married Sarah Hartman, who was born in Catawissa, Columbia Co., Pa., in 1792, and died in 1825, the same year as her husband. They had two sons and one daughter, the sons being William Hartman and Joseph B.

One of William Hartman Woodin's early business ventures was the building of a foundry at Foundryville, in Briarcreek township, Columbia county, where he engaged in the manufacture of pig iron, later turning out stoves and plows. In 1849 he joined interests with Mordecai W. Jackson, who, in partnership with George Mack, had established the foundry at Berwick in 1840. Later Mr. Jackson was associated with Robert McCurdy, whose interest was taken up by Mr. Woodin, the firm becoming Jackson & Woodin. They started business at Berwick in a building 25 by 40 feet in dimensions, on the corner of Market and Third streets, producing the Robb stove, with open grate, and a round stove, with a bakeoven on top, also turning out plows and making a specialty of the old Bull plow, which ranked with the best of its kind at the time. The practical energy and executive ability which both partners displayed gave the business a substantial position from the very outset. In 1850 they entered upon the manufacture of iron pipes, and in 1858 commenced making bridge castings for the Philadelphia & Erie railroad. In 1861 the business was given a strong impetus by an important order from Mr. Creveling, who was extensively engaged in the manufacture of lime at Espy, in Columbia county. They took a contract to make sixteen four-wheeled cars for him. Considering their equipment and the usual volume of their business, it might have been regarded as too much for them to handle, but they did not hesitate about accepting it, nor did they fail in its completion. When the cars were finished, the sides of the shop in which they were constructed were torn down, as it was the only means of running them out conveniently, and they were drawn to the railroad by horses. The instance was a momentous one in the career of the firm, and many large orders came in the future because of the confidence which its success had established. After a while the firm made a specialty of mine cars and mine castings, in which line they were never excelled. Their plant has always maintained a reputation for superiority in this regard. The late A. C. Whitney, of Philadelphia (friend of both partners), took great interest in their progress, and his able advice and generosity in loaning them patterns and chills for molding car wheels was a considerable factor in their early success. Facilities and equipment were improved as the business enlarged and great progress had been made by the time the Jackson & Woodin Manufacturing Company was organized, on March 1, 1872. At that time both Mr. Jackson and Mr. Woodin retired, as

William Hartman Woodin



C. R. Woodin

W S Woodin

the actual heads of the business, and their sons, Clarence G. Jackson and C. R. Woodin, took the active executive positions.

W. H. Woodin was a man of remarkably fine character. He married Elizabeth Foster, daughter of John and Ellen Foster, and she survived him, passing away Jan. 1, 1901. They had the following children: Joseph B., deceased; Sarah A., deceased; Clemuel R.; Eudora W., who married S. P. Hanly, of Berwick; Harry, deceased; John Foster, of Arkansas; and Elizabeth, deceased.

Mr. Woodin adhered to high standards throughout his career, but though he expected the same honorable treatment as he gave others he lacked neither generosity nor tolerance, and gave the utmost satisfaction to all with whom he had dealings. His death occurred Nov. 10, 1886. He had the affectionate esteem of all in his employ, was benevolent and liberal to those who needed his assistance, and left a name unspotted by questionable transactions.

Clemuel Ricketts Woodin was born on Dec. 26, 1844, in Cambra, Luzerne Co., Pa. He obtained his education in this section, attending Kingston Seminary until sixteen years old. He then began work with his father, but not long afterwards his business career was interrupted by his service in the Union army for one year; in 1863 he entered Company C, 28th Regiment, Pennsylvania Emergency Reserves. At the close of his service he returned to Berwick and resumed work with his father, applying himself so closely that he became familiar with every detail of the business. When the Jackson & Woodin Manufacturing Company was organized (a full description of the concern appears in the Berwick chapter of the historical section of this work), March 1, 1872, he became its president, and remained at the head of the concern for twenty years, resigning in 1894, because of poor health. In his connection with the Jackson & Woodin Manufacturing Company Mr. Woodin became known all over the United States in his line, and throughout his business career maintained a leading position among Pennsylvania manufacturers.

Mr. Woodin has been one of the most influential citizens of Berwick and his interest in the progress of the borough has been manifested in many ways. Nothing can show more clearly his real devotion for the locality than the beautiful home which he established on Berwick Heights, one of the finest and most completely appointed residences of central Pennsylvania. In 1890 he bought the Van Pelt and other farms lying on an elevation north of the town and on the highest point, which is 1,200 feet above sea level, he cleared home sites for himself and son. A fine graded road, almost three miles long, leads up to the summit. The beautiful view to be obtained there makes the location doubly desirable. Mr. Woodin built a beautiful wood and stone residence there in 1891, and his son built one near by. The estate is equipped with every device for convenience and beautified in the most artistic manner. Mr. Woodin married Mary Dickerman, daughter of Dr. Charles and Adelia Dickerman, of Hartford, Pa., and they have one son, William Hartman.

William Hartman Woodin obtained his early education in the public schools of Berwick. When fourteen years old he became a student in the New York Latin School and then later in the Woodbridge School of New York City, taking his higher technical course later in the School of Mines of Columbia College. Coming back to Berwick he went into the plant of the Jackson & Woodin Manufacturing Company, and entered upon a practical study of its operation, with which he became thoroughly familiar, as his able executive services have since demonstrated. In five years he became general superintendent of the plant and a director of the company, of which he was chosen vice president in 1896, and president in 1899. When the American Car and Foundry Company purchased the plant of the Jackson & Woodin Manufacturing Company Mr. Woodin became district manager, operating the plant at Berwick until 1902, when he was made assistant to the president, which position he now occupies. Like his father, Mr. Woodin has always been interested in the welfare of Berwick, and he was formerly a director of the Berwick Water Company and secretary and director of the Berwick Electric Light Company. He gave his interest and influence generously to the support of every worthy movement set on foot for the advancement of the borough.

On Oct. 9, 1889, Mr. Woodin married Annie Jessup, daughter of Judge William H. Jessup, of Montrose, Pa., and they have four children: Mary Louise, born in Scranton, Pa., on Oct. 31, 1891; Anne Jessup, born in New York April 10, 1894; William Hartman, born in Berwick, Pa., May 14, 1899; and Elizabeth Foster, born in Scranton, Pa., Jan. 29, 1901. Mr. Woodin in 1898 was honored by the Republican party with the nomination for representative of the Seventeenth Congressional district, upon the retirement of Monroe H. Kulp.

GEORGE DANIEL EDMONDSON. The Edmondson family had its origin in Denmark, but centuries ago the majority of them emigrated to England, where large numbers bearing the name are now to be found. Although principally engaged in agricultural pursuits, many of the name are to be found in the ranks of artisans and artists, while an occasional member of the family became prominent in the affairs of that nation. In the records of the old families of Britain the name of Edmonson occurs frequently, and those interested in genealogical research will find much of interest in tracing this and other families contemporaneous therewith.

In the early part of the seventeenth century the founder of the American branch of the Edmondson family came to Virginia and settled in the beautiful and historic Shenandoah valley, where now many of his descendants hold positions of honor. The earliest of the line of whom we have record is William H. Edmondson, a soldier of the Revolutionary war, through which he served with distinction, retiring to the life of a peaceful tiller of the soil when the struggle of the Colonies had ended. He was a strong, energetic man, and exerted much influence in his locality. He died at the age of seventy-one years, and was buried beside others of the family who had preceded him to the grave. His family consisted of eight children: William, Roderick, Strother, George W., Sanford R., Rachel, Fannie and Jennie. He was a Jeffersonian Democrat, and a supporter of the Methodist Church.

Sanford R. Edmondson, the father of George D., was born in Middletown, Va., Sept. 17, 1829, and is still living at the home place at the age of eighty-five years. He was a blacksmith, and followed the trade during his active years, which have but recently been completed. In 1851 he was united in marriage to Mary E. Huff, whose parents were Daniel and Sarah (Walters) Huff, and the children of this union were eleven in number: George Daniel; William H., deceased; Ella, also deceased; Sarah, who married Samuel Gordon and now lives at Hagerstown, Md.; Charles E., a merchant of Middletown, Va.; Edward G. and Lemuel L., deceased; H. Reese, of Danville, Pa.; Anna Mabel, wife of Clarence Venable, a druggist of Front Royal, Va.; and Jesse R., cashier of the Mutual Life Insurance Company at Wilmington, Delaware.

Mr. Edmondson is a Democrat and a member of the Methodist Church, of which he is a deacon. He has always taken an active interest in the affairs of the section in which he lives and has attained deserved prominence and the respect of his fellow citizens.

George D. Edmondson was born in Middletown, Va., Jan. 15, 1853, and after a brief attendance at pay schools and a private academy commenced to learn the blacksmith's trade with his father. He mastered this occupation at an early age and became a journeyman at the age of twenty. He then went to West Newton, Pa., where he remained a year, coming next to Danville, where he opened a shop on East Market street and continued for a period of twenty years. He soon began the manufacture of wagons, and his thorough knowledge of the business and careful and conscientious work soon brought him a flourishing trade, so that he became known throughout a large section as an honest manufacturer. His products were readily sold and his business greatly increased until he had the largest patronage in his section. His success was not easily won, but required the tenacity of purpose, tireless energy and business acumen which have made him successful in all his various undertakings.

After conducting his manufacturing business for twenty years Mr. Edmondson disposed of his interests and devoted himself entirely to the task of writing life insurance, having for some time previous been partially engaged in that work. From that time for twenty years he represented the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, being for eighteen years the district manager, with fourteen counties under his care, together with the numerous agents in the district. In 1903 he had the credit of writing the largest amount of insurance of any agent in the United States. In 1906 he was selected to represent the Philadelphia Life Insurance Company in the same territory, and now maintains offices in both Philadelphia and Danville. His unbounded energy, his forceful personality, and his complete and accurate knowledge of the insurance business, have placed him in the front rank of managers, and he has repeatedly written more life insurance than any other agent in the country, winning many valuable prizes therefor. So favorably is he known among the companies that his advice is frequently sought regarding new policies and other matters pertaining to the business.

Notwithstanding Mr. Edmondson's varied outside interests he has always remained loyal to Danville, where he has invested large sums

in real estate. His properties are among the most valuable in the town and he has done much to improve the appearance and surroundings of every piece of real estate which has come into his possession. The Opera House, one of the finest in this State, has been greatly improved and refurnished since passing into his ownership, and being located on a prominent corner of the business district he has made it a handsome and attractive landmark and one of the sights of the town. The building is four stories high, cost about $185,000, and has a seating capacity of 1,200.

On Dec. 2, 1872, Mr. Edmondson was married to Anna A., daughter of Cyrus B. and Christiana Reese, residents of Columbia county. To this union have been born six children, three of whom, Lloyd Barton, George H. and Anna L., are deceased. Those living are: Margaret L., wife of George M. Hornberger, mechanical engineer at the Danville State Hospital for the Insane; Charles F., who is associated with his father in the insurance business; and David Edward, who is manager of the Opera House and has charge of the various business interests of his father in Danville. David Edward Edmondson is married to Elmira, daughter of Webster Foust, of Danville.

Mr. Edmondson is a member of the Democratic party and was for years one of its leaders in Montour county. He took an active part in the State campaigns and brought into the work the same ability and energy which have characterized all his labors. He has been chairman of the county committee and member of the State Democratic committee, and served as councilman for nine years. He and his family are members of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church and liberal supporters of their denomination.

Mr. Edmondson's family was well represented in the bloody struggle of the Civil war, on his mother's side two uncles being in the Union army and one on the Confederate side, while two of his father's brothers were adherents of the Southern cause. The Edmondson home in Virginia was the scene of one of the famous battles of the war. When Early repulsed the army of Sheridan at Cedar Creek the retreat was past the house and some of the shots struck the building. During the engagement the old brick chapel near by was completely riddled with cannon shot, and the family were compelled to seek refuge in the cellar until the fighting ceased. When Sheridan made his famous ride from Winchester he gathered his forces near the house and the family were interested witnesses of all the evolutions at the time.

WILLIAM R. MONROE, head of the Monroe-Hall Furniture Company, of Bloomsburg, manufacturers of high-grade furniture, is though a young man one of the leading figures in the business life of that place. A native of that great furniture manufacturing center, Grand Rapids, Mich., he had excellent opportunities in his early life for observing how valuable a thorough knowledge of his chosen line of work would be, and he has been highly successful.

Mr. Monroe was born Feb. 20, 1876, and received most of his education in the public schools of his native place. Then he took a course in the college at Big Rapids, Mich., graduating in 1895. During his early years he had been trained to farming, but after leaving school he found employment at office work, and from the beginning of his career has been connected with the furniture manufacturing business. After working at Grand Rapids for a time he went to Wisconsin, where he spent six years, coming to Bloomsburg, Pa., in 1902. There he became superintendent of the factory conducted by Robert Hawley and William H. Slate, who were doing a prosperous business. His worth soon won recognition, and in 1905 he was made treasurer of the concern, in 1906, when the Hawley & Slate Furniture Company was incorporated, becoming president, treasurer and general manager, with W. H. Slate, of Philadelphia, as vice president, and H. A. Hall, secretary. In 1910 the business was reorganized under the name of the Monroe-Hall Furniture Company, with Mr. Monroe as president and treasurer, and Mr. Hall as secretary. The establishment has ranked among the progressive business houses of Bloomsburg since it was opened. The original buildings of the plant were put up in 1891 by W. H. Schuyler, Theodore Redeker and Jacob Keiffer, who conducted the business for about one year, when it was taken over by the Bloomsburg Furniture Company, who operated it for a time. The company was reorganized as the North Branch Furniture Company and continued to operate the plant until 1898, when it was leased to Messrs. Hawley and Slate, who carried it on until 1906. The factory has a desirable and valuable location, in the east end of the town, and its connections with the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad afford admirable shipping facilities. The buildings are substantial two- or three-story brick structures, the main one

having a frontage of 80 feet and depth of 300 feet, thoroughly equipped with all the modern wood-working machinery required in the manufacture of high-grade furniture of all kinds. The company's specialties, however, are sideboards and dressers, and their articles in this line are noted for individuality and original designs. Their aim is to combine conscientious construction with beauty of lines and careful finish, giving touches which distinguish artistic products, without in any way lessening their usefulness. The Monroe-Hall Company market their goods all over the United States, and the high-grade material and expert workmanship put into their product enables it to compete with the best wherever introduced. In the various departments of the factory constant employment is afforded for from 150 to 175 hands, skilled workmen and their assistants, and for this alone the plant would hold an important relation to the industrial prosperity of Bloomsburg. The quantity of lumber used annually amounts to over two million feet. Mr. Monroe devotes the greater part of his time to his duties as president and treasurer of the Monroe-Hall Company, and has made a place for himself among the substantial business men of the borough. He is also president of the Monroe-Heberling Ice Cream Company, of Newark, N. J., whose business is confined to the wholesale trade. Fraternally he is a Mason, belonging to Washington Lodge, No. 265, F. & A. M.; Bloomsburg Royal Arch Chapter, No. 218; Crusade Commandery, No. 12, K. T.; Caldwell Consistory (thirty-second degree), and Irem Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of Wilkes-Barre.

On July 3, 1899, Mr. Monroe was married to Bessie Stocks, of Eau Claire, Wis., daughter of W. H. and Amelia Stocks, and they have one child, Claire. The family are Presbyterians in church connection.

WILLIAM KASE WEST is one of the distinguished attorneys at Danville, Montour county, where he has been in active practice since his admission to the bar, in 1886. The Wests have been prominent in Montour county from the time of its foundation, and his father, George W. West, was for years county surveyor, being noted for the accuracy and reliability of his work.

Thomas West, great-grandfather of William Kase West, was of English-German descent and was born in Schoharie county, N. Y. He built a log house near the paternal homestead and there engaged in tilling the soil for many years. Upon the outbreak of the Revolutionary war he left a happy home and family to battle for independence. He had the misfortune to be taken prisoner by the English, but after a short term of imprisonment effected his escape and organized a company, of which he was captain, and rendered valuable aid to the American cause. In 1808, or soon after, he and his children removed to Ararat, Susquehanna Co., Pa., where he took up land and passed the remainder of his life. He died at the age of sixty years, and his wife attained the advanced age of eighty. They had the following children: Thomas, Hannah, Jones, Benjamin, William, Nathaniel, Permelia and Eunice.

William West, grandfather of William Kase West, was born in Schoharie county, N. Y., near Schenectady, and learned the trade of blacksmith. After moving to Susquehanna county with his parents he cleared a farm and engaged in agricultural work. Later he settled at Masonville, Delaware Co., N. Y., where he continued at his trade until his death, which occurred at the age of seventy-five years. He married Eliza Rogers, who was born in Delaware county, N. Y., daughter of Robert Rogers, for many years a sea captain. Tiring of that life Captain Rogers wishing to establish an inland home, bought a farm in Delaware county, N. Y., and followed agriculture. Later he built a boat and with his family sailed down the river to Chesapeake bay, where he spent the remainder of his life. Mr. West and his wife became the parents of two children, George Williston and Robert Rogers. Mrs. Eliza (Rogers) West died at the early age of twenty-seven years, and William West subsequently married Hannah Demenshaw, by whom he had three children, Milo, Filo and Jabez.

George Williston West was born Sept. 30, 1818, in Delaware county, N. Y., and attended the common schools and seminary there. He began life on his own account at the age of thirteen years, in the employ of a farmer at Mount Ararat, Pa., and by practicing strict economy saved enough from his scanty wages to enable him to reenter school at the age of nineteen years, at Birch Academy. He remained there for one term, after which he took a course at the Wyoming Academy, being one of the first students at that institution, where he studied surveying. He then taught school six years in what was then Columbia (now Montour) county, coming hither in 1845. In 1850, when Montour county was organized, he received the appointment of

county surveyor, and each successive year afterwards was elected to that office, serving until his death, June 30, 1906. He was largely engaged in looking up original lines. He was considered an authority on lines and boundaries in this section of the State, his work not being confined to Montour county, as he was often called to different counties in northern and central Pennsylvania, and he ran a great many lines in the coal regions to settle disputes. He also served twenty-four years as county commissioner's clerk, and from 1851 until 1904 was city engineer. When past eighty years of age he walked straight as an arrow, and being large of stature was a man of commanding appearance. Mr. West was a prominent figure throughout his section and held in high esteem by a large circle of friends He owned a fine home at No. 212 Pine street, Danville, where he resided for a number of years. In 1854 Mr. West married Catherine Ann Kase, who was of German origin and a daughter of John Kase, of Elysburg, Pa. They were the parents of eight children, namely: John, who died in infancy; Charles W., a carpenter and painter of Danville; Eleanor Eliza, wife of Oliver Diehl, of Norfolk, Va.; William Kase; George M., manager of the electric light plant and waterworks at Lehighton, Pa.; Louise M., now deceased; Isaac Dewitt, of Danville; and Catherine, who died in childhood. The parents were members of the Presbyterian Church, and in politics the father was a Democrat.

William Kase West was born March 8, 1860, in Danville, and obtained his early education there in the public schools. Later he attended the Bloomsburg State Normal School, devoting his spare moments to study and the broadening of his education. He then was employed as a civil engineer by the Duluth Winnipeg Railroad Company, with office in Duluth, Minn., and located the line for a railroad from Duluth, Minn., to Winnipeg City. Upon returning home he read law with Grier & Hinckley. He was admitted to the bar in 1886 and has since practiced in Danville, where the large number of cases he has won for his clients testifies that their confidence in him is not misplaced. He is popular with a large clientage, and has attained a leading position among his fellow men, who have given substantial recognition of their appreciation of his high character and ability. He has a large practice also in Columbia, Lycoming and Northumberland counties. From 1887 to 1892 he served as district attorney, giving eminent satisfaction to all concerned.

On Feb. 12, 1891, Mr. West married Ella Patterson, daughter of John C. Patterson, of Danville, and they are the parents of three children, born as follows: John Patterson, March 16, 1892; Mary Louise, Oct. 12, 1893; and William K., Oct. 6, 1895.

Mr. West is a member and past master of Danville Lodge, No. 224, F. & A. M.; past high priest of Danville Chapter, No. 239, R. A. M.; past eminent commander of Calvary Commandery, No. 37, K. T.; past exalted ruler of Bloomsburg Lodge, No. 436, B. P. O. Elks; and is at present a member of the Danville Lodge, No. 754, B. P. O. Elks.

Isaac D. West, youngest son of George W. and Catherine A. (Kase) West, was born Sept. 25, 1865, at Danville, obtained his literary education in the public schools there, and studied surveying and engineering—civil and mining—with his father. In 1884 he began teaching school, following that profession four years. Before that time he had been associated in business with his father, and continued the connection while teaching, becoming thoroughly grounded in all branches of the work, though he made a specialty of mining engineering. In order to be thoroughly at home in this field he has also made a particular study of real estate and mining laws, and as special agent of coal companies has been able to turn his information to good account. He is one of the most up-to-date and reliable men in this line in the State, and a high estimate is placed on all his work.

In 1890 Mr. West married M. Pauline Groff, daughter of Rev. J. R. Groff, of Doylestown, Pa., and they have had three children: Elizabeth (deceased), Karl Groff and Alan Dewitt. They have a comfortable and commodious residence just outside the limits of the borough. Socially Mr. West is a Mason, belonging to Danville Lodge, No. 225, F. & A. M.

FREDERICK J. RICHARD is president and general manager of the Richard Manufacturing Company, of Bloomsburg, one of the industrial concerns of that place which has been of distinct value in promoting its prosperity. Mr. Richard has been interested in his present line at Bloomsburg for over twenty years, and as the head of a modern manufacturing establishment and large employer of labor is entitled to be classified as one of its progressive business leaders and a most useful citizen of his adopted place. Mr. Richard is a native of Scranton, Pa., born Dec. 19, 1857,

son of Jacob F. and Josephine (Raubelty) Richard.

Jacob F. Richard was a native of France, born about one hundred miles from Havre. He learned the trade of machinist in his own land, and came to America in 1849, landing at New York City. His first location here was at Paterson, N. J., where he followed his trade until 1854, in that year going to Scranton, Pa., and finding employment in the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western shops. Thence he removed to Waterbury, Conn., where he did well, and remained until his death, in 1892. His widow has since resided in New York City, making her home with her daughter. Four sons and one daughter were born to Mr. and Mrs. Jacob F. Richard: Frederick J., Elizabeth (who married E. Hosbach, of Woodhaven, N. Y.), Henry J., George J. and Jacob J.

Frederick J. Richard grew up in New York City and received his education in the public schools. He inherited mechanical ability and love for mechanics, and early in life begged his father to allow him to choose the trade of machinist for his life occupation. His father would not consent until he had tried other lines of work, and met with disappointment, when he was finally allowed to enter the employ of Bliss & Williams, at Brooklyn. He served an apprenticeship of five years, during which time he became thoroughly acquainted with the trade and was qualified to undertake the duties of the next position offered him, that of foreman of the Manhattan Brass Company. As his work proved very satisfactory he was soon after appointed superintendent. Later he took charge of the brass tube works of Holmes, Booth & Hayden, of Waterbury, Conn., which is known far and wide as the "Brass City," and held that position for three years. For the following two years he was superintendent for Randolph & Clauss, manufacturers of seamless brass and copper tubing.

In 1891 Mr. Richard removed to the thriving town of Bloomsburg and, in association with J. L. Richardson, built the plant of the Brass & Copper Company, manufacturers of seamless brass and copper tubing, a two-story brick structure, 175 by 75 feet, and fitted throughout with machinery of the company's own manufacture. Mr. Richard was made manager and superintendent and under his careful guidance the venture was eminently successful. In 1892 the Bloomsburg Brass & Copper Company was formed, and he was made superintendent. In 1893 he built the plant of the Shickshinny Tube Company, of which he was a director and stockholder. He was also a director of and a stockholder in the Bloomsburg Elevator Company, builders and makers of machinery. In 1893, in partnership with J. L. Richardson, he built the BloomsburgManufacturing Company's plant, a building 60 by 40 feet, with boiler room 30 by 30 feet, both of brick. The company manufactured a large variety of articles, cuspidors, oil cans, currycombs, etc. In 1894 a stock company was formed with the following officers: F. J. Richard, president; George L. Richard, vice president; and L. E. Waller, director. As the growth of the business had been so rapid it was found necessary to enlarge the building. Another story was added to it, the length increased to 110 feet, and an L, 50 by 25 feet, added. Machinery was put in for the manufacture of carpet looms for the Bloomsburg Carpet Manufactory, and also six cutting and stamping machines. An average of fifty competent workmen were employed regularly, the concern being then as now a strong business factor of Bloomsburg, and the output was the finest on the market, finding a ready sale in the larger cities.

In 1900 the present organization, known as the Richard Manufacturing Company, was formed, with F. J. Richard, president and general manager; J. L. Richardson, treasurer; and Dr. Charles F. Altmiller, secretary. The company is incorporated under the laws of Pennsylvania with a capital stock of $75,000. The plant, which is located on Ninth street, between Catherine and Iron streets, has been enlarged and developed until it consists of a group of buildings of substantial modern construction, the main one 40 by 220 feet in dimensions, the foundry and erecting building 40 by 150 feet, and the blacksmith shop 30 by 40 feet. The equipment is complete, including the latest and best makes of machinery required, lathes, planers, drills, gear cutters, etc. The concern is one of the busiest in central Pennsylvania, and the output has become more and more important as the experience and success of the owners have enabled them to undertake responsible work, the company now giving attention to the manufacture of special machinery and gray iron castings. They make machinery for bronze, copper, brass and steel rod and tube drawing; wire (bronze, copper, brass) drawing and covering; any kind of sheet metal work, following designs furnished or making same themselves; also manufacture and build presses and grinding machinery. The fact that many

machines of the kind they manufacture are in daily use at their own plant has given them unexcelled opportunities for observation and paved the way for many of the most valuable improvements in this product. They aim to turn out machinery that will surpass any claims made for it. In addition, they undertake all kinds of high-class mechanical engineering work, designing and building rod, tube and wire mills, some of the largest wire mills being of their construction. They lay out manufacturing plants, planning all the details, and arranging for the economical handling of the work in every stage from the raw material to the finished product. The Richard Manufacturing Company employs one hundred skilled mechanics and constructional engineers. The trade controlled extends all over the United States, and they have done considerable work for the government, having built several machines for use in the Panama canal work. The heads of the concern are men of the highest standing in manufacturing, financial and industrial circles, and Mr. Richard is not only a man of fine executive ability but possessed of skill and experience which makes him regarded as the foremost mechanic in this part of the State. He designed and supervised most of the machinery in the plant, and it is generally conceded that no man has done more to bring Bloomsburg fame as an industrial town than he. Personally he is a man of the highest character, and his strong influence is always exerted in favor of the best interests of the community. Besides his business property and home he owns a large house on the Light Street road and one on Fourth street, which he rents.

On May 27, 1879, Mr. Richard married Catherine Koch, daughter of August and Margaret Koch, of Woodhaven, Long Island, and she died Oct. 10, 1897, at Bloomsburg, aged thirty-seven years, the mother of six children: William (deceased), Catherine, Julia, Jennie, Lizzie (deceased) and Lillie (deceased). In July, 1898, Mr. Richard married (second) Hannah Susan Christ, of Bloomsburg, daughter of George T. and Margaret Christ, of that place. They have had four children: Margaret, Fred J., Jr., George and Henry. The family have a fine residence on Normal Hill.

Mr. Richard is a Mason, belonging to Harmony Lodge, No. 42, F. & A. M., of Waterbury, Conn.; to Caldwell Consistory (thirty-second degree), of Bloomsburg; and to Irem Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of Wilkes-Barre. He also holds membership in Lodge No. 436, B. P. O. Elks, of Bloomsburg. He has taken some part in the administration of public affairs in the borough, having served several terms as member of the town council, at one election receiving the largest vote ever cast for a candidate for that office. He was also mayor of Bloomsburg for one term.

CHARLES J. FISHER, attorney at law and president of the Catawissa National Bank of Catawissa, Pa., was born in Rush township, Northumberland Co., Pa., near Danville, and is the son of William G. and Sarah A. (Swayze) Fisher.

Joseph Fisher, his paternal great-grandfather, was born in Saxony, Germany, in April, 1734, and came to America with his sister, Elizabeth, about 1747, but had the misfortune to lose her by death soon afterwards. New Jersey was their destination, and was the home of the brother until 1788, from which time he was settled in Northumberland county, Pa., where he died. He was married June 5, 1764, to Catherine Minegar, born in Holland Aug. 24, 1746, who lived for a time in Harmony township, Warren Co., N. J. Ten children blessed this union, Catherine, Henry, Mary, Hannah, Elizabeth, John Moses, David, Jacob and Joseph. During the Revolution the father fought for the Colonies.

Jacob Fisher, grandfather of Charles J., was born in Sussex county, N. J., Dec. 18, 1783, and died Oct. 29, 1841, in Rush township, Northumberland Co., Pa. At the age of five his parents brought him to Northumberland county, where he was reared on the home farm. An old tax list of the year 1820 shows him assessed with 153½ acres adjoining the farm of William Osmun, having thereon a log house and barn, two horses and three cows. He later moved to a farm on Roaring creek, near Sharp Ridge, where he resided a few years, finally removing to the "Boyd" farm on the Susquehanna river, three miles east of Danville, Pa., where he died. He married Margaret, daughter of Albert Kimpbel, and by her had twelve children: Rebecca, Catherine, Fannie, Joseph, Albert, Sarah, Patterson, George W., Daniel K., Clatworthy, Asher and Ellen. After the death of his first wife, which occurred Nov. 1, 1831, he married Elizabeth Shreffler, who died June 15, 1867. By her he had two children, William G. and Margaret.

William G. Fisher was born in Rush township, Northumberland county, May 6, 1834, and was only in his eighth year at the time of his father's death. He remained with his mother about one year, and then went to

live with his brother Joseph six years on the same place. He then worked four years for Jesse Mensch on the farm where he was born; later for Jacob Shultz in Mayberry township, Montour county, with whom he remained three years. He then moved to Danville, and remained one year, when he married and settled about three miles from Danville on the Boyd farm east of the mill, continuing there three years. Following this, in 1859, he bought the Jacob Swayze homestead in Franklin township, Columbia county, where he remained six years, selling out and moving to Danville, where he dealt in coal. The next two years he was on Boyd's big farm, and in 1867 settled at another location in Franklin township, buying 143 acres of good land upon which he made most of the improvements. He continued to farm in that township until his removal to Catawissa borough, in 1887, where he still resides. He owns a farm of 140 acres in Franklin township, which he has rented. Mr. Fisher married Dec. 20, 1855, Sarah Ann Swayze, who was born Feb. 27, 1838, a daughter of Jacob C. and Charity (Quick) Swayze, of New Jersey, and they have had two children: Elizabeth C., residing at home; and Charles Jacob. Mr. and Mrs. Fisher are members of the M. E. Church. During his active years he took some part in public affairs, serving as school director, supervisor and overseer of the poor.

Charles J. Fisher was educated in the public schools of Franklin township, and the summer school at Catawissa. After teaching school several terms he took a special course at the Millersville State Normal and then entered the Bloomsburg State Normal, from which he graduated in 1884. On June 21, 1886, he was elected principal of the Catawissa school, holding that position for one year, after which he accepted the principalship of the schools of Carnegie, Allegheny county, remaining there for eight years. During the summer months he studied law in the office of C. E. Geyer, Esq., of Catawissa, and in 1898 was admitted to the bar of Columbia county. His office is in the Catawissa National Bank building, and he has a large and lucrative practice. Mr. Fisher in 1901 married Margaret M. Manley, and they have one son, Manley Walter.

Mr. Fisher is one of the foremost men of his section of the State and is completely in harmony with the progress and prosperity of his home town. He was one of the organizers and the first president of the Catawissa National Bank, an institution of which the town may well feel proud. He is a member of the Knights of the Golden Eagle and of the Patriotic Order Sons of America. In religious affiliation he is a Methodist and a faithful adherent of that denomination, for which he has not hesitated to use his time and money. Mr. Fisher is in politics a Republican, and has served as member of the school board for two terms. At present his efforts are devoted to his profession and to the interests of the bank, of which he is president.

The Catawissa National Bank was organized in 1904, chartered April 30th of that year, and opened for business Dec. 11th, with a capital of $50,000. The original directors were: C. J. Fisher, president; C. P. Pfahler, vice president; Dr. Ambrose Shuman, John L. Kline, Lloyd Burger, I. H. Seesholtz, Jeremiah Kester. All are still serving but Messrs. Seesholtz and Kline, deceased, Irvin Kreischer and Hon. William T. Creasy having been elected to succeed them. The cashier is C. S. W. Fox, and his efficient assistant is Nelle P. Vastine. A surplus of $20,000 has been accumulated at the present date and the institution is financially solid.

THOMAS J. PRICE, of Danville, Montour county, one of the owners of the Danville Structural Tubing Company, has been connected with its plant in an executive capacity continuously since 1886, when he came to this place to take the position of superintendent. It was then conducted by the Mahoning Rolling Mill Company, and from that time until he and his partners, William G. Pursel and Daniel M. Curry, became owners in 1902, was under several managements. He and Mr. Pursel have had their interest since that year.

Mr. Price is a native of Wales, born Feb. 26, 1855, at Tredegar, Monmouthshire, son of Prof. John M. Price and grandson of Thomas Price. John M. Price, the father, was born at Rhymney, Monmouthshire, Wales, in 1828, and came to the United States in 1854, locating first in New York City. The same year he moved to Danville, Pa., where he became boss roller at the Montour Rolling Mills, and in 1865 he changed to the Rough and Ready mills (so named for President Zachary Taylor), later owned by the Mahoning Rolling Mill Company. Two years afterward he went to Syracuse, N. Y., where he accepted a position as superintendent of the Syracuse Rolling Mill Company. In 1881 he retired from that line of business to devote all his time to

Thomas J. Price

music, having studied music while young and also while working at his trade. Mr. Price possessed a beautiful voice. While a resident of Danville, Pa., he organized a quartet composed of John A. Jones, Robert James, Joseph Parry and himself. This quartet acquired wide reputation and popularity, and in 1865 took a trip to England and Wales, where they were cordially received. Mr. Parry received numerous prizes for his excellent compositions and was made professor of music in the College of Swansea, Wales. Mr. Price became successfully engaged in the musical profession in New York City, where he remained until his death. He is buried at Danville. To him and his wife Mary (Roberts), daughter of Thomas Roberts, a native of Wales, the following children were born: John T., superintendent of the Spuyten Duyvil Steel Foundry of New York City; George T., assistant superintendent of the Spuyten Duyvil Steel Foundry, of New York City; Ella J., wife of Thomas Hoskins, of New York City; Frank S., a lieutenant of the New York City police, in which service he has gained distinction; Mary A., a teacher of music; Sarah, who died when three years old; Jeannette, a music teacher and stenographer, residing at Rome, N. Y.; and Thomas J. The mother of this family died in 1867, at the age of thirty-four years, and is buried at Danville. Mr. Price was an independent Republican, and while in Danville took an active part in the elections.

Thomas J. Price came to the United States with his mother in 1856 and passed his boyhood in Danville, Pa., where he received his schooling. At Syracuse, N. Y., he assisted his father in the iron works, learning the iron and steel trade. In 1879 he went to New York City, where he was engaged in the Spuyten Duyvil Rolling Mill for a few years, and in 1883 returned to Danville to accept the position of boss roller at the Glendower Rolling Mills. In 1885 he went to Harrisburg, Pa., and engaged as a boss roller in the Lochiel Steel Works until 1886, when he resigned the position and returned to Danville to accept the superintendency of the Mahoning Rolling Mill Company.

In 1896 the Mahoning Rolling Mill Company was sold out, and Mr. Price entered into partnership with F. P. Howe and R. K. Polk, under the firm name of Howe & Polk. This partnership continued until the death of Mr. Polk, in 1902, when Mr. Price, William G. Pursel and Daniel M. Curry purchased the interests of Howe & Polk and organized the Danville Structural Tubing Company. Mr. Price and Mr. Pursel became sole owners of the business and property in 1906, after Mr. Curry's death purchasing his interest, and under the present regime the development of the business and growth of the establishment have gone on so vigorously that the men at the head are deservedly ranked among the most progressive business men in their line. Mr. Price's good judgment and executive ability have played a leading part in promoting the advancement of the concern, and he is recognized as one of the up-to-date, live men in his line of manufacture by all who have kept track of industrial progress in this field.

Mr. Price is justly regarded as a public spirited citizen of Danville, where his good intentions have been tested in various offices. He served as chief burgess from 1890 to 1896, was school director one year, and on April 1, 1899, entered upon the duties of postmaster, to which office he had been appointed Feb. 15th.

Originally an ardent Republican, Mr. Price contributed time and money to the advancement of his party. In 1912, like millions of others, believing in the Progressive principles promulgated by Theodore Roosevelt, he joined that party, and has since taken an active part in the encouragement of its interests in his State. He was tendered the Congressional nomination of the Washington party, but for business reasons declined the honor, consenting, however, to serve as a State committeeman.

Mr. Price is a member of Danville Lodge, No. 224, F. & A. M.; Danville Chapter, No. 239, R. A. M.; Calvary Commandery, No. 37, K. T.; Caldwell Consistory, thirty-second degree, Bloomsburg; Irem Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., Wilkes-Barre; and also belongs to Lodge No. 754, B. P. O. Elks, the I. O. O. F. lodge at Danville, and the Improved Order of Heptasophs of Danville.

Mr. Price was married to Sarah Foley, daughter of Edward Foley, of Danville, and they have had three children: John, who died when two years old; Annie Florence, a graduate of Wellesley College, class of 1912; and Edward F., who graduated from Lehigh University, and is now engaged as a mechanical engineer.

CHARLES THOMAS VANDERSLICE, senior member of the firm of Vanderslice & Eyerly, publishers of the Bloomsburg *Morning Press* and the Berwick *Enterprise*, has been

associated with the newspaper business at Bloomsburg since he began work, and has reached his present position by sincere efforts which have justly attracted recognition and appreciation. He is a native of Columbia county.

Thomas Jefferson Vanderslice, grandfather of Charles Thomas Vanderslice, was a native of New Jersey. He had three brothers, Heister, Joseph and Daniel, and four sisters, Mrs. Hannah Armstrong, Mrs. Ann Chrisman, Mrs. Tacey White, and Miss Rebecca. Coming to Columbia county, Pa., at an early day, he settled on a farm located along Little Fishing creek, on the road from Light Street to New Columbia. The old farm is now occupied by William Mausteller, who resides there with his wife; he is eighty-two years old, she seventy-eight. The cemetery beside the farmhouse contains the remains of many of the Vanderslices, and there are many unmarked tombstones, most of them being from the slate quarry on the farm. By his first wife, whose maiden name was Helen Maus, Thomas J. Vanderslice had eleven children: Joseph, Thomas, Jefferson, Augustus, Charles M., Ellwood, Lot, Harry B., Louise, Helena and Sadie (wife of David Bomboy). To his second marriage, with Martha Parker, a Quakeress, of Millville, were born three, Frank, Tacey and Adolph B.

Charles M. Vanderslice was born in 1841 on the home place in Columbia county above mentioned. His wife was Catherine Ent, daughter of John Ent and great-granddaughter of Peter Ent, and they had children as follows: Harry M., Zettie, Nellie M., Frederick C., Catherine and Charles Thomas.

Charles Thomas Vanderslice was born Jan. 28, 1875, in Bloomsburg, where he grew to manhood and obtained a good common school education. However, he had to leave before graduating and to go to work on account of his father's death, and he began in the office of the Bloomsburg *Daily*, where he learned the trade of printer. Other duties fell to him as increasing familiarity with the work in the office enabled him to take responsibilities, and he became foreman and manager in turn. In March, 1902, Mr. Vanderslice entered into partnership with Paul R. Eyerly in the founding of the *Morning Press*, and although they had but little capital, they persevered until success placed their venture upon a substantial basis, in spite of the fact that they had entered the field against much competition, one daily and four weeklies being already in existence when they started. In 1907, having made sufficient progress to justify them in branching out, they bought the Berwick *Enterprise*, which they now publish as an afternoon daily. Messrs. Vanderslice & Eyerly have endeavored to set high standards in both their papers, and as a result have gained influence with the best element both at Bloomsburg and Berwick, their labors in behalf of the interests of both communities making them well deserving of the standing they have attained. Mr. Vanderslice is unmarried.

GEORGE OGLESBY, son of George and Margaret (Neal) Oglesby, was born in Castlebar, County Mayo, Ireland, in the year 1809. On May 29, 1839, he married Isabella, daughter of Matthew and Elizabeth (Boden) Bell, who was born in 1803 near the town of Poyntzpass, County Armagh, Ireland. Their children, James and Isabella Bell, were born near Lisbellaw, County Fermanagh, Ireland, the latter, Feb. 14, 1842, dying in infancy.

In 1849 George Oglesby, with his wife and son, emigrated to America, landing in Philadelphia. After residing for a time in that city, and Camden, N. J., and Norristown, Pa., they finally settled in Danville. The family residence was at the northwest corner of Center and Vine streets.

Following the example of relatives who had preceded them to this country, the letter "s" was dropped from the name, making it Ogleby. This error was not corrected until 1886, when the first death occurred in the family. George Oglesby was employed as blacksmith in the plant which is now operated by the Reading Iron Company, continuing there until incapacitated by advancing years.

The family united with the Mahoning Presbyterian Church, and when the distance became too great George Oglesby and his wife united with the Grove Presbyterian Church. Isabella (Bell) Oglesby died Sept. 20, 1886, her husband following March 8, 1887. Their bodies lie in the family plot in the Odd Fellows cemetery.

James Oglesby, M. D., son of George and Isabella (Bell) Oglesby, was born Aug. 15, 1840, near Lisbellaw, and came to this country with his parents in 1849. He attended the schools at Stone Bridge, Ireland, Camden, N. J., Norristown, Pa., and the Danville Academy. In his boyhood, in demonstrating his strength for the entertainment of his elders, who urged him on, he received an injury to his heart which handicapped him for the remainder of his days. Dr. Yeomans,

pastor of the Mahoning Presbyterian Church, took a great interest in the young man, and through his influence he was preparing to enter Princeton College with the view of becoming a minister of the gospel. Impaired health, coupled with defective sight, compelled him to give up his studies, and he was advised that to save his life he must follow some outdoor occupation. Accordingly he learned the carpenter's trade, and was employed on several of the local buildings still standing. James Oglesby taught in the local schools, and for one year in Dickinson Seminary, Williamsport.

Dr. William Thompson, the noted eye specialist of Philadelphia, in a newspaper article described an instrument for detecting astigmatic defects in the eye. James Oglesby, seeing the article, was able to make the instrument and learned the cause of his defective vision, which Dr. Thompson corrected. A friendship developed between the two which terminated only with the death of Dr. Thompson.

With perfect sight and improved health James Oglesby decided to take up the study of medicine. His preceptor was Dr. Sharp Snyder, and he graduated from Jefferson Medical College in 1868. After graduation he entered into partnership with James D. Strawbridge, M. D., a noted surgeon of his day, and the partnership continued until dissolved by mutual consent, Dr. Strawbridge believing it to be for the younger doctor's interest to branch out for himself.

On Sept. 23, 1873, James Oglesby and Elizabeth Ann, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Hursh) Vastine, were united in marriage by Rev. Samuel Domer, D. D. They had two children, William Vastine and George Bell, the latter, born Aug. 16, 1878, dying Jan. 11, 1886. The shock of his death cast a shadow over his parents which time, the great restorer, was unable to remove.

In 1887 the family residence, at No. 8 East Market street, was completed, the Doctor having surrendered his option on the northwest corner of Ferry and Market streets in order that the Thomas Beaver Free Library might be built thereon. Dr. Oglesby was a member of the Mahoning Presbyterian Church, of which he was a ruling elder, serving as treasurer of the session for several years. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, being a past master of Danville Lodge, No. 224. Politically he was a Republican.

Dr. Oglesby's interest in photography resulted in several pictures which are now highly prized by their possessors. When sixty-five years of age he took up the study of Esperanto, the "world's auxiliary language," which afforded him much entertainment. His correspondents were located all over the globe.

Declining health made it necessary for the Doctor to withdraw from the active general practice of his profession, whereupon he made a specialty of diseases of the eye. After a lingering illness he died Feb. 21, 1912. The *Morning News* in recording his death said:

"He was one of the leading physicians not only of Danville, but of this section. He was fond of research; he was thorough and painstaking in his methods, under all circumstances keeping fully abreast with the times. Along with his deep knowledge and love for his profession he combined a genial disposition and gentleness of manner that made him an ideal practitioner. To the victim of disease in the moments of stress and weakness as well as the physician he was the tender, sympathizing friend. It was thus that he came to stand so near to the people. It is thus that the news of his death will cause genuine sorrow not only among those who have felt his kind ministrations but also among all in the community who appreciate the example of his blameless and devoted life."

William Vastine Oglesby, son of Dr. James and Elizabeth Ann (Vastine) Oglesby, was born in Danville Oct. 13, 1874. His education and preparation for college was gained under John M. Kelso, the well known educator who taught his parents before him. He graduated from the College of New Jersey (now Princeton University) in 1896, receiving the degree of A. B. In 1899 he graduated from the law department of the University of Pennsylvania, when he returned to Danville to practice his profession. Mr. Oglesby is now serving his third term as justice of the peace.

CHARLES SUMNER WAYNE FOX, cashier of the Catawissa National Bank, was born Jan. 25, 1857, at Numidia, Locust township, Columbia Co., Pa. His father, H. Haines Fox, was one of the leading physicians of Columbia county.

It is not known where the emigrant ancestors were born or the date of their coming to America. It is supposed that they resided in New Jersey, as the grandfather of Charles

S. W. Fox came from that State to Columbia county, Pennsylvania.

James A. Fox, the grandfather, was born Oct. 21, 1797, and died Aug. 10, 1869. He was a shoemaker and farmer by occupation, and a member of the Society of Friends. On Nov. 26, 1820, he married Ruth, daughter of Moses Starr, and their children were: Henry Haines, mentioned below; Elizabeth, born Nov. 1, 1824, who married Samuel Reinbold, and died April 26, 1896; Rowland, born May 27, 1830, who died Sept. 10, 1834; Charlotte, born Jan. 16, 1834, who married Samuel P. Levan, and is deceased; and Jeremiah, born March 19, 1840, who died March 17, 1850.

Henry Haines Fox, father of Charles S. W. Fox, was born Feb. 15, 1822, and died Feb. 28, 1866. He was a native of Columbia county, and attended the schools of that section. He entered the medical profession, graduating from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and practiced in Locust township to the end of his life. On May 13, 1851, he married Eliza, daughter of Reuben and Rebecca (Kunkle) Fahringer, who had a family of eight children, of whom Isaac married Christine Dreisbach; Charles married Alice Honaberger; William died at Scranton; Catherine married Byron Keller; Mary married Isaiah Hower; Hannah married Allen Feterman; Herman married Mary Keller. To Henry Haines Fox and his wife were born six children: Henrietta, born Sept. 10, 1852, died July 22, 1908; Matilda, born May 28, 1854, died May 15, 1861; Charlotte, born Dec. 19, 1855, married Lewis H. Daniel; David died when thirteen days old; Charles Sumner Wayne was born Jan. 25, 1857; John Marshall, born Sept. 7, 1861, married Elizabeth Adams.

Charles Sumner Wayne Fox had rather limited educational advantages, attending public school and for a few months a select, or advanced, school in Locust township; later he was a student at the Bloomsburg State Normal School for a period of nine weeks. When nearly fourteen years old he left his home at Numidia and began clerking in the store of F. P. Coho, at Ashland, Pa. After a period of two years he returned, in the year 1872. In the winter of 1873-74 he began teaching school, following this profession at intervals for six terms. In the spring of 1878 he entered the employ of Dr. J. H. Vastine, as clerk in his store at Numidia, remaining two years, and then engaged with Knorr & Daniel, successors of the Doctor, for six months. In the spring of 1885 he took a position as clerk with Jacob Yeager, of Roaring Creek, Pa., and the following spring was employed in a similar capacity by L. H. Daniel, later becoming manager and conducting the business successfully. He remained with Mr. Daniel nearly nineteen years. At that time the methods of accounting in a country store were very crude and unsatisfactory, so Mr. Fox, with keen foresight, introduced the system of double entry bookkeeping and completely reorganized the methods of accounting.

Mr. Fox has been a Republican from the time he reached his majority and was frequently a delegate to the county conventions under the former system of nominating candidates, being at one time the party's candidate for prothonotary. During a period of thirty-six years he never missed attending an election. Although living in a three-to-one stronghold of the Democrats, on account of his ability as an accountant he was elected for seven consecutive terms, of three years each, an auditor of the township's financial affairs, being unable to serve, much to his regret, the last two years, owing to his removal from the district. He was mercantile appraiser of Columbia county for the year of 1899. For a number of years he was one of the Catawissa *News-Item* correspondents, under the nom de plume of "Jim Nastics." In 1904, when the Catawissa National Bank was organized, he was offered the position of cashier, and he has seen the deposits of that institution rise steadily until in this year (1914) they have reached the sum of $300,000, a remarkable sum for the second bank in a small town.

Mr. Fox married, Jan. 5, 1882, Rebie Levan, who was born Sept. 29, 1863, daughter of Daniel P. and Sarah J. (Christian) Levan. To this marriage have come four children: A son, born Feb. 9, 1883, who died soon after birth; Lola Lucretia, born May 19, 1884, who died Sept. 9, 1884; Claude Mardo, born Oct. 28, 1885; and Ruth Iola, born Oct. 1, 1892.

Mr. Fox became a member of the United Brethren Church in 1876 and continued his membership after his removal to Catawissa for several years. He is still a firm believer in God and the atonement of Jesus Christ, and is expecting his return to earth (Acts i. 11). His endeavor has been to live an honorable life and to measure up to the standard declared of him by many of his friends, that "his word is as good as his bond."

LINES ADDRESSED TO A LADY ON HER WEDDING DAY

(By H. Haines Fox, M. D.)

And has the vow of mortal love
Been breathed upon thine ear?
And hast thou pledged thy faith, O maid,
To one of earthly sphere?

Thy vestal glory shone so pure,
So like the modest light
Of the dear twilight star that shines
More tender still than bright.

And must that maiden luster now
So quickly pass away?
That lambent radiance disappear
Before a brighter day?

It must be so; the vow is pledged.
Triumphant at thy side,
Osborn stands and claims thee for
His own, his beauteous bride.

Love's blush-roses proudly have
Thy snowy temples crowned,
And Hymen's creamy orange flowers
In the bridal wreath are found.

Then fare thee well. Thy mother weeps
To yield thee from her arms,
And prays and hopes and sighs with
All a mother's fond alarms.

Thy father holds thy hand in his
And with uplifted eye,
Invokes upon his lovely child
A blessing from the sky.

Thy sisters' lips are pressed to thine
In long and dear embrace;
Their tears are mixed with thine—
And fall upon thy glowing face.

That full effusive confidence
Of hope, or joy, or pain,
Which sister maidens know with thee,
They cannot know again.

But fare thee well; the hour is come,
The hour when thou must part
From all that most is cherished
By a yet unwedded heart.

Go—be thy chosen's halcyon love;
The lodestar of his life.
Thou once has shone a peerless maid;
Be perfect as a wife.

Roaringcreek, Pa., July 27, 1848.

THOUGHTS ON HOME BY THE WANDERER

(By H. Haines Fox)

I've parted with my parents dear,
My brothers and sisters, too;
Some time to spend in this vain city,
My arduous studies to pursue.

I've left my home, that sacred spot
Which is most dear to me,
In order more knowledge to obtain
Before I return to thee.

Oh, may I well improve the time
In knowledge and in science,
That I in honor may return,
The son of your reliance.

And lonely hours pass swiftly on
In peace and comfort true,
O'er the midnight lamp alone,
Till I return to you.

Oh, may my course be true and holy,
Sin fall harmless at my feet.
To God I'll give all praise and glory
Until we again do meet.

Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 14, 1845.

Le Van. The Le Van families are of French Huguenot lineage, and in common with other families of like religious faith were subjected to persecution, which caused their emigration to America. From "Memorials of the Huguenots," by Rev. A. Stapleton, the following information is taken:

"Among the members of the Huguenot Church at Amsterdam, Holland, were Daniel LeVan and his wife, Marie Beau, refugees from Picardy, France. From a baptismal certificate, it seems that some of the children were born at Amsterdam. About 1715 four sons of the refugee set out for Pennsylvania. They were Abraham, Isaac, Jacob and Joseph, the latter of whom died at sea. These were followed in 1727 by their brother Daniel, and all of them settled in Berks county. In 1748 Peter Le Van arrived, whose identity and place of location is not known."

Abraham Le Van, as already noted, who was born in Amsterdam in 1698, was married to Catherine Weimer, daughter of Mrs. De Turk by a former husband in France. He located at Oley, situated in a beautiful valley in the eastern part of Berks county, about fifty miles northwest of Philadelphia, and near the De Turks, and his beautiful home is still in the possession of his descendants, after a lapse of almost two centuries. He died in 1771, leaving a number of children. His wife, Catherine, born in France in 1706, died in 1768.

Jacob Le Van located in the Maxatawny valley, of which he was one of the first settlers. He was an extensive landowner, the present village of Kutztown being built on a part of his estate. He erected the first gristmill in this region, which is still in the possession of his descendants. There is a family tradition that Count Zinzendorf, the eminent Moravian, preached from the balcony of this mill during his episcopal tour in America in 1742. Jacob Le Van was an important per-

sonage in the Province. He was one of the judges of the County court from 1752 to 1762. He bore an important part in the defense of the frontiers during the French and Indian war, and was commissioned to provision Fort Allen in 1756. He died in 1768, leaving seven children. His son, Sebastian, was a man of great prominence. At the outbreak of the Revolution he represented his district in the Committee of Safety. He was a member of the State Assembly in 1779-89, and of the Supreme Executive Council from 1782 to 1784. He was also a colonel of militia. He died in 1794.

Daniel Le Van, the emigrant, also settled in Maxatawny. His son, Daniel, Jr., was admitted to the bar at Reading in 1768, and became a lawyer of considerable prominence. After filling many important offices, he died in 1792.

Isaac Le Van, also an emigrant, located in Exter, near Reading, where he died in 1758.

It is significant that in the same vessel in which Peter Herbein came to Philadelphia in 1732 there also appears in the list of women and children the names of Anna Le Van, Christian Le Van, Margaret Le Van, Philip Le Van and Barbara Le Van (Pennsylvania Archives, XVII). In 1733 Anna Elizabeth Le Van was married to Sebastian Zimmerman, in Maxatawny. She was probably a sister of Jacob Le Van, who lived there.

According to another account, Abraham, Isaac and Jacob Le Van came Jan. 9, 1729, in the ship "Mary Galby," and landed at Philadelphia. Abraham Le Van bought 150 acres of land, Isaac 230 acres, and Jacob 250 acres, in Philadelphia county. Peter Le Van came Sept. 7, 1748, in the ship "Queen of Denmark." Daniel Le Van came Sept. 21, 1727, in the ship "William and Sarah." As to the time of arrival of Peter and Daniel Le Van, this account agrees with that of Mr. Stapleton.

It does not appear from which of the emigrants mentioned in the foregoing accounts the families in Columbia county, bearing the name of Levan, are descended.

Benjamin Levan, grandfather of Mrs. Rebie Fox, wife of Charles S. W. Fox, was married to Mary Pohe and had the following children: Daniel P., father of Mrs. Fox; Benjamin, married to Lucy Hess; John P., who married Mary Ellen Lee; Samuel P., who married Charlotte Fox and (second) Ruthanna Gable; Sarah, wife of Nathan Driesbach; Mary, wife of John Fetterman; Eliza, wife of John Holderman; Phoebe Ann, wife of William Fox, and three children besides who died in childhood.

Daniel P. Levan, father of Mrs. Fox, was born May 21, 1830, and died July 1, 1911. He was a blacksmith and farmer by occupation. In politics he was a firm adherent of the Republican party, in religion a member of the Methodist Church and for years a trustee of the church. He married Sarah J. Christian, who was born Dec. 29, 1838, and died Feb. 7, 1911. Her father was William Christian. They had children as follows: Anna Mary, born Feb. 25, 1860, married Henry J. Perry; Emma Corinda, born May 5, 1861, died July 11, 1868; Rebie, born Sept. 29, 1863, married C. S. W. Fox; Flora Alice, born Nov. 26, 1865, married William N. Williams; Benjamin Franklin, born Jan. 15, 1868, was killed by lightning July 16, 1877; Walter, born May 23, 1873, married Elizabeth Tobias; Elmer, born Jan. 2, 1875, married Catherine Knittle; Amy Sarah was born Sept. 6, 1877; Raymond D., born May 29, 1879, married Ella Fetterman; William Christian was born May 18, 1883.

LOUIS WALTER BUCKALEW, a shoe merchant of Bloomsburg, Pa., was born in that city Sept. 1, 1882, a son of the late Russell C. Buckalew.

Russell C. Buckalew died in Bloomsburg, where his widow still resides. They had the following children: Louis W.; Lilian Barton, who is at home; and Raymond Gager, a graduate of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, class of 1912.

Louis Walter Buckalew was graduated from the Bloomsburg high school in 1902, and then entering the Bloomsburg State Normal School did college preparatory work for one year, and later studied at the Pennsylvania State College. Following this Mr. Buckalew was in the employ of the State highway department for three years, until in July, 1909, he bought the shoe business owned by W. H. Moore, and in company with A. H. Armstrong formed a partnership known as Buckalew & Co. Later he bought Mr. Armstrong's interest and took Clyde Kemp as a partner. This firm conducts the largest shoe store and shoe repairing business in this section, and controls an immense trade.

On Jan. 31, 1911, Mr. Buckalew married Sophia Nelson, daughter of W. T. and Mary (Frey) Nelson, of York, Pa. They have a son, Louis W., Jr., born in December, 1912.

Mr. Buckalew belongs to Washington Lodge, No. 265, F. & A. M.; Bloomsburg

Chapter, No. 218, R. A. M.; Commandery No. 12, Knights Templar; and Caldwell Consistory; as well as to the Odd Fellows and Red Men. He is also a member of the State College fraternity Phi Sigma Kappa, Phi Epsilon Kappa chapter. In his business life Mr. Buckalew has proved himself a man of executive ability and his future is bright. Socially he is numbered among the elect of Bloomsburg, where he and his wife are very popular, both belonging as they do to prominent families long established in Pennsylvania.

BARTON DILL FREAS, of Berwick, Columbia county, began his connection with the financial institutions of that place over thirty years ago, and his present important relations with same testify amply to his position as an authority. He understands the local situation thoroughly, a fact which makes his advice invaluable. His loyal efforts to secure to his home community the best advantages possible have been vital factors in the evolution of existing conditions there. Mr. Freas is a native of Berwick, son of the late Henry Clay Freas and grandson of John Freas. The family is one of old standing in Columbia county.

John Freas was born in Briarcreek township, Columbia county, and owned a large farm there, following general agriculture all his life. His death occurred in 1850. The following children were born to his marriage with Sarah Hidlay: George; Sally, Mrs. Jonathan Eck; Nancy, Mrs. Benjamin Hicks; Henry Clay; John A.; William L., who married Fanny Rittenhouse; Horace; Hiram, who married A. Brown; and Isaiah B., who married Katherine Hagenbuch.

Henry Clay Freas was born on a farm in Briarcreek township, March 11, 1821. He was an energetic business man, acquiring various important interests. For years he was engaged in milling at Berwick as well as in his native township, in the later sixties selling the mill in Briar Creek to Ash Brothers; his mill at Berwick, located just below the present site of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad depot, was burned in 1871. In 1873 he bought the earthenware business of C. A. Becker, located where Mr. Kurtz's marble yard now stands. About 1890 Mr. Freas gave up business, and lived retired until his death, in 1896. He is buried in Pine Grove cemetery. Berwick had every reason to count him among her public-spirited citizens, for he served faithfully as burgess for several terms. Originally a Whig in politics, he subsequently became a Republican. He took an active interest in the Methodist Episcopal Church, which he served as trustee, and he held membership in Knapp Lodge, No. 462, F. & A. M.

In 1856 Mr. Freas married Dorothy A. Bowman, a daughter of George A. and Sarah (Brown) Bowman, of Berwick. We have the following record of their children: John H., born Dec. 19, 1856, died in April, 1877, and is buried in Pine Grove cemetery at Berwick; Annie Bowman, born July 21, 1860, married Franklin A. Witman; Sally A., born May 18, 1862, married A. W. Dickson, and died in October, 1895, and is buried in Wildwood cemetery at Williamsport, Pa.; Barton Dill is mentioned below; Alberta G., born March 5, 1867, is the wife of Charles B. Keller, cashier of the Stroudsburg (Pa.) National Bank.

Barton Dill Freas was born Aug. 10, 1864, and had his early educational training in local institutions, attending the old Market Street Academy and the Berwick high school; he was a member of the first high school graduating class, 1881, and Judge A. M. Freas, of Wilkes-Barre, was one of his classmates. Subsequently he was a student at the Wyoming Seminary, and in 1882 he took a business course. Returning to Berwick in 1882, Mr. Freas found a position as clerk in the First National Bank. In 1895 he was made teller, and was thus employed until 1902, when he resigned to become cashier of the Berwick National Bank, organized that year. In 1903, when the Berwick Savings & Trust Company was organized, he was made treasurer, and he has continued to fill both positions. His close association with the banking business in Berwick during so many years has developed his natural ability to such an extent that his fellow officers regard his opinion with the utmost respect. The sincere concern he has shown at all times for the welfare of home enterprises has made him trusted as the worthy confidant of the best interests in the town.

On Oct. 16, 1890, Mr. Freas married Elizabeth M. Mears, daughter of J. H. and Catherine (Hull) Mears, of Berwick, and they have one son, Frederick Mears, born Nov. 25, 1893.

Mr. Freas is a member and trustee of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and fraternally is a member and a past master of Knapp Lodge, No. 462, F. & A. M., and a member of Caldwell Consistory (thirty-second degree), A. A. S. R., Bloomsburg, and of Irem Temple, A. A. O. N. Mystic Shrine, at Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; he also belongs to Berwick Council, No.

176, Royal Arcanum. Politically he is a supporter of the Republican party. He is one of the trustees of the present Berwick Hospital board.

CHARLES C. BARGER, senior member of the firm of Barger, Bains & Munn, proprietors of the Bloomsburg Hosiery Mills, was born at Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 14, 1863, son of Benjamin Barger.

The paternal great-grandfather was a resident of Philadelphia, the family being an old and representative one of the State.

George Barger, the grandfather of Charles C. Barger, was also a resident of Philadelphia, and early in life was one of the watchmen employed to call out the hours of the night. When the police force of the city was organized he naturally became one of its members, and continued a useful citizen until his death, in 1874. He was the father of two children, Benjamin and Annie.

Benjamin Barger, son of George Barger, and father of Charles C. Barger, was a native of Philadelphia, where his energetic life was spent. For thirty-five years he was with the firm of Charles McNeal & Co., giving most faithful service. The death of this excellent man occurred in 1905. Benjamin Barger married Cordelia Streeter, and their children were: George, David, Charles C., Louis, Cordelia, William and Margaret.

Charles C. Barger affords in his career a splendid example of what a man can accomplish through steady, faithful and persistent effort. When still a lad he secured employment in a hosiery mill, and he has continued to work along this line ever since, concentrating all his energies towards advancement therein. His first employer was a man by the name of Thomas Brown, and when Mr. Barger left him he went into other Philadelphia hosiery mills, learning the business so thoroughly that when he embarked in business for himself, in April, 1902, he was able to do so intelligently and successfully. In 1904 Mr. Barger took Edward Bains into partnership, and they operated under the firm name of Barger & Bains until two years later, when the present firm was organized, F. W. Munn becoming the junior member. The main office of the mills is at Adams and Jasper streets, Philadelphia.

In July, 1906, Mr. Barger came to Bloomsburg and built his present plant there, which has been materially enlarged since. When he began operations in Philadelphia he had only ten machines, whereas 350 are in operation now in the plants in which he is interested, employment being given to 150 workers. The output of the firm comprises infants', ladies' and boys' hosiery. The Bloomsburg plant is housed in a brick building containing about five thousand square feet of floor space, and the annual output is 200,000 dozen pairs of infants' hose, the Philadelphia plant manufacturing the ladies' hosiery.

In April, 1914, Mr. Barger started work on the construction of a plant at Nescopeck, Pa., which was opened July 15. It is equipped with 150 machines and gives employment to seventy-five people, engaged in the production of a heavy stocking for boys. The total daily output of the three mills at present is seventeen hundred dozen pairs. Mr. Barger is general manager of all the mills and vice president of the company, and he is ably assisted by his son Paul, who has developed remarkable fitness for the position.

Mr. Barger married Catherine Laudwhere, a daughter of Jonathan Paul Laudwhere, and they have the following children: Cordelia, who married George Robbins; J. Paul, who is employed with his father; Elsie, who is a student at the State Normal School; and Rosie. In 1911 Mr. Barger built the beautiful residence at Bloomsburg which is now the family home. He and his family are Methodists in religious faith.

While it is the aim of the firm to produce the best quality of hosiery manufactured, Mr. Barger takes an equal amount of pride in the sanitary condition of his plants. In equipping them he has given special attention to furnishing adequate sanitation and is always ready to adopt new methods if certain they will further his ideas along these lines. The local mill affords employment to a number of families of Bloomsburg, and the industry is an important one in Columbia county.

JOSEPH G. SWANK, farmer, and ex-county commissioner of Columbia county, residing in Mifflin township, was born at Lime Ridge, Pa., Nov. 2, 1844, son of John and Caroline (Kirkendall) Swank.

George Swank, grandfather of Joseph G. Swank, was born in New Jersey, where he was a farmer during his younger days. Coming to Columbia county, Pa., he settled at Lime Ridge, where he engaged in the lime business, and later he moved to Hetlerville, where he died.

John Swank, son of George Swank and father of Joseph G. Swank, was born in New Jersey, whence he came to Lime Ridge with

his father, and died there when his son, Joseph G. Swank, was two years old, in 1846. John Swank, the father, married Caroline Kirkendall, a daughter of Joseph Kirkendall, a native of Mifflin township, Columbia county, where he was a farmer, as had been his father before him. The Kirkendalls bought large tracts of land in Columbia county, and a portion of the farm now occupied by Joseph G. Swank, known as Kirkendall Hill, was included in the holdings of this family. Both the Kirkendall grandparents died on the property now owned and occupied by their grandson, Joseph G. Swank, as did Mrs. John Swank, who passed away Dec. 10, 1900, aged eighty-four years. She and her husband had but one child. Joseph Kirkendall was one of the prominent men of his time and took an active part in public affairs; he built the abutments of the old bridge which was washed away at Berwick a few years ago.

Joseph G. Swank lived with his paternal grandfather at Lime Ridge until he was ten years old, at which time he joined his maternal grandparents on the farm he now owns, and has resided on this property ever since, having bought it when they died. He is engaged in a general line of farming. In 1894 he became county commissioner and held that office during 1894, 1895 and 1896. Joseph G. Swank has a war record, for on Sept. 9, 1862, he enlisted for three years, in Company E, 16th Pennsylvania Cavalry, commanded by Col. J. K. Robinson, of Mifflintown, Juniata Co., Pa., and was assigned to Gregg's division of Sheridan's cavalry. He participated in many engagements, remaining in the service to the close of the war, and was at the surrender at Appomattox. He was a charter member of Captain Jackson Post, G. A. R., of Berwick, Pennsylvania.

In 1868 Joseph G. Swank was married to Mary E. Longenberger, who was born in Columbia county, Pa., daughter of Simon and Lucinda (Kirkendall) Longenberger. Mrs. Swank died in 1896, the mother of three children: Gertrude, who is the widow of E. M. S. Gould, resides at Scranton, Pa.; Walter, who married Dora Klinger, resides at Foundryville, Pa.; Daniel is a druggist at Scranton, Pa., superintendent of the Lorenz drug store. Joseph G. Swank was married (second) in 1898 to Amanda Miller, who was born in Mifflin township, daughter of Henry and Phoebe (Kirkendall) Miller, both of whom are deceased. They were prominent people of Columbia county, well and favorably known.

Mr. and Mrs. Swank belong to the Berwick Baptist Church, in which he has held offices, including those of deacon, trustee and clerk. Joseph G. Swank has been president of the Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company of Lime Ridge, Pa., for eighteen years, and was a charter member of that company. He is deeply interested in all matters tending towards the betterment of agricultural conditions.

NORMAN S. PURSEL, late of Bloomsburg, was a worthy member of a substantial old family of Columbia county, which was established in the Frosty valley over a century ago by his great-grandfather, Jonathan Pursel, and during all his active years followed the trade of blacksmith, at which his father and grandfather were also engaged. Mr. Pursel was born in 1837 in the Frosty valley, in Hemlock township, Columbia county, son of Dennis Pursel, and died at Bloomsburg, Sept. 28, 1912, in his seventy-sixth year.

Mr. Pursel's great-grandfather, Jonathan Pursel, lived in New Jersey before settling in Pennsylvania, in the latter part of the eighteenth century. The Pursels are of Scotch-Irish origin. Jonathan Pursel located in the Frosty valley, in what is now Hemlock township, Columbia county, on the farm afterwards owned by his descendant, James Depew Pursel. He cleared the land he took up and devoted the remainder of his active years to its improvement. His first wife, Nancy (Kitchen), was the mother of all his children. He passed his closing years on the Depew Pursel farm. To quote from an earlier account (1887): "The farm on which Sylvester lives was owned by his maternal ancestor, whose name was Green, and who later sold it to his son-in-law, Daniel Pursel. Shortly after this he died, and the wife of Jonathan Pursel dying about the same time also, the two old people married, and lived on the Depew Pursel farm."

Daniel Pursel, son of Jonathan, was born Dec. 19, 1771, learned the trade of blacksmith, and also engaged in farming. Though he started life a poor man, by industry and hard work, and with the help of a capable and devoted wife, he prospered and succeeded in accumulating a competence. From his father he bought the farm where his son Sylvester spent all his life, and in 1816 built the stone house upon that place. He also acquired ownership of the farm afterwards owned by his son Isaac G. Pursel. He was a man of high character, a member of the Episcopal Church

at Bloomsburg, and one of the respected citizens of his community. His death occurred Feb. 17, 1854.

Daniel Pursel married Mary Green, who was also from New Jersey, and who survived him, dying during the Civil war, aged over ninety years. A year before she had knitted a large number of stockings and mittens for the soldiers. Daniel and Mary (Green) Pursel are buried in Rosemont cemetery, at Bloomsburg. Of the twelve children born to them one died in infancy, and the others were born as follows: John, Jan. 22, 1793 (died at the home of his son in Montour county when ninety-three years old); Dennis, Dec. 1, 1793 (died aged ninety-one years); Jonathan, Dec. 20, 1795 (died in Canada); Robert, May 9, 1799 (lived in Michigan and attained very advanced age); Daniel, Aug. 5, 1801 (died at an advanced age); Hester, Jan. 4, 1804 (married Samuel Kahler, and died in Lycoming county); William, April 9, 1808 (lived in Montour county and reached a great age); Ann, June 30, 1810 (married a Wertman, lived in Ohio, and died when very old); Abigail Maria, March 10, 1813 (married Frank Hartman, and died in Bloomsburg); Isaac G., Sept. 28, 1815; Sylvester, Oct. 11, 1818.

Dennis Pursel, son of Daniel, was born Dec. 1, 1793, in Hemlock township, where he passed all his life, dying there at the age of ninety-one years. He followed the trade of blacksmith. He married Elizabeth Briggs, daughter of Richard Briggs, and they had a family of five children: James Depew; Elisha B.; Mary, wife of John Smith; Martha, wife of Matthew Gurtin; and Norman S.

Norman S. Pursel passed his early life at his native place, obtaining a common school education and learning blacksmithing, beginning the trade at the age of seventeen in Bloomsburg. He became a skilled mechanic, and followed his trade successfully at various places, principally Bloomsburg and Centralia, Columbia county, until his retirement in 1911. In 1888 he went west to New Mexico, and followed blacksmithing there for a year before returning East. He had poor health for a year or more before his death. In 1910 he rebuilt the home at the corner of East Seventh and Cherry streets, Bloomsburg, where he was living at the time of his death. He was a well-known citizen of that place, and highly respected by the many of his acquaintance. For seven years he was chief of police of Bloomsburg, serving as such at the time Pat Hester was hanged, during the reign of the Mollie Maguires, and he was a member of the jury that convicted them. In that strenuous time he went armed to protect himself against attacks by the friends of the criminals. Mr. Pursel was one of the first members of the Bloomsburg band, playing the bass horn, and when the Civil war broke out went with his fellow players as a member of the band of the local regiment. However, he did not remain long at the front. After the war he was again a member of the band, and continued to play his horn until his late years. He was a member of the Episcopal Church, to which his family also belong, and on political questions he was a Republican. He is buried in Rosemont cemetery, at Bloomsburg.

On April 4, 1863, Mr. Pursel married Susan Rebecca Rupert, who was born April 13, 1841, in Bloomsburg, daughter of Bernard Rupert, and two children were born to this union: (1) Harry B., who lives in Philadelphia, married Maud Fox, and they have children, Leone, Mabel, Lester, Margaret and Dorothy. (2) Lula married Millard McBride, of Bloomsburg, and they live with her mother; their children are Ray, Frank, Fred and Ruth.

Daniel Rupert, grandfather of Mrs. Norman S. Pursel, was a native of Germany, and coming to America settled at Pottsville, Pa., where he died. His children were: Jacob, John, William, Samuel, Bernard, Mary and Maria.

Bernard Rupert, son of Daniel, was born at Pottsville, Pa., and when a young man came to Bloomsburg, where he learned the trade of tailor. He followed that work all his active life, dying in 1884, at the age of sixty-nine years. His wife, Sarah Ann (Fry), daughter of George and Susan (Long) Fry, died at the age of ninety-one years. They had five children: George, now deceased; Luther, a resident of Bloomsburg; Walter, living in New York State; Charles, deceased; and Susan Rebecca, widow of Norman S. Pursel.

GEORGE A. HERRING, of Bloomsburg, Columbia county, has the distinction of having served as treasurer of that county and also of Schuylkill county, and he is one of the well known members of the Democratic party in the State. He served four years as deputy collector of internal revenue for the Twelfth district of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Herring was born Dec. 13, 1833, in Orangeville, Columbia county, son of John Herring, and belongs to a family of German peasant origin founded in this country by Christopher Herring.

Christopher Herring, the emigrant ancestor,

came to this country with his wife and eight children before the Revolutionary war. They were "redemptioners," their services being sold to defray the expenses of the passage. Two of the eight children were killed in the battle of the Brandywine. Another, Ludwick, was the grandfather of George A. Herring. He settled in Orangeville, Columbia Co., Pa., in 1800. He died in 1838, and is buried in Orangeville cemetery. He was a teamster and was engaged in hauling produce and goods from Orangeville and Pottsville to Reading, before the introduction of the railroad system in that section. He was married in Berks county to Susan Bright.

John Herring, son of Ludwick, was born in Orangeville, Pa., in 1808, and there resided throughout his active life. He was a carpenter by occupation and for twenty years was a carpenter foreman on the Pennsylvania canal between Nanticoke and Sunbury. Politically he was a Jacksonian Democrat, casting his first vote for Jackson, and adhered to the Democratic party until his death. For ten years he was justice of the peace at Orangeville. In 1889 he moved to Bloomsburg, the rest of his years living in retirement, dying in 1893. He married Rachel Snyder, a sister of the late Sheriff John Snyder, of Orangeville, and she died May 11, 1882, a member of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Herring was a member of the German Reformed Church. They had eight children, six sons and two daughters, namely: Clinton D.; George A.; Alexander B.; Calvin and Elisha R. (twins); Rebecca (married Jackson Knorr); Priscilla (married John S. Neyhart); and one that died unnamed.

George A. Herring, son of John, obtained his education in the academy at Orangeville. At the age of twenty years he moved to Bloomsburg, where he learned the trade of molder, following same for a period of four years in Bloomsburg, Illinois and Michigan. Returning home he engaged in carpentering with his father, building canalboats at Lime Ridge, Columbia county, until 1864, when he moved to Shenandoah, Schuylkill county. In 1867 he built a colliery, now known as No. 3, at Shenandoah, and owned by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, and took in as partner, J. W. Williams, Esq., operating it for a few years as a member of the firm of Williams & Herring. He then met with a serious accident, which nearly resulted in his death and which terminated his connection with the mine. He disposed of his interest and engaged in merchandising in Shenandoah up to the year 1876, when he sold out. During this period he was elected treasurer of Schuylkill county, serving from 1870 to 1873. He was one of the organizers and a director of the Shenandoah Water Company; also a director of the Shenandoah Valley Bank.

In April, 1876, owing to poor health, Mr. Herring sold his store and moved to Bloomsburg, Columbia county, purchasing a farm two miles from there; he also rented a tannery, which he operated until 1882, disposing of it that year, but he has since continued to own the farm. From 1881 to 1887 he served as deputy treasurer of Columbia county, and for the following three years as treasurer. In 1894 he was made deputy collector of internal revenue for the Twelfth district of Pennsylvania, with office at Scranton, under his son Grant. For four years he has had the honor of presiding over the borough council of Bloomsburg. Politically Mr. Herring is a firm supporter of Democratic principles and has frequently served as delegate to State conventions from Columbia and Schuylkill counties. He was a delegate to the convention which nominated Pattison for governor the first time he was elected, and the delegation from Schuylkill county, being the last to cast its vote, had the distinction of naming the Democratic candidate, as the vote was very close.

On May 9, 1861, Mr. Herring married Mary A. Hess, who was born April 6, 1836, at Mifflinville, Columbia county, daughter of Daniel and Priscilla (Yohe) Hess, and died in 1893, at the age of fifty-six years; she is buried in Rosemont cemetery at Bloomsburg. Mrs. Herring was a member of the Methodist Church. Mr. and Mrs. Herring became the parents of five children: Ida alone survives, living with her father at Bloomsburg; Florence Gertrude died when three months old; one died unnamed; John died in March, 1890, at the age of twenty-two years; Grant, the eldest, was a leading lawyer in Bloomsburg for twenty-four years, and in 1907 moved with his family to Sunbury, Pa., where he practiced until his death, which occurred in August, 1912, at Berchtesgaden, Germany, while he was visiting his daughter Laura, who was there studying music (he was buried there, not many miles from Munich). Both sons graduated from Lafayette College, Grant in June, 1883, and John in June, 1889; during his junior year at college John received honors in oratorical contests; upon leaving school he began the study of law with his brother and continued it until his death.

Mr. Herring is a Mason and an Odd

Fellow, having joined Blue Lodge, No. 611, F. & A. M., at Shenandoah, and Shenandoah Lodge, No. 591, I. O. O. F. (charter member); he held offices in both fraternities, and is a past grand of the I. O. O. F.

BOYD TRESCOTT, of Millville, present editor of *The Tablet,* has had twenty-five years' connection with that paper, beginning in association with his father-in-law, G. A. Potter. He has also won reputation in his profession, civil engineering, which he has followed all over Pennsylvania. For the last fifteen years he has been county surveyor of Columbia county.

The Trescotts are of New England stock, Solon Trescott, great-grandfather of Boyd Trescott, having come to Pennsylvania from Connecticut in 1777. Making a settlement in the Huntington valley, in Luzerne county, he remained one winter, but when the settlers were driven out following the Wyoming massacre he returned to Connecticut. It was not until the spring of 1792 that he made another attempt to settle, at that time coming out again to the Huntington valley with his brother Samuel, both bringing their families.

Peter S. Trescott, son of Solon, was a millwright and cabinetmaker, and for many years was engaged principally at his trade, but the closing years of his life were spent in farming on the place where his family was reared. His son, M. B. Trescott, father of Boyd Trescott, was also raised there, and his family was born and brought up on the same farm. The grandfather married Susan Miller, of Chester county, Pa., a daughter of George Miller, who was a farmer.

M. B. Trescott was a civil engineer by profession. He married Permelia Rhone, whose father, George Rhone, was a farmer of Columbia county, and they became the parents of ten children, six sons and four daughters, Boyd being the eldest; Mary is an attorney at law, practicing in Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; Rhone is engaged in the operation of limekilns at Almedia, Columbia county; Minerva is married to C. Willis Snyder, of Williamsport, Pa., who is in the printing business; Josephine is the wife of H. H. Davenport, a farmer, of Dorranceton, Luzerne county; Rush is practicing law at Wilkes-Barre; Emma is superintendent of the Anthracite Mission in Hazleton, Pa.; Robert is foreman in a cement mill at Bath; Ralph and Leroy died in infancy.

Boyd Trescott was born April 18, 1869, in Huntington township, Luzerne county, and had the advantages afforded by the public schools and New Columbus Academy. When a youth he took up civil engineering with his father, and has followed the profession on his own account since he was twenty years old. His work in this line has taken him all over the State, and he has gained high standing for skillful service, having thorough familiarity with the demands of his calling. Mr. Trescott came to Millville in 1889, and that year became associated with G. A. Potter in the publication of *The Tablet,* in which Mrs. Trescott has also been interested since childhood. Beginning to assist her father at an early age, she has learned all the details of the work of getting out a newspaper so well that she can help or handle any of it. She is a reliable compositor, and as part owner and editor has had much to do with conducting *The Tablet* successfully. Mr. Trescott has been editor since 1912. He also continues to follow his profession, and as county surveyor has accomplished much by his accurate records and painstaking attention to the duties of the position. Otherwise his activity in public affairs has been through the medium of his paper, which is noted for its high policies and commendable exercise of its power in favor of local enterprises. Politically he supports the Democratic party.

On Dec. 25, 1888, Mr. Trescott married Annie C. Potter, only child of G. A. Potter, and they have had two sons: Frank, who died in infancy; and Paul, born Aug. 10, 1898. Mr. Trescott attends the Lutheran Church.

JOHN WILLET BRUNER, M. D., was born in Pine township, Columbia Co., Pa., Oct. 4, 1865, son of the late John Bruner, whose ancestors came from Germany. His grandfather was Peter Bruner, a native of one of the lower counties of Pennsylvania, who settled in Lycoming county, where he lived and died. He married Hannah Hartman, daughter of John A. Hartman, and they had seven children: John, Margaret, William, Andrew Jackson, Samuel, Lydia and Mary.

John Bruner, eldest child of Peter, was born July 5, 1830, in Franklin township, Lycoming Co., Pa., and remained at home until of age. In 1857 he came to Columbia county, renting land in Greenwood township for seven years, and then moving to Pine township, where he bought one hundred acres of land. Later he bought other land, until he had in all 275 acres, all in one body. He lived on this homestead until the spring of 1882, when he removed with his family to Millville, remain-

ing at that place until the spring of 1886, when he moved to the tract known as the Henry Battin farm, just out of town. But in a year or two he returned to Millville, Columbia county, where he died, at the age of seventy-five years, in 1905.

On May 20, 1853, Mr. Bruner married Martha C. Fairman, who was born April 10, 1832, daughter of Robert and Edith (Battin) Fairman, and granddaughter of William and Mary Fairman and Henry and Sarah Battin. These people were of Scotch-Irish descent. Mrs. Bruner still survives, living at Millville, and though past eighty is very active. Eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Bruner: Mary L., Hannah Elizabeth, Anna Margaret, Sarah E., John W., Susan E., William P. (who died in 1863, aged nearly four years) and Henry J. (who died in 1881, aged twenty-three years, ten months). Mr. Bruner was a progressive man and gave his children good educational advantages. He was an active church worker, belonging to the Lutheran denomination, and was the principal founder of the Pine Center congregation in Pine township. Politically he was a Prohibitionist.

John W. Bruner, only surviving son of John and Martha C. (Fairman) Bruner, began his education in the local public schools and later attended Millville Seminary and the State Normal School at Bloomsburg. He engaged in teaching school for a few terms in his home county, and then entered Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, from which institution he was graduated in 1890. His first location for practice was at Roaring Branch, in Lycoming county, Pa., where he remained four and a half years. In January, 1895, he opened an office at Bloomsburg. He is now one of the leading physicians in that vicinity. Since his graduation he has taken two special courses to fit himself for advanced work, one in June, 1895, when he did post-graduate work at the Philadelphia Polyclinic, and one in 1904-05, when he took a special course in the Philadelphia Polyclinic and Jefferson Medical College, devoting all his time to surgery. Besides looking after his private practice the Doctor has given considerable time and attention to the Bloomsburg Hospital, which was founded in 1906. He was one of the first to become interested in its establishment, and served on the building committee and on other important committees. He was the first president of the hospital staff, and is still a member of that body. He is a member of the Columbia County Medical Society, of the Pennsylvania State Medical Association, and of the West Branch Medical Association. Dr. Bruner takes a deep interest in the administration of local offices, and is at this writing vice president of the borough council. Politically he is a Republican, and in religious connection a Methodist.

In 1890 Dr. Bruner married Etta S. Eves, daughter of William Eves, of Millville. To them were born two sons: Arthur Henry, born in 1894, and John Robert, born in 1899, both of whom are in school. Mrs. Bruner died July 24, 1910. On Oct. 9, 1912, Dr. Bruner married Margaret Eves, youngest daughter of the late Charles W. Eves and Sarah B. (Masters) Eves.

SHUMAN. The Shuman family has been settled in Columbia county for several generations, and its representatives in Catawissa have been among the leading citizens of the township and borough. Judge Franklin L. Shuman, former business man, associate judge and active in the promotion of various public utilities, before his retirement did probably more than any other one man for the benefit of the place, founding various enterprises and making others possible by his efforts and influence among his fellow citizens. His son, Paris H. Shuman, is now one of the foremost men of the borough.

The first American ancestors of the branches of the Shuman family found in this region of Pennsylvania were the brothers, Rudolph and George Shuman, who came to this country from Wurtemberg, Germany.

George Shuman came over from Wurtemberg in 1760 and in 1772 settled on the upper end of Turkey Hill, in Manor township, Lancaster Co., Pa. He had sons as follows: Michael, born in 1758; John, 1761; Henry, 1764; Adam, 1770; Andrew, 1774; Christian, 1777; Jacob, 1781; Frederick, 1786; and George, 1788. His daughters were: Elizabeth, born in 1779, and Mary, in 1784.

Michael Shuman, born in 1758, came with his parents from the Fatherland. His first wife was a Manning, and his second wife was Catharine Pfeiffer, who was a Redemptioner.

Jacob Shuman, born in 1781, was twice married, and by his first marriage, which was to Mary Witman, had children as follows: George, Jacob, Daniel, John, Catharine, Henry (of Lafayette, Ind.), Frederick (of Richmond, Ind.) and Michael S. (of Columbia, Lancaster Co., Pa.); by his second marriage, which was to Margaret Wisler, there were five children, viz.: Christian, deceased; Andrew, who died in Chicago, Ill.; Abraham,

who is of South Evanston, Ill.; Benjamin, of Iowa, deceased; and William C., a school teacher of Evanston, Illinois.

Rudolph Shuman first settled in Lancaster county, Pa., but later moved to Beaver township, Columbia county, where he owned a large tract of land and reared his family. He had two sons, Jacob and John.

John Shuman, son of Rudolph, was one of the early settlers of Catawissa township, Columbia county, and there purchased a farm upon which he lived until his death. He was a leading citizen of his neighborhood. In politics he was a Democrat. He had four sons and one daughter, as follows: Solomon, whose children were Charles, Jerry, Rebecca, Ellen, Katherine, and a son who died in infancy; Jacob, whose children were John T., Reuben, Elizabeth, Sarah (Shetler), Mary and David; John, whose children were John, Catherine and Andrew; Christian, whose children were George W., Franklin L., Joseph H., William, Eliza, Joanna, Thomas J., Charles A. and Catherine; and Margaret (Mensch), whose children were John, Matilda (Beringer), Thomas and Margaret (Parr).

Christian Shuman, son of John, was born and reared in Catawissa, and was about eighteen years old when he went to Northampton county, Pa., where he learned the trade of tanner. He followed that occupation there for some time, thence moving to Beaver Valley, Columbia Co., Pa., where he bought the mill property which he operated for several years, besides carrying on tanning. In 1855 he began merchandising at that place, and he was one of the most influential and active citizens of the town at one time, owning three farms, a tannery, gristmill, store and hotel, all of which he had in operation. Though he accumulated considerable wealth, he lost much of it through misfortune before his death, but he was always looked upon as one of the most intelligent and enterprising men of his community. He was a Democrat and thoroughly interested in politics and the success of his party, and though he never had any official aspirations he exercised great influence in the selection of candidates in his locality. He died in 1885. He married Elizabeth Hendershot, like himself a native of Pennsylvania and of German descent, and they had nine children, as previously mentioned.

Franklin L. Shuman, son of Christian, was born Oct. 6, 1834, in Beaver Valley, Columbia county, where he was reared. He had good educational opportunities, attending school there until nineteen years old, meantime assisting his father in his agricultural work and other business, the store, post office and mill, and acquiring valuable experience. He was ambitious, and made the most of his advantages. Continuing thus until his marriage, he then engaged in the lumber business and kept hotel at Beaver Valley. During this time he had also owned half a dozen farms, but disposed of them, retaining only twenty acres near Catawissa. In 1870 he built a home in Catawissa, but after only a short residence in this dwelling business matters made a removal necessary, and Mr. Shuman returned to his old home at Beaver Valley and again engaged in merchandising. He soon added a coal trade, and while there carried on several lines, being also postmaster. In 1875 he moved back to Catawissa, where he has resided ever since. His first home in Catawissa was destroyed by fire June 7, 1885, just after his insurance had expired without being renewed. The water had just been turned on in the mains of the town, but there being then no fire department of any kind, the dwelling went up in smoke. Notwithstanding his total loss of property and cash he rebuilt upon the same site, putting up the large two-story frame now standing, and removed into it upon its completion. He also built two other houses in the town.

In 1881 Mr. Shuman bought the Zarr farm of forty acres adjoining Catawissa, and laid it out in town lots, calling it the Shuman Addition. Within a few years over a hundred homes were built there and it soon became a permanent part of the town. A schoolhouse, at the time of its erection one of the finest in the county, was also built there, and in 1884 water mains were laid in the addition. In 1885 he laid out a new cemetery in the eastern part of the addition, on a beautiful hill overlooking Catawissa creek.

One of the most important public utilities of Catawissa with which the Shumans have been associated, past and present, is the waterworks system. The company, which consisted of members of the family and a few other persons, was organized and chartered in 1882, the original members being F. L. Shuman, Reuben Shuman, P. H. Shuman, W. H. Rhawn and Gideon Myers. The works were built and in operation soon after the granting of the charters and the mains laid throughout the streets of the town. The service has been very satisfactory from the beginning.

Mr. Shuman also started several other in-

dustries in the town and was interested in the shoe factory, the nail factory, and many of the smaller establishments of the past.

Franklin L. Shuman has seen considerable public service, having been justice of the peace for several terms, and for ten years associate justice of the Columbia county courts, elected first in 1876 and reelected in 1881. During his term the trial of the "Mollie Maguires" took place, and he was directly connected with the case at the time. His long and continuous retention in office shows better than mere words what his services in the past have meant to the community, and how much they have been appreciated by his townsmen, who have given substantial recognition of his ability by their continued support. His work has been of permanent value, and few men have so careful or so ready to give their time and attention to matters affecting the general welfare. Politically he is a Democrat, in religious connection a member of St. John's Lutheran Church.

On July 27, 1854, Mr. Shuman married Angeline Michael, and to them were born four children: Charles, who was employed at Glen City, Columbia county, and who was accidentally killed at his father's mines at that place when twenty-one years old (he is buried at Catawissa); Paris H., mentioned below; Alice, who died when thirteen years old; and Lillie, who died when four years old. Mrs. Shuman is a member of St. John's Lutheran Church.

Manasseh Michael, father of Mrs. Angeline (Michael) Shuman, was born in Beaver township, Columbia county, son of Adam Michael, a native of Columbia county, who engaged in farming in Beaver township and also kept hotel at Beaver Valley until his death, which occurred in that township in 1841. His wife passed away several years later, and they are buried in the family cemetery on the old homestead. They had children as follows: Manasseh, Charles, Washington, Andrew, Betsy, Sallie and Caroline.

Manasseh Michael lived with his parents until he reached manhood, when he moved to Berks county, Pa., where he married. He was a boatman on the Schuylkill canal, having his own boat, and was engaged in carrying coal from the vicinity of Pottsville to Philadelphia until he met with an accident, a piece of timber falling on him. He lingered for nine years, dying in December, 1838, at the early age of thirty-seven, in Berks county, and he is buried there, at Strausstown, in the Michael Church cemetery in Bern township. He married Susanna Hossler, member of a well-known family of Berks county who had extensive farming interests, and they had children as follows: Levi, a merchant in Beaver township, who died in 1914 (he served three years in the Civil war); William, a miller, who died near Allentown, Pa. (he was in the Civil war for three years); Manassah, who was in the hotel business and died at Pottsville, Pa.; Ebezine, widow of Josiah Johnson, residing on Penn steret in Reading, Pa.; Lucy Ann, who married Thomas Shuman, a merchant at Beaver Valley; and Angeline (Mrs. Shuman). About 1850 the widowed mother removed with her family to Columbia county, settling in Beaver township, where she died Feb. 16, 1884. She is buried in St. Peter's churchyard (Harger cemetery), in that section.

Paris H. Shuman, only surviving child of Franklin L. Shuman, was born Jan. 21, 1857, at Beaver Valley, Columbia Co., Pa., and received his early education in the public schools. Later he attended the State Normal School at Bloomsburg. In his youth and early manhood he assisted his father in the store and mines and for a time was in the First National Bank of Catawissa. For over thirty years he has been connected with the Catawissa waterworks. He came to Catawissa with his father in 1875, and in 1882 was one of the charter members of the company which established the waterworks, which he and his mother now own, Mr. Shuman having the entire management. Under his intelligent and up-to-date direction the plant is one of the most effective in this section of the State, and is undergoing constant improvement. The reservoir capacity is great enough to meet all demands. Nature and man's ingenuity have combined to give Catawissa this pure water supply, which is drawn from springs in the Catawissa Hills and runs by gravity system into the reservoir, which has a capacity of 330,000 gallons, and from there is fed into the pipes that supply the town, the gravity pressure being sufficient to answer all purposes. In addition, Mr. Shuman has sunk several artesian wells, which, if necessary, can be used during a very dry season, and has a modern pumping station fitted with high power air compressor and force pumps. The establishment is a model one, and the people of Catawissa have always been satisfied with the service the Shumans have supplied.

On March 14, 1878, Mr. Shuman was married to Adah, daughter of John W. and Sarah (Bauch) Boyer, of Catawissa, and they have

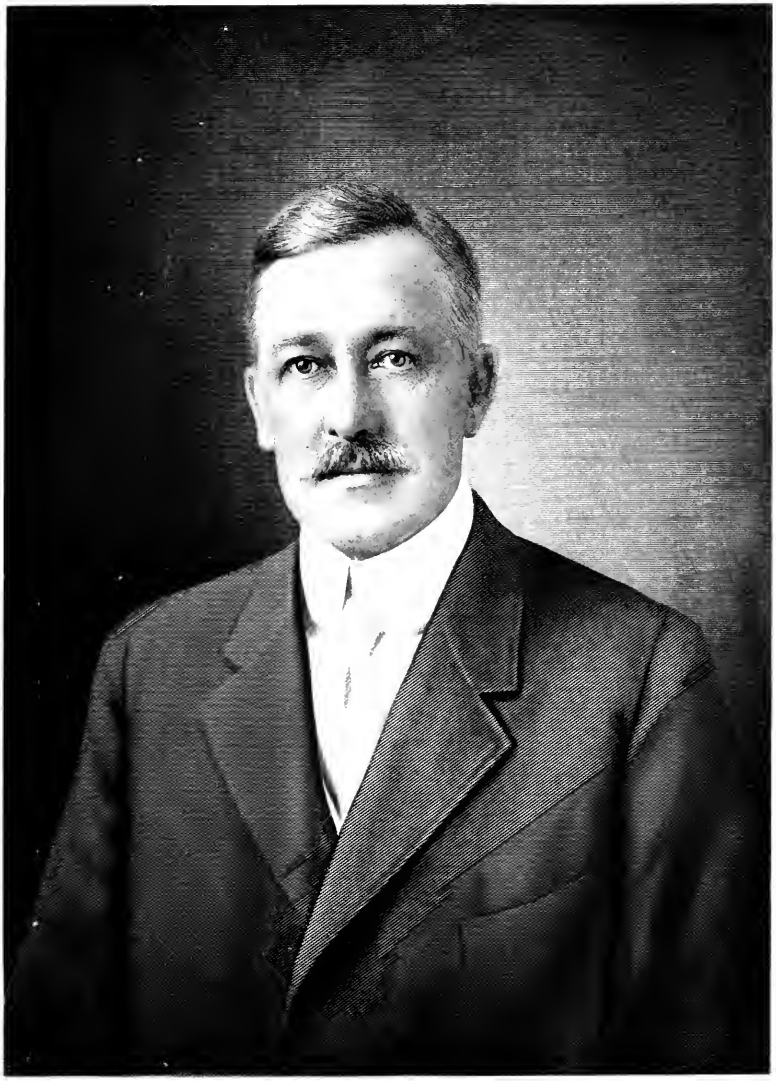
had these children: (1) Cora May, born May 5, 1879, married Aug. 10, 1902, Dr. Ambrose Shuman, son of John T. Shuman. They have adopted a son, John Emil, born Sept. 10, 1912. (2) Franklin Edward, born Oct. 22, 1880, at Catawissa, graduated from Hahnemann College, Philadelphia, in 1903, and is practicing medicine in Homestead, Alleghany Co., Pa. He married Hallie McKee, of Homestead, and they have one child, Dorothy Jane. Another died in infancy. (3) Lilly Alice, born March 8, 1882, is at home. (4) Beulah Bell, born Feb. 16, 1884, married W. C. Ruckle, a jeweler of Danville, and they have one child, Dorothy S. (5) Lottie Edna, born April 29, 1886, married Harry Beckley, of Harrisburg, and they have two children, William S. and Charlotte Adeline. (6) Anna, born April 2, 1888; died in June, 1893. (7) Ruth, born Aug. 7, 1892, married Lester Billig, of Catawissa, and they have one son, Robert Poe. (8) A child born May 28, 1895, died unnamed. (9) Russell Lee, born July 3, 1897, is attending school at Catawissa. (10) Sarah, born July 9, 1899, died March 20, 1900. (11) Rhea Beatrice, born March 20, 1902, is attending school at Catawissa.

JOHN T. SHUMAN, son of Jacob, was born July 5, 1825, in Main township, Columbia county. He attended the country schools and became a farmer, owning a tract just on the line of Catawissa township. He died Sept. 12, 1905, in Catawissa. He married Catherine Breisch, and they had these children: William K., Clinton J., George W., John E., Isabelle (Hower), David Clark, Sarah Jane (Hartzel), Margaret and Ambrose.

AMBROSE SHUMAN, M. D., was born March 10, 1869, in Main township. He attended the country schools and later the Bloomsburg State Normal, after graduation from the latter teaching school for two years in Catawissa and Main townships. He then entered the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in 1894, and at once began to practice the profession of medicine in Frackville and Gilberton, mining towns of Pennsylvania. He then went to Mainville and remained four years, in May, 1900, moving to Catawissa and opening an office, where he has remained ever since. He has built up a fine practice and is thoroughly established as one of the foremost physicians of the county. On Aug. 10, 1902, he was married to Cora May Shuman, a distant relative. They have no children, but have adopted a son.

FREDERICK HEBER EATON, president of the American Car and Foundry Company, was born in Berwick, Pa., April 15, 1863, a son of Ralph Hurlburt and Eliza Knapp (Dickerman) Eaton. He is descended from early Colonial stock, his first ancestors on this side of the Atlantic, William and Martha (Jenkins) Eaton, of Staples, County of Kent, England, settling in Watertown, Mass., in 1642, and later removing to Reading, Mass. Among their posterity was Jacob Eaton, born in Meredith, N. H., in 1757, who was twice chosen surveyor of highways in that town; served on a committee to draft war resolutions; was appointed to select men for the Continental army, and served in the Revolutionary army under Lieut. Ebenezer Smith, participating in the siege of Fort Ticonderoga. His son, Jacob, born in 1788, instructor in the Hinesburg (Vt.) Academy, served in the war of 1812. His son, Ralph Hurlburt (father of Frederick Heber), was born in Mount Pleasant, Pa., in 1830, engaged extensively in mercantile pursuits, and finally removed to Berwick, Pennsylvania.

Frederick Heber Eaton attended the public schools of Berwick, and, although he learned the moulding trade during his youth, has been identified with car manufacturing enterprises practically ever since leaving school, commencing in 1880. While chief clerk in the office of the Berwick Rolling Mill Company, a subsidiary of The Jackson & Woodin Manufacturing Company, his promise of ability attracted attention, and was so well verified under every test that he advanced rapidly through sheer merit. During the period from 1892 to 1899 he was first secretary, afterwards vice president and eventually president of The Jackson & Woodin Manufacturing Company, at Berwick, his achievements in the capacity of chief executive being sufficiently notable to draw the notice of the New York bankers and pave the way for the recognition which has since come. In 1899 he was an active factor in the formation of the American Car and Foundry Company, which consolidated seventeen car building companies, including The Jackson & Woodin Company, and became its vice president and a member of the executive committee. In June, 1901, he succeeded to the presidency and has since continuously occupied that office, as well as the chairmanship of the executive committee. Mr. Eaton is also a director of the American Agricultural Chemical Company, American Beet Sugar Company, Columbia Trust Company, Hoyt & Woodin Manufacturing Company, National Surety



Fred'k N. Eaton

Company, Seaboard National Bank, and Sligo & Eastern Railroad Company; and is a trustee of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York. A man of keen business judgment and cultivated salesmanship of the highest order, his counsel and advice are considered invaluable.

Mr. Eaton is a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce, the Pennsylvania Society in New York, the Society of Colonial Wars, Sons of the Revolution, Economic Club, American Geographical Society, American Society of Political and Social Science, Academy of Political Science, and the Peace Society of New York. In his political views Mr. Eaton is a stanch Republican, and was chosen as a presidential elector for Pennsylvania on the McKinley-Hobart ticket, in 1896.

Mr. Eaton is a club man of wide acquaintance, having membership in the Metropolitan Club, Union Club, Union League, Engineers' Club, New York Athletic Association, Automobile Club of America, India House, Railroad Club, City Lunch Club, City Midday Club —all of New York; the Union League Club of Philadelphia, and the Racquet Club, St. Louis. His favorite recreations are golfing and fishing, and he is identified with many of the leading country clubs in the East, including the Ardsley Club, Beaverkill Stream Club, Deal Golf and Country Club (president and director), Oakland Golf Club, Rumson Country Club and Sleepy Hollow Country Club.

Mr. Eaton married C. Elizabeth Furman at Bloomsburg, in 1881, and they have one daughter, Mrs. Clarence G. Crispin, residing at Berwick. Their city residence is Alwyn Court, at No. 182 West Fifty-eight street, New York, and country place at Allenhurst, New Jersey.

HON. ANDREW LUCIUS FRITZ, late of Bloomsburg, was born Aug. 30, 1850, on the old homestead in Sugarloaf township, Columbia county.

"Fritz Hill" is known all over Columbia county. The first settler on this historic spot was Philip Fritz, who lived on Chestnut street, Philadelphia, and came from that city to this county in 1795; he settled on the east branch of Fishing creek, near where Thomas Fritz now lives, in the vicinity of Central, and in 1797 he removed to the old homestead at present occupied by Jesse Fritz. This land was his wife's heirloom. She was Charlotte Deborgue, also a native of Philadelphia. Henry Deborgue and his wife Elizabeth had six children: Mary, Charlotte, Henry, Catherine, Esther and Jacob. The tract of land contained four hundred acres and was divided among the six children, and Philip, of course, controlled the property left to his wife. On this farm they reared their children, in the woods, away from everything but "real nature," living in obscurity and without any advantages of schools. The children born to them were: Henry H., Charles, Philip, Samuel, George, John, Ezekiel, Nancy, Betsy and Maria, all of whom grew to maturity, and each had a large family. Philip Fritz was the first school teacher and justice of the peace in the northern part of the country, was a great scholar for his day, and had more than ordinary influence in his locality.

Henry H. Fritz, son of Philip, was born June 28, 1786, and in 1814 was married to Margaret Roberts, who was born Oct. 18, 1794. Both lived to a good old age at the Fritz settlement in what is now Sugarloaf township. They were the parents of the following named children: John, born July 27, 1815; Charlotta, Nov. 13, 1816; George, May 1, 1818; Jacob H., Jan. 30, 1820; Josiah, Feb. 2, 1822; William, Aug. 30, 1823; Jesse, June 8, 1825; Martha, June 20, 1827; Sarah, May 21, 1829; Mary A., May 2, 1831; Elizabeth, Jan. 24, 1833; Margaret, May 8, 1835; Rachel, April 15, 1839. All of these married except Sarah.

Jesse Fritz, son of Henry H., was born June 8, 1825, and he became a farmer, living on the old homestead, commonly known as "Fritz Hill," which was his home from the time he was a boy. He owned eighty acres of land. In 1880 Mr. Fritz was chosen justice of the peace, and served the township ten years in that capacity. In politics he was a Democrat. He was married Jan. 8, 1848, to Sarah Dills, daughter of George Dills, of Sugarloaf township, Columbia county, whose wife was Sophia Hess, and the following named children were born to them: John W., Nov. 8, 1848 (now in Jackson township, this county); Andrew L., Aug. 30, 1850; Alvaretta, Nov. 25, 1853 (died Nov. 3, 1857); Drusilla, Nov. 2, 1856 (wife of Jasper Lewis, of Cole's creek); Rachel E., Feb. 5, 1859 (wife of William Sutliff, of Luzerne county, Pa.); and Sheridan S., Aug. 9, 1865. Mrs. Fritz died March 5, 1881, and Mr. Fritz married June 29, 1883, Mrs. Rosanna (Hess) Girton.

Andrew L. Fritz worked on the farm in the summer and went to school in the winter for a number of years, and began teaching school at the age of sixteen years in his native township, following that profession for a period of six

years, meantime assisting his father on the farm summers. He went to several institutions of learning and acquired a thorough academic education at the Orangeville (Columbia county) and New Columbia (Luzerne county) Academies, and Bloomsburg State Normal School. He was a laborious student. In 1875 he began to study law with ex-United States Senator C. R. Buckalew, and was in active practice at Bloomsburg after his admission to the bar of Lackawanna county, at Scranton, but settled in his native county, and had a large practice in Columbia and the adjoining territory, being called to try cases before the Supreme and Superior courts in his State. When a law student he was appointed deputy, and held the office by appointment under three sheriffs in succession, having charge of the sheriff's office of Columbia county in the absence of the sheriff until his practice made it necessary for him to give up the position. He was receiver of taxes in 1879 (refusing the position in 1880), town auditor, solicitor of the Bloomsburg poor district, and counsel for a number of municipalities, and he was secretary of the town council for a number of years, until he resigned. Though these positions, and by his obliging disposition, he made many friends and became well acquainted with the people of his section of the State.

In 1884 Mr. Fritz was elected to the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, receiving the highest vote on the Democratic ticket. In 1886 he was renominated without opposition and was elected, running ahead of his ticket at the general election. In 1891 he was elected as a member of the proposed Constitutional convention from the Senatorial district composed of the counties of Columbia, Montour, Lycoming and Sullivan. He was elected a member of the House of Representatives for the session of 1893, and was renominated without opposition and reelected in November, 1894, for a fourth term, which had never before been given to a person in this section of the State. During his last term he served on the Ways and Means, Appropriation and Judiciary General committees, an honor given to no other member of that session, that of serving on the three most important committees of the House. He was a member of the Judiciary General committee during his four terms of office. In the session of 1895 he was the Democratic caucus nominee for speaker of the House. In 1896, and also in 1898, he received the nomination for Congress from Columbia county, but at the Congressional conference, composed of four counties, he was defeated for the district nomination on the claim that his county was not then entitled to it.

Mr. Fritz was a good speaker and he carried into public life the same indomitable will, and honesty and industry, that characterized him in the conduct of his private affairs. As a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature he made a reputation that few have equaled. During the session of 1887, on a bill to "equallize taxation," he made a memorable speech. His death occurred Aug. 22, 1913, at Bloomsburg, where he is buried.

In 1879 Mr. Fritz married Dora E. Evans, daughter of A. J. Evans, of Bloomsburg, and they had two children, F. Herman Fritz and Charles C. Fritz.

SAMUEL H. HARMAN, proprietor of the Guernseydale Stock Farm at Bloomsburg, Columbia county, and president of the newly organized Columbia County Breeders' Association, is practically a recruit in the line of business which is now receiving the principal share of his attention. But he has already proved himself a valuable acquisition to the dairying interests of the county, being among those who are laboring faithfully to improve the cattle of the locality and to impress the farmers of this region with the profit and advantages to be realized from high-grade stock.

This Harman family has long been settled in Pennsylvania, and is of German extraction. Jacob Harman, the great-grandfather, was born in Alsace, whence he came to America in 1770 with his brother Conrad, of whom we have no further record. He landed at Philadelphia, and proceeded to Kutztown, Berks Co., Pa., later moving to Mifflin township, Columbia Co., Pa., where he died May 12, 1823. He served in the war of the Revolution at various times, between 1777 and 1782, taking part in the battles of Brandywine and Germantown. His enlistments were from Northampton. By occupation he was a farmer and a tanner. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Conrad Lysingring, of White Hall township, Northampton county, and had two sons, Samuel and George.

Samuel Harman, grandfather of Samuel H. Harman, was born Dec. 2, 1789, at Kutztown, and when a young man came to Mifflinville, Columbia county, where he was a pioneer merchant. He lived eighteen years at the Halfway house between Bloomsburg and Berwick, and there died June 18, 1859, in his seventieth year. He was a veteran of the war of 1812,

and a member of Washington Lodge, No. 265, F. & A. M. His wife, Elizabeth (Shellheimer), born May 19, 1795, was a daughter of General Shellheimer, of Briarcreek township, Columbia county. She died July 23, 1877, and is buried with her husband in Rosemont cemetery, Bloomsburg. Four children were born to them: Jeremiah H.; Harriet, who died unmarried; Sarah, who married Franklin J. Schreiber, of Allentown, Pa. (they had no children); and Margaret, who became the wife of W. R. Tubbs (they had no children).

Jeremiah H. Harman was born Nov. 5, 1830, at Mifflinville. For some time in his early life he worked for his father, later going to Scranton, where he clerked for the Scrantons several years. Then he returned to Columbia county, as the first agent of the Reading Railroad Company at Rupert, Pa., where he remained several years. His next venture was as partner with Lloyd Paxton, dealing in feed, grain, etc., and they were associated for many years. During this partnership Mr. Harman became president of the Salem Coal Company, at Shickshinny, Pa., with whom he continued until obliged to retire on account of the loss of his sight. After that he lived in Bloomsburg until his death, which occurred Feb. 27, 1885. He is buried in Rosemont cemetery. He was a member of the Episcopal Church and served as vestryman.

In 1855 Mr. Harman married Almira Carpenter, daughter of George Carpenter, of Philadelphia, and she died in 1868, leaving one child, Elizabeth, who married Edwin W. Fulton Oct. 11, 1876, and had one son, Lloyd Paxton, who died when twenty months old; Mr. Fulton died March 9, 1879. In 1870 Mr. Harman married (second) Mrs. Mary N. Hess, widow of John S. Hess, of Philadelphia, and youngest daughter of William McKelvy, of Bloomsburg. She died in 1887, and is buried in Rosemont cemetery. By this union there were three children: Samuel Howard; Helen Willetts, who married Charles Paist, Jr., of Norristown, Pa., where they reside (they have a daughter, Mary H.); and Percy L., who died when two years old.

Samuel H. Harman was born Aug. 16, 1872, at Rupert, Columbia county. He obtained his early education in the public schools, later was a student at the Bloomsburg State Normal School, and then attended Cheltenham Military Academy at Ogontz, near Philadelphia, from which he was graduated in 1890. Returning to Bloomsburg he became a clerk for his uncle, Isaiah McKelvy, remaining in his employ for a few years. He then went to Hazleton, Pa., and became coal shipper for the Pardee Coal Company, holding that position two years, at the end of which time he came back to Bloomsburg. Entering the law office of Fred Ikeler, he read law for two years, until he formed a partnership with F. P. Pursel to carry on the mercantile business, the firm being known as Pursel & Harman. Mr. Harman continued in this association for five years, retiring because of failing health; he sold his interest to Mr. Pursel. After withdrawing from business activities for a time he organized the Harman Advertising Agency, and five years later consolidated with the Scranton Agency, later forming the Pennsylvania Railways Advertising Company and finally selling out to the Railways Advertising Company, one of the largest organizations of its kind in the country. For the five years following Mr. Harman traveled in the East and Middle West, and on Nov. 27, 1911, he bought the stock farm near the town of Bloomsburg, Columbia county, to which he is now devoting all his attention. His interest has been serious from the start. In June, 1912, he was one of the founders and organizers of the Columbia County Breeders' Associations, and is serving as its president, his election to that office being an expression of the unqualified approval of his associates in his activities as a stockman.

Guernseydale, as Mr. Harman's estate is known, consists of three adjoining tracts, one of fifty-four acres in the town of Bloomsburg, at the mouth of Fishing creek, another of one hundred and eight acres adjoining it, nearer Bloomsburg, a third of ninety acres lying opposite, at Rupert, on the Catawissa trolley line. Rupert is an advantageous railroad center, which materially enhances the value of the location for a dairy farm. The property is all bottom land and all under cultivation. Mr. Harman has made decided changes for the better on his farm even in the short time it has been in his possession, two silos being among the improvements he made in 1912. He has a fine herd of sixty Guernseys, thirty of them registered, among which are several famous milch cows. The cream is separated and sold to an ice cream manufacturer at Wilkes-Barre, Pa. The conditions on this place are very favorable as affording the best facilities for the maintenance of high-grade dairy cattle in the most desirable condition. Considerable limestone is underneath the land in this locality or readily available, and Mr. Harman, like his neighbors, uses much lime,

and follows the practice of turning soil frequently; the soiling system prevails on his place.

On Oct. 5, 1904, Mr. Harman married Gertrude Cleveland, daughter of F. F. and Catherine M. (Maus) Cleveland. They have no family. Fraternally Mr. Harman belongs to the B. P. O. Elks (at Bloomsburg) and to the Masons, in the latter connection being a member of Washington Lodge, No. 265, F. & A. M.; Bloomsburg Chapter, No. 218, R. A. M.; Crusade Commandery, No 12, K. T. (of which he is past eminent commander); Caldwell Consistory (thirty-second degree), and the Craftsman Club. His religious connection is with the Episcopal Church.

CLARENCE E. HAUPT, vice president of the Danville Foundry & Machine Company, of Danville, has spent all his life in the borough, where he was born. His father, Michael Haupt, a tanner, settled here early in the fifties. He married Anna Hoats.

Clarence E. Haupt obtained his education in the public schools. All his active years have been spent in the line of business in which he is now engaged. When fifteen years old he entered the employ of the Montour Iron & Steel Company, where he learned his trade, that of foundryman and molder. He was engaged by Curry & Co. as foreman, and in 1906, upon the organization of the Danville Foundry & Machine Company, he became vice president of that concern, with which he has ever since been connected in that capacity.

Mr. Haupt was one of the charter members of the B. P. O. Elks lodge at Danville. Personally as well as in business life he is highly respected by all who come in contact with him.

ALEXANDER B. MacCREA, M. D., physician and surgeon, of Berwick, was born in Carbon county, Pa., April 12, 1838, son of James and Hannah (Downer) MacCrea. William MacCrea, his paternal grandfather, was a native of Scotland.

James MacCrea, the Doctor's father, was born in Scotland, near the home of Robert Burns, and came to the United States in 1817. A year later he located at Mauch Chunk, Carbon Co., Pa., where he was placed in charge of the car shops located at that point, continuing in that position until 1842, when he went West as far as northern Indiana. After two years there he returned to Mauch Chunk, where he resided until death claimed him, in 1880, at the advanced age of ninety-five years. James MacCrea married Hannah Downer, a native of the Isle of Wight, a daughter of George and Nancy (Chiverton) Downer, also of the Isle of Wight; they never came to America. Mrs. MacCrea died in 1875, aged eighty-five years. Both she and her husband were people of more than average ability. Of the seven children born to them, William died in the State of Indiana; John is deceased; James is deceased; Josiah, also deceased, was next in the family; Isabella, who is deceased, married John Nichol and lived in California; Matilda married Judge Houston, associate judge, of Mauch Chunk, Pa.; Alexander B. completes the family.

Alexander B. MacCrea grew up at Mauch Chunk, Pa., reared by careful parents, and taught lessons of thrift and industry that have been remembered through life. He attended the local schools, including the Packard school at Mauch Chunk, and then entered the employ of the Beaver Railroad Company, as weighmaster. Feeling that his country has need of him during the Civil war, Dr. MacCrea, who was then studying medicine, interrupted his work to enlist in the 81st Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and served until discharged on account of disability, being mustered out at Harrisburg. Returning home, he resumed his medical studies, attending the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, and later Bellevue Medical College, New York, from which he was graduated in 1865. Following this he immediately began the practice of his profession, at Shenandoah, Pa., but after a stay of one year there removed to Berwick, where he had since continued, becoming one of the leading physicians and surgeons of the city. A man thoroughly prepared for his profession, he has developed into a skilled practitioner, whose interest in his work is unbounded and whose efficiency is constantly increasing, for he is a close student. Broad-minded and public-spirited, Dr. MacCrea has been recognized as the kind of man well fitted for service to his fellow citizens, but aside from serving as school director of his district for twenty years he has not held office. He has always been a stanch Democrat, supporting the candidates of his party faithfully. The Presbyterian Church holds his membership.

In 1867 Dr. MacCrea was married, at Berwick, Pa., to Emma Miller, born at Berwick, a daughter of Abram and Mary (Klotz) Miller, natives of Lehigh county, Pa., Mr. Miller a pioneer settler in Columbia county. For a number of years he was a leading merchant of Berwick. Dr. and Mrs. MacCrea

have become the parents of children as follows: Mary, Downer, a civil engineer, now of Little Rock, Ark., who married Liva Davenport, of Plymouth, Pa., and has one child, Catherine; and Chiverton, who resides with his parents at Berwick.

WILLIAM A. BUTT, partner in the Benton Store Company and United States gauger for the Twelfth district, was born in Columbia county, Pa., near Waller, in Jackson township, June 4, 1874, son of Zephaniah A. Butt, grandson of Joseph Butt and great-grandson of William Butt, a pioneer settler of the county.

William Butt came from England to America in the early part of the nineteenth century, and located in New Jersey. About 1840 he came to Columbia county and bought two farms, one near Derrs and the other near Waller. He was a shoemaker, and followed his trade at intervals when the farm tasks were completed. He died at the age of ninety-five, leaving two sons, Joseph and Zephaniah. The latter was a physician and slave owner, living in Ocala, Florida.

Joseph Butt, grandfather of William A. Butt, followed farming for a short time after reaching his majority and then went to work on the old Pennsylvania canal, in Schuylkill county, continuing in this work for a number of years. In the later years of his life he returned to the farm, where he died at the age of seventy-two. He was married to Mary, daughter of Peter Hodges, and they had six children: Sarah, deceased, wife of W. L. Parker; Theodosia, deceased, wife of S. W. McHenry; Anna, wife of S. L. Hess, of Benton; Josephine, wife of S. B. Stein; Zephaniah A., mentioned below; and J. A., living at DuBois, Pennsylvania.

Zephaniah A. Butt, the father of William A. Butt, was born in Jackson township May 18, 1850, and while attending the country schools assisted his father on the farm. For sixteen years he followed the occupation of lumberman, and then in 1903 came to Benton and engaged in the marble and granite business, which he is still operating, his son, William A., being associated with him as partner. Mr. Butt has a farm of 107 acres in Benton township. In 1870 he married Clara, daughter of Daniel L. and Mary (Brown) Everhart, and four children came to this union: Hon. Clarence Butt, attorney at law and representative in Congress from the State of Oregon, has two children, Ralph A. and Joseph D.; William A. is mentioned later; Mary, a school teacher, is living at home; Anna Alverda is the wife of Roy McHenry. Mr. Butt is a Republican politically. He served as tax collector and school director for eighteen years, and was president, secretary and treasurer of the board; was assessor for six years, and served as county auditor for one term. He is a member of the P. O. S. of A. and was at one time an Odd Fellow.

William A. Butt attended public school and a select school at Benton, later entered the Bloomsburg State Normal School, and then took a course at Woods Business College, from which he graduated. He taught six terms in the schools of Columbia county, until 1898, when he established the Benton Marble and Granite Works. He was also for a time interested in a confectionery at Benton. In 1900 he was appointed United States gauger for the old Twelfth district, a position which he still holds. In 1905, when the Benton Store Company was organized, he became one of the partners, and in 1912, when the firm was incorporated, he assumed the presidency of the organization. He is a half owner in the business and sole owner of the store building. In 1900 Mr. Butt married Georgiana, daughter of Thompson and Clara (Hess) McHenry. Mr. Butt is a past master of Orangeville Lodge, No. 460, F. & A. M., but has transferred his membership to Benton Lodge, No. 667. He belongs to the Craftsman Club of Bloomsburg, is a Republican, and is a member of the Christian Church.

ROBERT YORKS GEARHART is assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Danville, with which institution the family has been continuously connected for a period of almost fifty years, since his father became teller in 1865.

The Gearharts have been a numerous and prominent family in Northumberland county, Pa., since shortly after the close of the Revolutionary war, and one of its townships has been named in their honor. Two brothers, Jacob and William Gearhart, settled in that county about 1790, the former in what is now Gearhart township, the latter in Rush township.

Jacob Gearhart was born in 1735 in Strasburg, then a city of France, now belonging to Germany, and came to the New World when a young man, landing at New York in 1754. He soon crossed over into Hunterdon county, N. J., where he made his home for many years. When the Revolution broke out he was one of the first to offer his services to his

adopted country, enlisting in 1775, in the Hunterdon county volunteers, with which he served as private. A man of brave and fearless spirit, he was soon promoted to ensign and later to captain, of the 2d New Jersey Regiment, and stood so high in the confidence of his superior officers that he was one of the two New Jersey men chosen by Washington to take charge of the crossing of the Delaware on the eventful night of Dec. 25, 1776, when the Hessian camp at Trenton was attacked. The other was Captain Van Tenyck. After the crossing had been effected the boats were placed in their charge, with orders to destroy them should the expedition prove a failure. Captain Gearhart also took part in the battle of the Brandywine, and spent the hard winter of 1777-78 with Washington at Valley Forge. At the close of the war he returned to his old home in Hunterdon county, N. J. but a few years later he joined the tide of emigration which took many westward from New Jersey into Pennsylvania and from the eastern counties of Pennsylvania farther out. Between 1785 and 1795 many families from that region settled in what are now Rush and Gearhart townships Northumberland county, among them those of Capt. Jacob Gearhart and his brother William. In 1781 the former came West on a prospecting tour, and he brought his family out later. In 1790 (another account says 1782) the Captain and his family left Hunterdon county by wagon train. Late one afternoon they came to a deserted Indian hut close by a fine spring, on the farm now owned by Mrs. I. H. Torrence, a great-granddaughter of the Captain, and decided to camp for the night. When the land was examined in the morning it was found to be fertile, and the water was so abundant and of such good quality that the old warrior determined to found his home at that site. He purchased land along the Susquehanna from Kipp's run to Boyd's run, one mile back from the river, all of it at that time a dense forest. With the aid of his sons he began to clear and till the land, and after clearing a portion on a small bluff overlooking the beautiful Susquehanna he erected a small frame house, which is still standing, though more than one hundred years old, and is one of the oldest landmarks of the vicinity. It is still owned by his descendants; it was occupied by William F. Gearhart, who died in 1905. Captain Gearhart set out an orchard which was completely destroyed by a hailstorm in 1846. He acquired 1,500 acres, 200 of which he cleared. In 1813, after an active life of seventy-eight years, Captain Gearhart died, and his wife, Catharine Kline, survived him a few years. They had a family of eleven children, namely: Jacob, born in 1763, died in 1841; Herman, born in 1765, died in 1835; George is mentioned below; William, born in 1776, died in 1854; Charles, born in 1783, died in 1863; John, born in 1788, died in 1858; Isaac; Benjamin; Elizabeth; Mary, and Catherine.

George Gearhart, son of Capt. Jacob and Catharine (Kline) Gearhart, was born in what is now Hunterdon county, N. J., and he became a prosperous farmer and landowner. He had a beautiful farm one mile from Riverside, along the bank of the Susquehanna river one mile south of the bridge, now forming part of South Danville. It was a present to him from his father at his majority, and there he lived all his life. He erected many buildings there, and as he prospered purchased more land, at his death owning between three hundred and four hundred acres along the Susquehanna. He was twice married, his first wife being Acsah Runyun, who died when a young woman, the mother of four children: Bonham R., Benjamin (who moved out West), Eliza and Rebecca (married Wilson Mettler). His second wife was Phoebe Lott, by whom he had three children: Archie, George and Herman.

Bonham R. Gearhart, M. D., son of George Gearhart, was born March 18, 1811, on his father's homestead in Rush township, and there received his early education, later attending the academy at Danville. He read medicine with Dr. H. Gearhart, of Bloomsburg, and took a course at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, from which he was graduated. For two years Dr. Gearhart practiced in Sunbury, and he was subsequently in Washingtonville and Turbotville (1839-44) before settling at Danville, where he was in successful practice to the close of his life. He was one of the most popular physicians of his day, and his death, which occurred May 9, 1855, when he was in his early forties, was widely mourned. He died of pneumonia. Dr. Gearhart married Elizabeth Steel Boyd, daughter of William and Eliza (Steel) Boyd, of Danville, and granddaughter of William Boyd, the founder of the family in America. He was a colonel in the Revolution, and later promoted to general in the militia. Mrs. Eliza (Steel) Boyd was the niece of General Steel, of the Revolution. Mrs. Gearhart survived the Doctor many years, dying Jan. 21, 1904, at the advanced age of eighty-seven years, eight months, twenty-nine days. They were the

parents of a large family, viz.: (1) William Boyd, born in 1839, who lives at No. 9 East Market street, Danville, married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Butler, and they have had Elizabeth Boyd and Mary Atta, the former the wife of R. Scott Ammerman and the mother of four children, Robert Boyd, William Edgar, Elizabeth Christine and Dorothy Atta. Mary Atta is a nurse at Fountain Springs hospital, Ashland, Pa. (2) Aesah, born March 18, 1841, died April 3, 1841. (3) George M., twin, was born March 18, 1841, on his father's birthday, in the same room where his father was born. (4) Bonham R. was born May 20, 1843. (5) James B., born Oct. 26, 1844, died May 1, 1846. (6) Jasper Boyd, born Oct. 26, 1845, who lives at the corner of Bloom and Walnut streets, Danville, married (first) Florence Yorks and after her death Margaret Thompson Gearhart, widow of William Gearhart, and has one daughter, Emma Grier, married to Charles Fisher. (7) Alexander Montgomery, born at Danville July 26, 1847, died April 24, 1901. For many years he was station agent at Danville for the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railway Company. He married Martha McCoy, daughter of Robert and Eleanor (Voris) McCoy, and they had two children, Nell Bonham and Jasper (the daughter married William L. McClure and had three children, Harold Russel, Donald C. and Montgomery). (8) M. Grier, born in December, 1849, completed the family.

Bonham R. Gearhart, Jr., son of Dr. Bonham R. Gearhart, was born May 20, 1843, at Turbotville, Northumberland Co., Pa., and died in March, 1904, at Danville, Montour county, where he had resided for many years. He received a public school education, and during his boyhood was a clerk in a store at Wrightsville, York Co., Pa. After serving five years as clerk he learned telegraphy, and was employed as operator and agent at Catawissa, Pa., serving in that position until 1863. In October, 1865, he became teller of the First National Bank of Danville, being in that position but a short time when he was promoted to cashier. The bank was established Jan. 25, 1864, a charter being obtained from the government by the first board of directors, who were as follows: Samuel Yorks, George F. Geisinger, Christian Laubach, Charles Fenstermacher, William Yorks, Fred Peiper and G. H. Fowler. At their first meeting Samuel Yorks was chosen president and W. A. M. Grier cashier. The bank was located in what was known as the A. F. Russel store, on the corner of Mill and Bloom streets; the second floor was used for residence purposes, the first floor being occupied by the bank and offices. It is still in the same location and building. Mr. Gearhart continued to act as cashier until Sept. 19, 1898, when he became president, officiating as such until the time of his death. He was one of the most prominent and highly respected citizens of Danville, where he received many honors at the hands of his fellow men, serving in the city council, as treasurer of the State Hospital at Danville, and as treasurer of the Thomas Beaver Free Library. He was a trustee of the Grove Presbyterian Church and served as treasurer of the building committee when the church was built. Socially he was a Knight Templar Mason, and in politics he was a strong Republican. In 1863, during the Civil war, he enlisted in a Pennsylvania regiment, under Col. Washington Ramsey, in Company D, and served the full term of his enlistment.

Mr. Gearhart was married in 1870 to Mary Louise Yorks, a daughter of Samuel and Mary Ann Yorks, and to this union were born two children, Anna M. and Robert Y. Anna M. is the wife of M. Grier Youngman, who is cashier of the Danville National Bank of Danville, son of John C. Youngman, and they are the parents of three children, Mary Louise, John Bonham and Margaret Emma. Mr. and Mrs. Gearhart had a handsome home on Bloom street.

Robert Yorks Gearhart was born Sept. 9, 1876, at Danville, and received his early education in the public schools, graduating from high school. He took his higher course at Lafayette College, Easton, Pa. In April, 1898, he enlisted for service in the Spanish-American war, joining Company F, 12th Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was made corporal in a month, serving as such until mustered out, in October, 1898. In 1899 he attended Pratt's business college in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1900 entering the Fourth Street National Bank, Philadelphia, where he held the position of teller. In December, 1901, after the death of S. A. Yorks, he was appointed teller of the First National Bank of Danville, and on Sept. 16, 1902, became assistant cashier, in which capacity he has since been retained. He is one of the most respected residents of Danville, holding a high position in the regard of all who knew him. In April, 1908, he was elected first lieutenant of Company F, 12th Infantry, Pennsylvania National Guard, and in December, 1910, was appointed battalion adjutant. Fraternally he

is a Mason, belonging to Lodge No. 516, F. & A. M.

On Feb. 12, 1902, Mr. Gearhart married Lyda Rogers Farrey, of Philadelphia, daughter of Joseph and Harriet Farrey, the former superintendent of a post office sub-station in that city. Mr. and Mrs. Gearhart have one child, Harriet Bonham.

H. MONTGOMERY SMITH, a prominent attorney of Bloomsburg, comes of a line of lawyers, his father and grandfather having been eminent in the legal profession in their time. He was born July 8, 1875, in Bloomsburg, and there has established his home and business.

John Smith, the first ancestor of H. Montgomery Smith of whom we have record, was of near Jerseytown, Columbia county. He was born April 11, 1750, married Nellie McNall, and had the following children: Henry, Francis, John, Elizabeth, Margaret, Hugh, Elisha B., Anna and Alexander M.

Henry Smith, son of John, above, married Mary Creveling, and they had these children: John, Henry, Jackson, Creveling, Margaret, Eleanor, Elizabeth, Delilah, Mary, A. C., Martha and Nancy.

A. C. Smith, grandfather of H. Montgomery Smith, was born Sept. 4, 1826, and died July 28, 1884. He was reared on the farm at Jerseytown, and at the age of seventeen was apprenticed to the trade of harnessmaker, under John K. Grotz of Bloomsburg, for three years. He then went to Montoursville, Lycoming county, where he took up the then new business of daguerreotyping. In 1852 he located at Harrisburg, where he studied law under Hon. Robert A. Lamberton, working at the photograph business in the intervals of study. In 1862 he was admitted to the bar, and in 1869-70 he was a member of the Assembly. He came to Bloomsburg next and opened an office, later going to Scranton, where he died July 28, 1884. Mr. Smith was married twice. His first wife was Prudence, daughter of Rev. James and Justina (Grove) Ewing. She was born Aug. 16, 1821, and died in July, 1863. They were married June 15, 1847, and their children were: Hervey Ewing, who is buried at Orangeville; and Alice Bartine, deceased, wife of Charles H. Ewing, who lives at Altoona. Mr. Smith's second wife was Amelia Kaufmann, and they had one child, Arthur Creveling, who died Sept. 22, 1887, and is buried at Harrisburg. Mr. Smith was a Republican in politics. In church matters he was very prominent, being vice president of the missionary society of the Adams Street Methodist Episcopal Church, of Scranton. He was also prominent in Masonic circles, being a past master of Washington Lodge, No. 265, of Bloomsburg.

Hervey Ewing Smith was born March 22, 1848, and died May 15, 1890. He attended the public schools of Montoursville, Lycoming county, and graduated from Dickinson Seminary, Williamsport. He then went to Harrisburg with his father and studied law, being admitted to the bar in 1870. In 1874 he came to Bloomsburg, established an office, and practiced law very successfully until his death. He was a member of the Democratic party, but never held office. He and his wife were members of the Methodist Church. Mr. Smith was married Oct. 27, 1874, to Agnes, daughter of Dr. D. W. Montgomery and his wife Margaret (Curry), of Orangeville. They had children as follows: H. Montgomery, mentioned below; Ralph Ewing, who married Fannie Comstock and lives in Bloomsburg; and Margaret Moore, a school teacher, of Newark, N. J.

H. Montgomery Smith was educated in the public schools of Bloomsburg and graduated from the State Normal there in 1893. He next took a two years' course at Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., and then went to the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, from which institution he graduated in the literary department with the degree of A. B. in 1897, and in the law department with the degree of LL. B. in 1899. He then entered the law office of Charles G. Barkley, Esq., at Bloomsburg, and was admitted to the bar of Columbia county in September, 1899.

Mr. Smith has built up a fine practice and has been prominent in the official circles of the town. He has been town solicitor and solicitor for the Bloom Poor District. He is a Democrat in political affiliation. On Feb. 6, 1900, he married Harriet E. Bushnell, daughter of E. P. and Mary (Greenwood) Bushnell, of Springfield, Ohio, and they have three children: Mary Agnes, born Dec. 20, 1900; Hervey Bushnell, born Dec. 23, 1904; and Mont Paul, born Aug. 9, 1906.

Mr. Smith is a member of the Methodist Church. He is connected with the Phi Delta Theta fraternity, is a member of Washington Lodge, No. 265, F. & A. M., and of Bloomsburg Council, No. 957, Royal Arcanum.

WILLIAM H. MILLARD, a highly respected and successful farmer of Centre township, Columbia county, was born on the

old homestead where he now resides, and is a son of Mordecai and great-grandson of Joseph Millard, one of the first Quaker settlers of the county.

Joseph Millard, the great-grandfather, came to Columbia county some time before 1800 and bought a tract of five hundred acres along the river. He was a member of the Society of Friends and regular in attending meeting twice a week. He was originally from Berks county, and was probably a descendant of one of the company of Quakers who came to Pennsylvania after the first settling of this State by the Penns.

Reese Millard, son of Joseph, was born in Centre township, lived on the homestead, and there died in 1833. His widow survived until 1852. He was twice married, first to Catherine Rittenhouse, by whom he had a family of seven children: Phoebe, who died in childhood; William, living in Illinois; Joseph B., in Kalamazoo, Mich.; Phoebe (2); Anne, Mrs. William Bowman; Rebecca, who married Col. James Tubbs, of Shickshinny, Pa.; and Catherine, who married Isaac Conner, of Orangeville. The mother of this family died about 1818 and is buried in Berwick. Mr. Millard later married Elizabeth Horton, and they had four children: Mary B., who married D. K. Sloan, of Orangeville; Frances L., who married Jesse Hoffman, of Briarcreek; Mordecai; and Reese, who married Jane Fowler, residing in Morris county, Kansas.

Mordecai Millard was born in Centre township April 7, 1831, and received a common school education. In 1867 he received the nomination of the Democratic party for the office of sheriff, was elected, and removed to Bloomsburg. After serving his term as sheriff he was appointed steward of the State Normal institution at Bloomsburg and filled the position for one year. He next received the appointment of doorkeeper of the State Senate, serving through the session of 1871-72. He resided in Bloomsburg until 1875, when he retired to his farm, dying in 1897. He also served two terms as associate judge of the county. His brother, Reese, was a captain in the 112th Regiment Artillery during the Civil war. The only one of their generation living (1913) is Frances L., widow of Jesse Hoffman, who lives in Almedia.

Mordecai Millard was married Dec. 1, 1852, to Sarah J., daughter of William and Annie (Dietrich) Hoffman, and they became the parents of nine children: William H.; Anna E.; Mary I.; Ernest S.; John L.; Reese M.; Fannie H.; Charles B.; and Hattie L. He was a member of the Methodist Church and stood high in the community.

William H. Millard was the fourth of the family in direct succession to grow up and reside on the old homestead. He never married, his sister, Anna Elizabeth, residing with him and keeping house for him. Of their brothers and sisters only two are living: Mary Imogene, wife of Joseph Cressy (they have no children); and Ernest S., who married Edna Moore, of Wilkes-Barre, has two sons, and resides in Kingston. Mr. Millard, like his father, is a member of the Methodist Church.

Mrs. Sarah J. (Hoffman) Millard, mother of William H. Millard, was born in Centre township and lived at home until her marriage. She died in 1905. Her father, William Hoffman, was proprietor of the Wolverton Mills and a prominent man in Centre township. Philip Hoffman, his grandfather, came to this county from the neighborhood of Bethlehem, Pa., and located at Fowlerville. He was a farmer, and had served in the Revolutionary war. He and his wife are buried in the old cemetery near the Grange hall. His son, John, father of William Hoffman, was a veteran of the war of 1812, and followed farming on his place of 170 acres until his death, in 1849, at the age of seventy. His wife died about 1840. William Hoffman was one of four children, lived with his parents until he was of age, and then married Annie Dietrich, who was of German parentage. They were the parents of six children: Jesse; John, a mill owner; Sarah J., Mrs. Millard; Charles, William, and Elizabeth.

CHESTER S. FURMAN, deceased, was born at Bloomsburg, Columbia Co., Pa., Feb. 14, 1842, and for many years was one of the best known citizens of that town. He erected a three-story brick building in 1876 at No. 119 West Main street, and there conducted a harness business until the day of his death. The business is still carried on for the estate by his son, Clinton.

Elias Furman, grandfather of Chester S., was born near Trenton, N. J., and moving to Espy, Columbia Co., Pa., located on the farm now owned by the Snyder heirs, where he died. His family consisted of: Elias R., who married Sarah Barkley; Sally, who married Levi Gulick; Moore, who married Mary Barkley; Josiah, and several other children whose names have not been preserved.

Josiah Furman, father of Chester S., was

born near Espy on the homestead, and attended the country schools. He came to Bloomsburg and worked at the coachmaking business with Elias R. Furman and Isaac D. Gulick, who had established the shop in 1831. He had previously worked at the trade in Danville, Pa., and Bath, N. Y. When Isaac D. Gulick went into the business of canalboating Mr. Furman took charge of the boats and operated them from Bloomsburg to Columbia, Dauphin county. For a time after that he was a part owner of the Paxinos furnace, for two years superintendent of a coal mine at Kingston, Luzerne county, and then returned to Bloomsburg to open an office for the sale of coal and hauling it from the canalboats to the railroad. He also had an interest in several bridge contracts.

In 1861 Josiah Furman was elected sheriff of Columbia county for a term of three years. He was made director of the Bloomsburg poor district and elected to the office of justice of the peace, holding the position until his death, July 22, 1870. His remains lie in Rosemont cemetery. In February, 1831, he married Fanny Wells, daughter of Solomon Wells, of Massachusetts, and they had the following children: Watson; Martha, wife of John Pursel; Erastus; Chester S., and Elias.

Elias Furman, son of Josiah, was a cabinetmaker by trade and resided in Bloomsburg. He enlisted at the age of sixteen in Company C, 28th Pennsylvania Volunteers, serving until the end of the war. He married Glovenia Barkley, and they had two sons: Howard C., born July 30, 1874; and Kenneth, born June 29, 1882. Howard C. Furman married Mary Pursel and they had three children: Dorothy, Clinton and Joshua.

Chester S. Furman learned harnessmaking in Bloomsburg with John Grotz, and was working at it when he enlisted in Company A, 6th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, for service during the Civil war, being then but nineteen years of age. He served three years and participated in fourteen engagements of note. For his bravery and valor in action he received a medal from Congress, and was promoted to be corporal of his company. During the battle of Gettysburg he was sent with a few comrades to charge a log house filled with the enemy's sharpshooters, who were rapidly decimating the Union ranks. The charge was successful, and for the valor displayed during this action Mr. Furman was given his highly prized gold medal, which is now a relic of their father which his children preserve with loving care. Mr. Furman and a comrade, George W. Mears, were the only men in Company A, from Bloomsburg, to receive medals. Mr. Mears is still living (1914) in Bloomsburg.

At the close of the period of service for which he enlisted Mr. Furman returned to Bloomsburg and resumed his trade, following it until his death, July 22, 1910. He is buried in Rosemont cemetery. For years he was a member of W. H. Ent Post, No. 250, G. A. R., and also of the Union Veterans Legion. He was independent in politics and was a member of Trinity Reformed Church, Bloomsburg. He was a director of Rosemont cemetery and a charter member of the Royal Arcanum Lodge of Bloomsburg. On Nov. 25, 1868, Mr. Furman married Sarah Barkley, who was born Feb. 23, 1844, daughter of Joseph and Julia (Melick) Barkley. Their children were: Ralph B., who died at the age of eleven; Josiah H., Julia H., Hervey F., Boyd W., Chester Clinton and Clora G.

Josiah H. Furman attended the schools of Bloomsburg and entered the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, from which he graduated in 1893. He then became dean of the pharmaceutical department and lecturer at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Memphis, Tenn. He next entered the drug business with a prominent firm in Memphis, later opening a store of his own at the corner of Wellington and Walker streets, that city. On Oct. 31, 1907, he was united in marriage to Myrtis May Long, of Memphis, and they had one child, now deceased. Mr. Furman died in that city on April 6, 1913, and his widow still resides there. He is buried in the beautiful Forest Hill cemetery, one of the famous spots of Memphis.

Julia H. Furman graduated from the Bloomsburg high school in 1893, and from the State Normal school in 1895. She then attended the Lying-in Hospital for Nurses at Philadelphia, graduating therefrom in 1901. She is now a registered nurse at Bloomsburg.

Hervey F. Furman married Nellie Gandy, of Greensburg, N. J., on July 4, 1902, and she died Sept. 30, 1909. On Sept. 18, 1910, he married Beatrice Falkenberg, of Barnegat, N. J., and they have one child, Hervey F. Mr. Furman resides in Philadelphia.

Boyd W. Furman, after his school days were past, clerked for different firms in Bloomsburg, and after his marriage was for some time bookkeeper for his father-in-law, J. L. Dillon, the leading florist of Bloomsburg. In 1914 he bought the farm formerly owned

by the late David Armstrong, near Bloomsburg, and is now residing thereon. On May 29, 1897, he married Alice, daughter of the late John Lloyd Dillon, and they have had these children: Josephine Dillon, who married Daniel W. Beckley, Sept. 21, 1914; Helen Hortense, and Louise Hutchison.

Chester Clinton Furman is carrying on for the estate the harness business established by his father in Bloomsburg. He married Esther Ellen Rader, of Pottstown, Pa., on Sept. 28, 1905.

Clora G. Furman attended the public schools of Bloomsburg, graduating from the high school in 1899, and from the State Normal School in 1900. She is now a teacher of the first grade in the Third street school of that town.

Iddings Barkley, grandfather of Mrs. Sarah Furman, was a native of Northampton county, Pa., and a pioneer at Bloomsburg, where he developed a large business as a carpenter and cabinetmaker, dying there at an advanced age. He was married to Mary Jackson, and they had these children: John, Minerva, Sarah, Lewis and Joseph (twins), and Susan.

Joseph Barkley was born in Bloomsburg, April 13, 1814, and became a cabinetmaker and undertaker. He died March 13, 1887. His wife was Julia, daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Brown) Melick, and their children were: Sarah, wife of Chester S. Furman; Glovenia, wife of Elias Furman; and Clora, who died at the age of twenty.

The property now owned by Mr. Barkley's descendants has been in the family for over seventy years. During the whole of her life Mrs. Sarah (Barkley) Furman has resided upon this land, and the house in which she was born is still standing near the corner of West and Main streets, and is in a good state of repair.

ARCHIBLE G. BITTNER, assistant treasurer of the Berwick Savings & Trust Company, was born in Lowhill Township, Lehigh Co., Pa., July 26, 1878, a son of Silas H. Bittner, and grandson of Jacob Bittner.

Jacob Bittner, the grandfather, was born in Lehigh county, and was a miller and farmer. He owned a large tract of land, which he cultivated, erected a gristmill on his property, and engaged in milling in connection with farming. He lived to the advanced age of ninety years. He had the following children: Wilson, who is trucker and lives at Allentown, Pa.; Silas H.; Calvin, a clerk in Hess Brothers' department store of Allentown; Charles, employed at the car works at Niles, Ohio; Tilghman, who was killed in an accident in his father's gristmill; Tillie, who married Frank Brobst, and is a resident of Denver, Colo.; Elizabeth, who married Victor Werley, residing at Niles, Ohio; and Sarah, who married Frank Semmel, of Lehighton, Pa. Jacob Bittner was a Democrat in politics, and a member of the German Lutheran Church. He and his wife are buried in the Weisenburg cemetery in Lowhill township, Lehigh county.

Silas H. Bittner was educated in the public schools of his native place and assisted his father in the milling business. Later he engaged in the manufacture of cigars, which he conducted at Bittner's corner, in the same township, for a number of years. Selling his manufacturing business he entered the hotel business at Weatherly, Carbon county, conducting the "Gilbert House." His next move was to Hazleton, where he conducted the "Valley House" for a number of years. Retiring from the hotel business he removed to California, and again entered the cigar manufacturing business, which he is conducting at the present time.

Mr. Bittner was married to Ida Frey, who was born Nov. 4, 1857, in Lowhill township, Lehigh county, daughter of Peter Frey, a farmer of that locality, and died April 19, 1905. She is buried at Weatherly, Pa. They had the following children: Hattie, who married Ernest Tweedle, residing at Hazleton, Pa.; Archible G.; Thomas V., who married Carrie Buck, residing at Hazleton, Pa.; Barbara, who married Percy Germyn, residing at Hazleton, Pa.; Nellie, of Niles, Ohio; Violet, who married Stanley Peifer, of Hazleton, Pa.; Harry P., of Weatherly, Pa.; and Lillie, who died aged five years.

Silas H. Bittner is a Democrat, but though an ardent supporter of the party never held public office. He is a member of the German Lutheran Church.

Archible G. Bittner received his early training in the public schools of Weatherly, Pa., graduated at the Emaus high school, of Lehigh county, and was granted a teacher's certificate in that county. He taught school there for two terms, at Hosensack. He was employed by the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey as clerk at Mountain Top, near Wilkes-Barre, Pa. Resigning this position he came to Berwick and entered the employ of the American Car and Foundry Company, as assistant paymaster. This position he held for five years, when he entered the employ of the Berwick Savings & Trust Company

and was made assistant treasurer, the position he now holds.

On March 16, 1910, Mr. Bittner was married to Sophia E. Moore, who was born July 21, 1882, daughter of W. W. and Annie (Walton) Moore. Mr. Bittner is a Republican, and he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Bittner, by his pleasing personality and promptness in all business matters, has won an enviable place among his associates, and is recognized as a rising man in his chosen field.

CHARLES E. HOWER, of Bloomsburg, plastering contractor, commands the leading business in his line in and around that borough. He was born Aug. 13, 1856, in Mount Pleasant township, and the family is an old and honored one in Columbia county.

The Howers are of German origin. Michael Hower, great-grandfather of Charles E. Hower, was an early resident of what is now Catawissa township, Columbia county, where he settled about the latter part of the eighteenth century, being one of the first pioneers in that section. He acquired the ownership of several hundred acres of land, on which he lived and died. Among his children were John, Daniel, Jacob, Moses, George, and Sebastian.

John Hower, son of Michael, was born June 24, 1700, in Catawissa township, and died Sept. 30, 1870, at Bloomsburg, where he passed his latter years in retirement, having moved to the town in 1858. During most of his active life he was engaged in farming in Columbia county, in Catawissa, Hemlock and Mount Pleasant townships, though he was a hatter by trade. He served as a soldier in the war of 1812. On April 6, 1817, he married Rebecca Davis, who was born in August, 1798, daughter of Jonathan Davis, an early settler near Catawissa, and died May 30, 1888. Mr. and Mrs. Hower are buried in Rosemont cemetery, Bloomsburg. They were the parents of the following children: Elizabeth, born Aug. 8, 1818, died March 6, 1868; Lavina died at the age of eighteen years; Ruthanna, born March 1, 1822, died April 7, 1861; Hiram C., born in March, 1824, had for years the largest dental practice at Bloomsburg and was also engaged in business there; William E., born April 22, 1826, died Jan. 10, 1899; Jackson M. is mentioned below; Phebe A., born Jan. 11, 1831, died Nov. 22, 1889; Rebecca A., born Nov. 28, 1832, died two years ago; Harriet J., born March 25, 1835, died one year ago; John A., born Oct. 15, 1837, died Aug. 5, 1867, in Bloomsburg; Azima V., born Jan. 26, 1842, now living in Bloomsburg, married Ruth Ziegler, and they have three children, Gertrude, Jessie and Charles R. Three of the sons served in the Civil war: John A. enlisted for three years in the 6th Pennsylvania Reserves, and led the band when they left Bloomsburg; Azima V. served in Company E, 132d Pennsylvania Volunteers, and in Company B, 103d Pennsylvania Regiment, and saw active service to the end of the war; Jackson M. also served in the 6th Pennsylvania Reserves and was a member of the band.

Jackson M. Hower was born June 6, 1828, in Catawissa township. He learned the trade of plasterer, and upon his return home after his services in the Civil war engaged in business for himself in that line, at Bloomsburg, continuing thus until his death, which occurred Sept. 21, 1894. He married Rebecca Ann Vanderslice, who died March 20, 1904, aged seventy-nine years, three months, sixteen days, and is buried with her husband in Rosemont cemetery, Bloomsburg. They had children as follows: John F., who died in 1869, at the age of eighteen years; Catherine A., wife of Dr. J. C. Kisner, of Carlisle, Pa.; Charles E., of Bloomsburg; Elizabeth, living in Berwick; Henry W., of Bloomsburg; and Dr. Hiester V., a well known physician of Mifflinville, Columbia Co., Pa.

John Heister Vanderslice, father of Mrs. Jackson M. Hower, was born Aug. 9, 1805, and died Oct. 26, 1874; his wife, Catherine A. (Melick), died Oct. 5, 1865, aged sixty-two years, nine months, ten days. Their son, Henry W., was born Dec. 22, 1826, died Nov. 22, 1907. Joseph Vanderslice, father of John H., died Feb. 6, 1828, at the age of forty-seven years, and his wife, Rebecca (Heister), died Aug. 19, 1867, aged eighty-five years, two days. His old shotgun, an old style flint-lock weapon, was handed down to his great-grandson, Charles E. Hower, who had an up-to-date gun made from it which he still uses, and which is greatly valued in the family. It is almost seven feet long. T. J. Vanderslice, brother of John H., born in February, 1808, died Dec. 18, 1881.

Charles E. Hower attended public school and worked on the farm until seventeen years old. He then came to Bloomsburg and learned the trade of plasterer, which he has ever since followed, engaging in business for himself in 1880. He and his brother, Henry W. Hower, formed a partnership in 1900, under the firm name of Hower Brothers, and they became the

leaders in this line of work in Bloomsburg, the larger part of the best contracts being given to them. The class of construction on which they engaged and their constantly increasing patronage, were sufficient to show their standing among local contractors. The partnership was dissolved in 1910, C. E. taking the plastering business and H. W. attending to his architectural work.

On Dec. 26, 1878, Charles E. Hower married Mary Joanna Moore, daughter of Matthias A. and Catherine (Straub) Moore. They have no children. Their niece, Maria Hartman, now resides with them and is attending school. Mr. and Mrs. Hower occupy the fine residence at No. 145 West Third street, erected in 1886. Mrs. Hower is a member of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Hower belongs to the Liberty Fire Company, which he joined as a charter member. Politically he is a Democrat.

The Moore family, to which Mrs. Hower belongs, was founded in this country by her great-great-grandfather, a native of England, who came to this country prior to the war of the Revolution, settling on the New Jersey side of the Delaware river just above Philadelphia, where he owned three farms. He reared a family, one of his children being Samuel Moore, who was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. He was a great champion of Washington, under whom he served, and during his latter days would not stand by and hear the "Father of his Country" criticised. At the close of the war he settled on a farm near Petersburg, in Northumberland county, Pa., and later in Madison township, Columbia county, where he owned two farms, aggregating 224 acres. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, in which he served as elder for a number of years. He died Feb. 24, 1840, aged eighty-eight years, and his wife, Sarah, died April 8, 1836, aged seventy-nine years. They had a family of ten children, of whom are mentioned: John, Abraham, Nancy (Mrs. Armstrong), Catherine (died unmarried), Nellie (Mrs. Kinney), Betsy (Mrs. Quick), Phebe (Mrs. Kuhl), and Hettie (Mrs. Girton).

John Moore, the youngest of the family, was born in Northumberland county, Pa., in 1797. He was one of the prosperous farmers of West Hemlock township, Montour county, living at New Columbia, where he owned a good tract of 124 acres, one of the old Appleman farms. He died there. During his early life he was for a short time engaged in distilling. In religion he was a Presbyterian, in political views a Democrat. He married Joanna Appleman, daughter of Mathias Appleman, a farmer of Benton township, Columbia county, and they became the parents of eight children: N. Patterson; Matthias A.; Samuel; John; William Boyd; Greer, who died when eighteen years old; Sarah, who married Levi Cox; and Mary Ellen, who married Green Pursel. The parents are buried in the old Moore cemetery at New Columbia, the land for which was given by this family.

N. Patterson Moore was born March 17, 1824, in Madison township, Columbia county, and received his education in the public schools and at the Bloomsburg Academy, after which he taught school for one term. He learned wagonmaking, which he followed first in Northumberland county and then in Hunterdon county, N. J., where he was employed in a first-class shop. In 1848 he moved to Benton, Columbia county, where he conducted a shop in connection with agricultural pursuits until 1862, that year moving to Buckhorn, following wagonmaking there the rest of his active life. He died in 1906. During the many years he worked at his trade he acquired great skill and his services were always in demand. He was held in high esteem by his fellow citizens.

On June 6, 1840, Mr. Moore was married to Araminta Kline, born in 1825, daughter of Isaac Kline, who was for many years a justice of the peace in Orange township, Columbia county, and they became the parents of three daughters and two sons: Mary Joanna, wife of John Shultz, a farmer of Madison township, Columbia county; John, a wagonmaker of Wilkes-Barre; Lavina, formerly a teacher, now a milliner; Charles H., ex-county surveyor of Columbia county, teacher and principal of the Nescopeck schools; and Elizabeth, a graduate of the State Normal School at Bloomsburg and for seven years a successful teacher, who is now the wife of John H. Wingert, a prominent farmer and teacher of Lewisburg, Pa. The mother of this family died in 1900.

Politically Mr. Moore was a Democrat and was elected justice of the peace in May, 1869, which office he satisfactorily filled. Socially he was a member of Catawissa Lodge, No. 349, F. & A. M.; Catawissa Chapter, No. 168 (past high priest); and Crusade Commandery, No. 12, Knights Templar (past eminent commander).

Matthias A. Moore, another son of John, was born May 24, 1826, at West Hemlock,

Montour Co., Pa. He was one of the prosperous farmers in Hemlock, near Buckhorn, spending most of his life there. He owned two farms in that township, one of 100 acres and the other containing over 200, near Buckhorn, and there he resided until his death, which occurred Jan. 22, 1911. His wife, Catherine (Straub), daughter of Adam and Mary (Gruver) Straub, was born April 30, 1831, and died Sept. 20, 1890. Mr. and Mrs. Moore are buried in the old Moore cemetery at New Columbia. They had a family of twelve children, namely: John G., who is a resident of West Hemlock township; Mary Joanna, wife of Charles E. Hower; Lydia E., who married John H. Hartman, and died Feb. 24, 1908, leaving two children, Cleveland and Maria; Adam Frank, who lives on the old homestead farm in Hemlock township, Columbia county; Neil, who died young; Sara A., wife of George J. Hartman, of Wilkes-Barre; Nora J., Laura J. and Alza C., all three of whom died in 1875; Maggie, who died in 1878; David, who died in 1875; and May, who died in 1878.

C. FRED LENHART, county commissioner of Columbia county, and a resident of Berwick, was born Oct. 1, 1882, a son of Eugene and Sarah Maria (Mills) Lenhart, and grandson of George Lenhart.

George Lenhart, the grandfather, was born May 9, 1819, and was an early settler at Danville, Montour county, where he conducted a general store for some years. Later leaving Danville and settling at Bloomsburg, he followed the tailor's trade for a number of years, retiring some years before his death, which occurred April 2, 1905. He is buried at Bloomsburg. His wife, whose maiden name was Margaret Jane McCollister, was born Oct. 9, 1824, and died at the age of sixty-six years; she is buried at Danville. Though he did not take any part in public affairs he was interested in politics, first as a Whig and later as a Republican. He and his wife were members of the German Lutheran Church. They were the parents of the following children: George, of Danville, is unmarried; Mary married James Hulligan and after his death (second) Daniel Larue; Eugene is mentioned below; Sarah married Charles Ware, of Danville; Clarence died young.

Eugene Lenhart, the father of C. Fred Lenhart, was born Oct. 10, 1845, in Danville, where he received his education. After leaving school he entered the employ of Waterman & Beaver, in their rolling mills, where he was engaged until his enlistment in Captain Chalfant's Company (D), 153d Regiment, Pennsylvania State Militia, for ninety days' service. He was enrolled June 30, 1863, and discharged at Reading, Aug. 18, 1863. On March 22, 1864, he reenlisted, becoming corporal in Capt. John E. Reilly's Company (F), 187th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, for three years. Assigned to the 1st Brigade, 1st Division, 5th Army Corps, of the Army of the Potomac, he participated in all its battles from Cold Harbor until after the engagement at Weldon railroad. Then he was relieved from duty at the front and sent to the State of Pennsylvania. He served as one of the escorts when President Lincoln's body was received in Philadelphia and conducted it to the Statehouse. Upon receiving his discharge, Aug. 3, 1865, at Harrisburg, he returned to Danville and resumed work in the employ of Waterman & Beaver; later he was employed in the old Rough and Ready mill, and also in the Cooperative mill. On May 31, 1875, Mr. Lenhart left Danville and removed to Berwick, where he entered the employ of the Jackson & Woodin Manufacturing Company as puddler and roller, continuing with them about eighteen years, until he embarked in the wholesale and retail ice cream business, also handling newspapers. He sold out after conducting this business about twelve years and took a position in the general offices of the American Car and Foundry Company at Berwick, where he remained three years. He was then appointed janitor of the courthouse at Bloomsburg, and held that position four years, since when he has been living retired, at Berwick.

Mr. Lenhart was married at Bloomsburg to Sarah Maria Mills, who was born June 9, 1848, at Wilkes-Barre, daughter of John Beemer and Nancy (Lafferty) Mills. Her father, born Feb. 23, 1812, was an attorney and in practice some years at Danville, whence he removed to Jerseytown, Pa., later returning to Danville; he died Oct. 22, 1899. Mrs. Mills died Jan. 15, 1875, aged sixty-three years, two weeks, five days. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Lenhart: Eva Eugenia, born Oct. 28, 1867; George A., July 19, 1869; Sarah Mae, Feb. 21, 1873 (married C. B. Williams, of Kingston, Pa.); J. Walter, Dec. 3, 1875 (of Berwick); Clarence E., Nov. 13, 1879 (of Berwick); C. Fred, Oct. 1, 1882. The mother of this family died Feb. 12, 1891.

Mr. Lenhart is a member of Susquehanna Commandery, No. 18, Knights of Malta, Berwick; since 1866 he has belonged to the G.

A. R., first as a member of Goodrich Post, No. 22, of Danville, and later as a member of Capt. C. G. Jackson Post, No. 159, Berwick, of which he has been commander twelve years. Mr. Lenhart has attended the Presbyterian Church at Berwick, with which his wife was also identified.

C. Fred Lenhart entered the employ of the Berwick Stove Company when only fifteen years of age, and gave it faithful service for three years, when he went into his father's line of work, forming a connection with the American Car and Foundry Company, with which he continued for five years. Becoming a candidate for county commissioner in the meanwhile, he was elected as the Republican nominee, serving from 1908 to 1911. In November of that same year he was reelected, to succeed himself, after a hotly contested campaign. He is the youngest man ever elected to this office in Columbia county, and at present the oldest in point of service.

On Dec. 14, 1911, Mr. Lenhart was married to Frances Beatrice Gorrey, born Nov. 27, 1887, at Bloomsburg, Pa., a daughter of Thomas and Emma A. (Sterner) Gorrey, both of whom are deceased. For some years the father was a prominent contractor at Wilkes-Barre and Bloomsburg, having built most of the best buildings in his time. Mr. and Mrs. Lenhart have one child, Helen Beatrice, born Dec. 2, 1912. Mr. Lenhart was a member of Susquehanna Commandery, No. 18, Knights of Malta, and has been closely identified with the Rangers Hose Company of Berwick, assisting in its organization; he served as its president for some years.

BARTLETT H. JOHNSON, principal of the Third Street school at Bloomsburg, Pa., and an intensive farmer and poultryman during the summer months, was born in Cleveland township, Columbia county, Sept. 11, 1876, son of Adam M. Johnson, of Locust township, one of the descendants of a line of agriculturists whose efforts have resulted in the present development of the agricultural possibilities of the county. His grandfather Johnson was a resident of what is now Cleveland township (during his lifetime known as Locust township), and there he died. He had the following children: Hannah, Asberry, Leib, John, Adam M., and Thomas.

Adam M. Johnson was born in Locust township, Columbia Co., Pa., where he was reared and taught the shoemaker's trade, following it for a time. Later he engaged in farming in his native township, where he became one of the well known citizens and progressive agriculturists. Politically he was a Democrat, and very active in local affairs, serving as county treasurer of Columbia county from 1883 to 1885. Adam M. Johnson married Elizabeth Campbell, a daughter of Nicholas Campbell, of Northumberland county, Pa. She passed away July 4, 1906, and her husband in December, 1909, and both are buried in Ralpho township, Northumberland Co., Pa., near Elysburg. This excellent couple had children as follows: Ella, who married Jacob E. Thomas; Nora, who married Elwood Gilger; McClellan; Bertly, who died young; Arthur E., and Bartlett H.

Bartlett H. Johnson received the educational advantages afforded in Cleveland township and at Elysburg Academy, following which he taught school in Ralpho township, Northumberland county. To further fit himself for the profession he entered the Bloomsburg State Normal School, from which institution he was graduated in 1896, afterwards teaching school for five years in Franklin township, Columbia county. At the expiration of that period Mr. Johnson entered the office of Ikeler & Ikeler, of Bloomsburg, and read law for one year. His next business association was with the *Morning Press,* one of the popular journals of Bloomsburg, as solicitor and collector, which position he retained for five years, to the entire satisfaction of all parties concerned. Mr. Johnson then entered the employ of the American Car and Foundry Company at Bloomsburg, remaining with this concern until it closed its plant at this point in 1911. Having then decided upon taking up a line of business which would enable him to get away from office work, Mr. Johnson bought the old vineyard known as the Lem. Rupert property, at the corner of Second and Barton streets. This property comprises four acres, where Mr. Johnson is carrying on poultry and produce raising. He is making his land yield large returns by keeping it all cultivated according to the most approved modern ideas.

In 1902 Mr. Johnson married Miss Hattie M. Rider, daughter of Lloyd T. and Esther A. (Bucher) Rider, and they have two daughters, Pauline M. and Alta M. Mr. Johnson is a Democrat politically, and has given good service as election judge. The Methodist Church is his religious home, and he is serving as trustee, and has been a teacher in the Sunday school.

Lloyd T. Rider, a veteran of the Civil war

residing at Bloomsburg, was born in Franklin township, Columbia Co., Pa., July 1, 1838, son of John Rider. His paternal grandfather died at North Mountain, Pa. His children were: Solomon, John, Mary and Hannah.

John Rider was born in 1812, and became a successful farmer in Franklin township, where he owned 125 acres of land. His death occurred in the vicinity of Catawissa, Pa., at the home of his son, Wilson, when he was seventy-nine years old. He married Eliza Yetter, daughter of Daniel Yetter, and their children were: Lloyd T.; Sarah, who married Christ Artley; Mary, who married Abraham Stine; Wilson, who is living in Catawissa township, Columbia county; Daniel, deceased; and Willam, also deceased.

Lloyd T. Rider, son of John Rider and father of Mrs. Bartlett H. Johnson, was brought up a farmer, and followed such work all his active years, living first in Franklin, and later in Catawissa township. In 1898 he retired, and coming to Bloomsburg built his present residence, which he has since occupied.

When the country needed brave men to defend it during the Civil war Mr. Rider enlisted in Company H, 132d Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, for ten months' service. After the expiration of this term he reenlisted in Company H, 17th Pennsylvania Cavalry, and was with General Sherman on his famous march to the sea, continuing in the service until the close of the conflict, at all times proving a gallant and brave soldier.

Lloyd T. Rider married Esther A. Bucher, of Franklin township, daughter of George Bucher, and they had the following family: Charles; George; Harry; Sadie, who married Nelson Munson; Hattie M., who married B. H. Johnson; Bessie, who married Howard Pursel; and Mattie, who married Roland A. Fitterman. Mr. Rider belongs to Ent Post, No. 150, G. A. R. He is a member of the Methodist Church and takes an interest in its good work. Politically he is a Republican, but not an office seeker, having always preferred to give his support to the candidates of his party as a private citizen rather than enter into public life.

Both the Johnson and Rider families are prominent in Columbia county, and the records show that their representatives have been numbered among the honorable, upright men and women of their day.

CRISPIN. The founder of the Crispin family in America was Captain and Acting Rear Admiral William Crispin, of the British navy, who was appointed by his wife's nephew, William Penn, proprietary of the Province of Pennsylvania, one of his commissioners for settling the colony in that Province, but died on the voyage from England.

The names of William Crispin's parents are now unknown, but he was undoubtedly born in Devonshire, where a gentle family of the name had been settled since the Conquest, with several branches in that and adjoining counties.

According to Dr. Lipscomb's "History of Buckinghamshire" Milo Crispin, one of William the Conqueror's great captains in the Conquest of England in 1066 A. D., had, besides the Honour of Wallingford in that county, eighty-eight other lordships, most or all of them in the southern counties of England, some of them being in Devonshire. Milo died without issue in 1106, and his lordships, or at least a part of them, were inherited by the heirs of his elder brother, William Crispin, Baron of Bec, in Normandy. Some of the descendants of this William Crispin came to England and settled on Milo Crispin's lands which they had inherited. From them descend the Devonshire Crispins. The celebrated Gilbert Crispin, Abbot of Westminster, was a son of this William, Baron of Bec, Milo's brother.

This family presents a remarkable instance of a family surname in use at so early a date. The brothers William, Gilbert and Milo, all bearing the surname of Crispin, were sons of Gilbert Crispin, Baron of Bec, Constable of Normandy, who was son of Crispinus, Baron of Bec (flourished about 1000 A. D.), from whom the family took its name. This Crispinus, also called Anagothus, because of Gothic blood, derived through his mother's mother, was son of Grimaldus I, first Prince of Monaco, by his wife Crispina, daughter of Rollo, Duke of Normandy. "The Gentleman's Magazine," London, 1832, Part 1, pp. 26-30, has a full account of this part of the family, and derives Grimaldus, through the Dukes of Brabant, from the ancient Kings of the Franks.

No detailed history or pedigree of the family from William Crispin, Baron of Bec, at the time of the Conquest, down to Capt. William Crispin, founder of the American family, is known to exist, though there may be some unpublished herald's visitations of Devonshire, or pedigrees in private possession, that would throw much light on the subject. But vari-

Benjamin Crispin

ous documents of different years during this long period show the continued existence of a gentle family of Crispins in Devonshire, to which our Capt. William Crispin undoubtedly belonged.

William Crispin appears to have been born about 1610. In the British *Calendar of State Papers,* Domestic Series, the name of William Crispin occurs several times between 1634 and 1652, but it is only on the latter date that we can positively identify the name as referring to the ancestor of our family. In that year he commanded at the "Hope" for the Commonwealth; the "Hope" was a certain portion of the harbor of Portsmouth, devoted to the use of the navy, though, of course, it is possible that there might have been also a vessel of that name.

In May, 1653, an expedition was sent against the Dutch, under Col. Richard Deane and Col. George Monk, generals and admirals of the Parliament. The fleet consisted of three squadrons, one of which was commanded by Vice Admiral (afterwards Admiral Sir) William Penn, Crispin's brother-in-law. Captain Crispin commanded the "Assistance" frigate, 180 men and 40 guns, in Penn's squadron. This fleet on the 2d and 3d of June, 1653, took or destroyed between twenty and thirty Dutch ships-of-war, took 1,350 prisoners, and pursued the Dutch to their own harbors.

The next year Oliver Cromwell, who was then Protector, sent an expedition against the Spanish West Indies, secretly because England was at peace with Spain. The fleet of thirty-eight ships, in three squadrons, was commanded by Admiral Penn. Captain Crispin commanded the "Laurel," 160 seamen, 30 soldiers and 40 guns, in Penn's own squadron. They arrived in sight of Barbadoes Jan. 29, 1654-5. After a repulse at Hispaniola (now the island of Haiti) they eventually captured Jamaica. On June 25th part of the fleet went back to England, Penn with it. This made a temporary promotion for the other admirals and Crispin became acting rear admiral.

Capt. William Crispin, Richard Wadeson and Thomas Broughton were appointed to take charge of supplying the English forces in the island, and were called by the home authorities "Commissioners for supplying Jamaica."

Crispin was back in England by April, 1656. Meanwhile Penn and others of the expedition had gotten into trouble with Cromwell and Penn was sent to the Tower. Crispin sided with his brother-in-law and left the navy. After Penn's release he moved to Ireland. Crispin followed him and settled in or near Kinsale, in County Cork.

In September, 1681, William Penn, son of the Admiral, having obtained the grant of Pennsylvania, appointed his uncle by marriage, William Crispin, one of three commissioners to settle the colony there; he also intended him for Chief Justice, as appears by a letter to Deputy Governor Markham, dated 8 mo. (at that time October) 18, 1681. Crispin started for Pennsylvania in the ship "Amity" the same year, but after nearly reaching the capes of the Delaware was blown off by contrary winds, and put into Barbadoes, where Captain Crispin died.

Capt. William Crispin married, first, about 1650, Anne Jasper, sister of Margaret Jasper, wife of Admiral Sir William Penn. Their father, John Jasper, has until very recently been described in all accounts as a merchant in Rotterdam, Holland, though most of them say he was of English birth. Within a few years, however, it has been discovered that he lived in Ireland and probably had never been in Rotterdam. The mistake is attributable to Samuel Pepys, who in his "Diary" described Lady Penn as a "well-looked, fat, short, old Dutchwoman." Pepys' mistake was due to the fact that Margaret Jasper had first married a Dutchman, who died soon after marriage, and later Margaret married Sir William Penn. William and Anne (Jasper) Crispin had issue:

Ralph, probably eldest son, remained in Ireland, and no doubt inherited his father's estate there. By patent of July 25, 1688, William Penn granted to his "loving cousin Ralph Crispin" 500 acres in Pennsylvania, as part of the purchase of his father, Capt. William Crispin; this he sold in 1690. In the patent he is described as "Ralph Crispin of Cork in the Kingdom of Ireland, gentleman." His will, dated 1730, was probated in the Diocese of Cork and Ross; he was then of Kilcaha, County Cork. He left issue.

Silas, see below.

Rebecca married first, Aug. 24, 1688, at Ifield Friends' Meeting in Sussex, Edward Blackfan, son of John Blackfan, of Steyning, County of Sussex, England. Her cousin, William Penn, Proprietary of Pennsylvania, and some of his family attended the wedding. The Blackfans, father and son, belonged to the Society of Friends, and came in for a share of the persecution directed against that body. Edward Blackfan intended to go to Pennsylvania, but was prevented by death. His widow, with their only child, William Blackfan, went there about 1700, and her relatives,

the Penns, put her in charge of their Manor of Pennsbury, in Bucks county, where she lived a number of years. Their son William was ancestor of the Blackfan family of Bucks county, Pa. Rebecca married second, in 1725, Nehemiah Allen, of Philadelphia, whose father, Nathaniel Allen, had been a colleague of her father as one of the commissioners for settling the colony in Pennsylvania. She is not known to have had any children by Allen.

Rachel married Thomas Armstrong, and had issue; they appear to have remained in Ireland. She had a grant of 1,000 acres in Pennsylvania, as part of her father's purchase, which she, her husband, and their heirs, afterwards sold.

Capt. William Crispin married, second, in 1665, Jane Chidley or Chudleigh, of County Cork. On Aug. 8, 1687, William Penn granted her and her children 3,000 acres in Pennsylvania, in right of her husband's purchase. William and Jane (Chudleigh) Crispin had issue:

James married and had issue. He removed to the island of St. Christopher in the West Indies.

Joseph died unmarried.

Benjamin married Alice ——.

Jane married Greenslaid Lucomb.

Eleanor died unmarried.

Elizabeth married —— Milliard.

Amy married Daniel Johnson.

Silas Crispin, son of Capt. William and Anne (Jasper) Crispin, who was the first surveyor general of Pennsylvania, came to Pennsylvania with Capt. Thomas Holme, the second surveyor general, in the ship "Amity," which left the Downs April 23, 1682 (probably her second voyage). On arrival, he no doubt lived with Captain Holme's family at Shackamaxon. He was a member of the Free Society of Traders in Pennsylvania. In the list of "First Purchasers" the names of William Crispin and Silas Crispin are bracketed as purchasers of 5,000 acres. William was probably the actual purchaser; after his death Silas was given 500 acres in Hilltown township, Philadelphia county (now in Abington township, Montgomery county), as his share of his father's land. He also had a plantation of 500 acres on Pennepack creek, in Dublin township, Philadelphia county, on which he lived from 1684 to the end of his life. As a perquisite to one or both of these lots he had forty acres in the "liberties of Philadelphia" and three city lots.

On Aug. 28, 1689, the Provincial Council appointed Silas Crispin and others, with a surveyor, to lay out a road from Philadelphia to Bucks county. They laid out the present Bristol pike.

He was executor of the will of his father-in-law and spent a great deal of time in caring for the large landed interests left by the latter. His own will was dated May 5, 1711, and he died May 31st of that year.

Silas Crispin married first, 1683, Esther Holme (died April 17, 1696), daughter of Capt. Thomas Holme, who had been a captain in the Parliamentary army during the great Civil war in England, removed to Ireland before the Restoration of King Charles II, became a Quaker and was persecuted for his religion, and was joint author of several publications in regard to Quaker persecutions in Ireland. On April 18, 1682, William Penn appointed him surveyor general of Pennsylvania, and he sailed for that province the same month. He owned 11,000 acres of land in Pennsylvania, mostly in Philadelphia county, though some was in Chester and Bucks counties. He served three years in the Provincial Council, and was some time president of that body.

Silas and Esther (Holme) Crispin had issue:

Sarah, born March 31, 1684, married Leeson Loftus, of the city of Philadelphia.

Rebecca, born May 6, 1685, married Joseph Finney, son of Samuel Finney, Provincial Councillor and Provincial judge, and a brother of Capt. John Finney, Provincial Councillor, high sheriff of Philadelphia county, of the family of Finney of Fulshaw Hall, Cheshire, England.

Marie (or Maria), born in October, 1686, married John Collet, son of Richard and Elizabeth (Rush) Collet, and grandson of Capt. John Rush, formerly of the Parliamentary army in the Civil war in England, who came to Pennsylvania in 1683, and lived on his plantation in Byberry township, Philadelphia county.

Eleanor, born Sept. 11, 1687, married Nov. 25, 1708, John Hart, Jr., high sheriff and coroner of Bucks county, justice of the County courts, son of John Hart, from Witney, Oxfordshire, a member of the first Provincial Assembly, by his wife, Susannah Rush, daughter of Capt. John Rush, above mentioned.

William, born Sept. 3, 1689, died young.

Esther, born Oct. 29, 1691, married Thomas Rush, grandson of Capt. John Rush, above mentioned.

Thomas, born June 22, 1694; see below.

Susanna, born April 14, 1696, died young.

Silas Crispin married second, 1697, Mary, daughter of Richard and Abigail Stockton, of

Springfield township, Burlington county, West Jersey, and widow of Thomas Shinn, of the same county and province. Her father, Richard Stockton, was an Englishman of good birth and some fortune, who settled in Flushing, Long Island, where he was lieutenant of a troop of horse in 1665, and afterwards joined the Society of Friends and removed to Burlington county, West Jersey. He was ancestor of the Stockton family of New Jersey. Silas and Mary (Stockton-Shinn) Crispin had issue:

Joseph, born Oct. 7, 1698, removed to Delaware, where he married Elizabeth Barrett.

Benjamin, born Sept. 1, 1699, married Aug. 21, 1722, Margaret, daughter of Joshua and Martha Owen, of Springfield township.

Abigail, born Jan. 20, 1701, married John Wright, of Springfield township.

Silas, born March 19, 1702, died in November, 1749, married Nov. 9, 1724, Mary, daughter of Thomas and Ann (Fearson) Wetherill, of Burlington.

Mary, born May 12, 1705, married Nov. 6, 1727, Thomas Earl, of Burlington county.

John, born Dec. 11, 1707; nothing more known.

After Silas Crispin's death his widow, Mary (Stockton-Shinn) Crispin, married third, Sept. 11, 1714, Richard Ridgway, Jr., of Springfield township; she had no issue by him.

Thomas Crispin, eldest surviving son of Silas and Esther (Holme) Crispin, was born June 22, 1694, on his father's plantation in Lower Dublin township, Philadelphia county, which he afterwards inherited, and made his home the remainder of his life. He and his sisters (of the full blood) inherited through their mother their grandfather Capt. Thomas Holme's plantation, called Well Spring, and land adjoining, amounting in all to over 2,100 acres, which in 1723 was divided among the then living heirs. One acre laid out by Capt. Thomas Holme for a family graveyard, in 1694, was reserved for their use in common; it is still held by trustees composed of descendants of Thomas Holme, and known as the Crispin Cemetery Corporation. The trustees at the present time are Mr. Mercur, Oliver Hough, M. Jackson Crispin, C. G. Crispin and J. S. Clark. This graveyard is located about a mile northwest of the main street of Holmesburg, and a short distance from Rowland station on the Bustleton branch of the Pennsylvania railroad. In an article in the *Frankford Herald,* 1895, Oliver Hough tells us that:

On Wednesday afternoon, November 20, 1895, the two surviving trustees of the Crispin Cemetery Corporation, Mr. B. F. Crispin, of West Philadelphia, and Mr. Charles Green, of Sandiford, Philadelphia, met at the home of George S. Clark, Esq., in Holmesburg, for the purpose of filling the three vacancies in the Board of Trustees and to reorganize the corporation, which for thirty-two years has been dormant, the last meeting having been held in April, 1863. Messrs. Crispin and Green first held a preliminary meeting and filled two of the vacancies, by electing as Trustees, Mr. James Watts Mercur, of Wallingford, Delaware County, Pa., and Mr. Oliver Hough, of Philadelphia. These two gentlemen being in waiting, a meeting of the Board was then held, and an organization was effected, Mr. Crispin being made President, Mr. Green, Treasurer, and Mr. Hough, Secretary. The last vacancy in the Board was then filled by the election of General William Watts Hart Davis, of Doylestown, Bucks County, Pa., as the fifth trustee.

This corporation is not a public cemetery company, nor in any sense a financial institution, but was chartered to protect the interests of the heirs in a private family burying-ground, laid out by Capt. Thomas Holme in the year 1694, for the use of himself and his descendants.

In an account of the burying-ground, written by Silas Crispin, son of Thomas, in 1794, he says that only about a quarter of an acre was then in use; this was in the northern corner of the lot. On April 1, 1825, the descendants of Thomas Crispin met at the house of Benjamin Crispin in Holmesburg, when Paul Crispin and Robert C. Green were appointed a committee to visit George Henry Walker, who then owned the estate of Longford. Mr. Walker agreed to preserve the plot and keep it in good order. He kept his agreement, but as the ground was unenclosed, it was found that cattle sometimes wandered in and trampled down the mounds and broke some of the tombstones. Therefore, on January 22, 1831, the descendants again met at Benjamin Crispin's and formed a society called the "Crispin Burial-Ground Community" to take charge of the property. The members of this society then present or afterwards admitted were: Benjamin Crispin, Paul Crispin, George Crispin, John Creighton, James A. Creighton, Thomas Creighton, George C. Creighton, Robert C. Green, James D. McKean and Paul K. Hubbs. The "Community" had the ground surveyed the same year and fenced in the part then in use. They afterwards held annual meetings until 1840. In the latter year Benjamin Crispin introduced a bill in the State Legislature, of which he was a member, which passed both houses, and was approved by the Governor in the session in 1840, incorporating Benjamin Crispin, Paul Crispin, Robert C. Green, Thomas Creighton and James A. Creighton, and their successors, under the title of the "Crispin Cemetery," to take charge of the burial-ground. These incorporators, or trustees, as they afterwards called themselves, divided the ground into twenty-four lots, part of which they assigned to the different branches of the family, two lots being reserved for the church, and one for strangers or persons not connected with the Crispin family. They planted a cedar hedge around the whole acre and cedar trees to mark the boundaries of lots. Very few persons not connections were ever buried there. In 1847 or 1848 Robert C. Green, of Sandy Hill, took charge of the cemetery under a lease, he keeping it in order in consideration of the profits from hay, etc., grown on the unused portion. He renovated about twenty-five or thirty of the graves, but when he gave up the

superintendence of the ground in 1860, it became neglected.

The last annual meeting of the Trustees was held in 1863, in which year the last burial (Mrs. Rachel Polk) was made there. Before the reorganization in the present year, thirty-two years after the last meeting, it was brought to the attention of the surviving Trustees that the "Community" and the corporation succeeding it had been composed entirely of the descendants of Thomas Crispin, one of the parties to the division in 1723; while the descendants of the latter's sisters (co-heirs with him in the ground), having mostly removed from the neighborhood, had made no effort to join these organizations until recently, when some of them awakened to the knowledge of their interest in the ground which contained the remains of their forefathers and desired to participate in the care of it. The Trustees expressed their willingness to associate some of the representatives of the other branches of the family with themselves in the management of the corporation and elected Gen. Davis, Mr. Mercur and Mr. Hough, who are all descendants of Thomas Crispin's sister Eleanor, wife of John Hart; Gen. Davis and Mr. Mercur being also descendants of another sister, Mary Collet.

At the present time the traces of about one hundred graves can be found, only half of which have stones, and of these only a dozen have legible inscriptions.

Capt. Thomas Holme's own grave was marked only by a smooth round stone until 1863, when a small monument was erected over it by the trustees of the Lower Dublin Academy, whose foundation was due to him.

Thomas Crispin married Jane, daughter of Joseph Ashton, Esq., a justice of the Philadelphia County courts, and a considerable landowner in Lower Dublin township. They had issue:

Silas; see below.

Thomas; nothing was known.

Joseph; nothing was known.

Hannah married April 2, 1748, John Engle.

Mercy married March 1, 1753, Joseph Engle, brother of John.

Silas Crispin, son of Thomas and Jane (Ashton) Crispin, inherited the land of his father in Lower Dublin township and lived his whole life there. In 1794 he wrote an account of the family graveyard. His will, dated Oct. 14, 1794, was proved Jan. 25, 1800, his son Silas being executor. Silas Crispin and his wife Martha had issue:

Joseph, born 1761, died at Philadelphia, Feb. 18, 1828, was a soldier in the Revolution. He was twice married, first to Elizabeth Rickey, born in Bucks county, Pa., March 9, 1775; second wife's name unknown.

William, nothing known.

Sarah, nothing known.

Jane, nothing known.

Thomas, nothing known.

Silas, born May 11, 1767, of whom presently.

Silas Crispin, born May 11, 1767, in Lower Dublin township, died there Aug. 13, 1806, from lockjaw, caused by running a needle into his foot. He married in 1788 Esther Dougherty (born 1767, died May 7, 1838). Issue:

Martha, born March 18, 1789, died April 3, 1817; married James Simon.

Benjamin, born 1792, of whom presently.

Mary died unmarried, Nov. 13, 1865.

Paul married Sarah Lesher; died September, 1847.

Silas, born April 8, 1798, died April 13, 1823.

Ann, born Oct. 2, 1800, died March 18, 1829; married Michael Jacoby.

Hester, born Aug. 31, 1803, died Aug. 20, 1832.

Hon. Benjamin Crispin, son of Silas and Esther (Dougherty) Crispin, born in 1792 on his father's estate, known as "Bellevue," on the Welsh road above Holmesburg, part of the Well Spring plantation that had come down in the family from their distinguished ancestor, Capt. Thomas Holme, was educated at the Lower Dublin Academy, with which his family was so closely identified. In 1822 he was commissioned a lieutenant of Pennsylvania militia. In 1823 he was appointed by the governor of Pennsylvania as justice of the peace for the townships of Byberry, Lower Dublin and Oxford, Philadelphia county, and held that office until 1837. In 1828 he was appointed by the court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia director of the public schools in his district. In 1837 he was elected a member of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, and reelected in 1838-39. In 1840 he was elected to the State Senate, and in 1843 was made speaker of the Senate, as the presiding officer of that body was then designated. When the whole of Philadelphia county was incorporated with the city, in 1854, Mr. Crispin was elected as the first common councilman from the Twenty-third ward, then comprising the present Twenty-third, Twenty-fifth, Thirty-fifth and Forty-second wards, and a part of the present Nineteenth ward. He continued to manifest a deep interest in the schools, and on leaving council was again elected to the local school board. A new public school in Holmesburg has recently been named for him.

Benjamin Crispin was a founder of Emmanuel Protestant Episcopal Church, at Holmesburg, and served for twenty years as

one of its vestrymen, and eight years as accounting warden. He also represented the parish in the Diocesan Convention in 1854, 1856, 1858 and 1860. He was one of the originators, and president of the board of trustees, of the Holmesburg Athenæum Association, and chairman of its building committee, which in 1850 built the town hall, called the Athenæum, in which until 1906 was housed the Thomas Holme Library. In May, 1837, he was elected one of the trustees of the Lower Dublin Academy, and in 1838 its president, an office he held until his death, twenty-six years later. He was the founder of the "Crispin Burial-Ground Community," and principally instrumental in obtaining a charter from the Legislature for the Crispin Cemetery Corporation, while he was a State senator, in 1840, thus perpetuating the title to the heirs of Thomas Holme, under the care of a board of trustees, of which he was president.

Benjamin Crispin married, Oct. 17, 1816, Maria, daughter of Amos and Elinor (Thomas) Foster, of Collegeville (so named for the Lower Dublin Academy, located there), near Holmesburg. The Fosters came from New England, and the Thomas family from Wales. Benjamin and Maria Crispin began their married life at "Bellevue," the old Crispin homestead on the Welsh road, but subsequently removed to a house on Main street, now Frankford avenue, corner of Mill street, Holmesburg, where they continued to reside the remainder of their lives; Benjamin Crispin dying there July 4, 1864, aged seventy-two years, and his widow May 13, 1882, aged eighty-two years. Both were buried in the yard of Emmanuel Church, Holmesburg.

Issue of Benjamin and Maria (Foster) Crispin:

Edward T. Crispin, born Oct. 2, 1817, died in Philadelphia, March 29, 1873; married Sarah Simmons, of Darby, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, now also deceased. Children: Emily Crispin married Martin Guyant, and had issue, Kate Guyant, Edward Guyant, Frank Guyant. Sarah Crispin died in early life.

William Crispin, born July 29, 1819, died at Holmesburg, May 12, 1869; was for some years a trustee of the Lower Dublin Academy; married Mary Praul (who was living in 1907, at the age of eighty-three years), daughter of John Praul, of Churchville, Bucks county; two daughters: Maria Louise Crispin married James C. Sickle (now deceased), and died in March, 1869. Catharine M. Crispin married William Clark, son of George and Anne (Kearney) Clark, of Holmesburg, and an uncle of George S. Clark, who married a granddaughter of Hon. Benjamin Crispin, and was conspicuously active in the preservation of the old burial-ground, as heretofore shown. William and Catharine M. (Crispin) Clark had issue: William Crispin Clark, married Gertrude Wilson, of Frankford, Philadelphia, and had issue, Benjamin Crispin Clark, John Wilson Clark and William McIntyre Clark (William Crispin Clark, the father, died in May, 1900); John Clark, living, unmarried; Louis George Clark, living, unmarried.

Benjamin Franklin Crispin, born Aug. 2, 1821, of whom presently.

Eleanor Jane Crispin, born Aug. 4, 1823, died unmarried.

Thomas Holme Crispin, born June 22, 1824, died unmarried.

Silas Crispin, born at Holmesburg, Sept. 9, 1828; educated at local schools, and the Philadelphia high school; appointed to U. S. Military Academy at West Point by Hon. Charles J. Ingersoll, M. C., and entered there July 1, 1846, graduating July 1, 1850, with distinction, being third in his class; was appointed brevet, second lieutenant in the ordnance department of the United States army, and assigned to duty at the arsenal at Watervliet, N. Y., where he remained two years, subsequently serving at the arsenals at Allegheny, Pa., St. Louis, Mo., and the Leavenworth Ordnance Depot, Kansas. In 1860 he became assistant inspector of arsenals, and was promoted to captain of ordnance, Aug. 3, 1861, and served in that grade in the Civil war; was for a time on the staff of Gen. George B. McClellan; was also in charge of the New York Ordnance Agency; commandant of New York arsenal, and president of the Ordnance Board for five years. He received successive brevets up to colonel in the United States army at the close of the Civil war; and promotion to actual rank as major of ordnance, on March 7, 1867; lieutenant colonel, April 14, 1875; colonel, Aug. 23, 1881. After the war he was sent to England by the government to study the making of ordnance. He was the inventor of a breech-loading cannon, called the "Crispin Gun," several of which were made by the government at a cost of $46,000 each. Colonel Crispin was commandant at the Frankford arsenal, Philadelphia, June, 1885, to June, 1886, and at the Benicita arsenal, California, June, 1886, until shortly before his death, which occurred in New York City, Feb. 28, 1889. He was buried from the residence of his niece, Mrs. Catharine M. Clark, daughter of his brother,

William Crispin, at Holmesburg, Philadelphia, March 8, 1889. The funeral services were held in Emmanuel Protestant Episcopal Church, Rev. D. Caldwell Millett, D. D., rector of that parish, officiating. The interment was made in the grounds connected with the church. Colonel Crispin had never married.

Charles H. Crispin married (first) Elizabeth Gibbs, and had one daughter, Louise Crispin, who died unmarried; married (second) her sister, Emma Gibbs, and had a son, Franklin Gibbs Crispin, D. D. S., living in 1901 at No. 2029 North Twelfth street, Philadelphia, married to Lydia De Witt. The two wives of Charles H. Crispin were from Bucks county, Pennsylvania.

Benjamin Franklin Crispin, third son of Benjamin and Maria (Foster) Crispin, was born in Holmesburg, Philadelphia, Aug. 2, 1821, and died at his residence, No. 3258 Chestnut street, West Philadelphia, July 19, 1898. He was educated at the Lower Dublin Academy and other educational institutions, and became a member of the firm of Collins & Crispin, which later was changed to B. F. Crispin & Company, and he continued at its head the remainder of his life. He resided in Holmesburg until 1873, when, having lost his first wife and a daughter, he removed to Camden, N. J., and resided there for a number of years, finally removing to West Philadelphia, where he died. While a resident of Holmesburg he took an active interest in local affairs. He was for a number of years secretary of the Frankford and Holmesburg Railroad Company; was one of the founders of the Holmesburg Public Library, and served as its president for a number of years. In 1871 he was elected a trustee of the Lower Dublin Academy, and in 1891 was made president of the board, a position previously held by his father, holding that position to the time of his death, presiding at a banquet given in January, 1894, at the "Green Tree Hotel," Holmesburg, to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the incorporation of the board. He was elected in 1872 a vestryman of Emmanuel Protestant Episcopal Church, an office also held by his father, whom he also succeeded as president of the board of trustees of the Crispin Cemetery Corporation, an account of which is given above, and served in that position until his death.

Benjamin Franklin Crispin married (first), June 20, 1845, Elizabeth R., daughter of Robert and Sarah Glenn, of Holmesburg. She died March 31, 1873, and he married (second) Catharine Roe. His children were, however, all by the first wife, viz.:

Benjamin Franklin Crispin, Jr., born July 21, 1847, of whom presently.

Robert Glenn Crispin, born at Holmesburg, Philadelphia, Feb. 4, 1849; received his early education at the Episcopal Academy, Philadelphia; 1872 went to Berwick, Pa., where he became connected with The Jackson and Woodin Manufacturing Company. He became after a time a member of the firm of Bowman & Crispin. For several years he resided at Rupert, Pa. In 1902 he returned to Berwick and was elected teller of the First National Bank of Berwick, which position he occupied at the time of his death, which occurred in Berwick May 16, 1913. He married Sept. 10, 1873, at Berwick, Frances M., born at Berwick, Pa., Dec. 4, 1852, daughter of Seth B. and Louise F. (Doane) Bowman, of Berwick. Her mother was a great-granddaughter of Hannah Sharpless, who married May 23, 1771, William Iddings, and this Hannah Sharpless was a great-granddaughter of John Sharpless, founder of the Sharpless family of Chester county, Pa. Several children were born to this marriage who died in infancy.

William Henry Crispin, born in Philadelphia, June 11, 1851; married May 27, 1875, Matilda, daughter of John Mitchell of Philadelphia, and they resided for a number of years in that city but finally removed to Beverly, N. J., where they now reside. They have issue, one son: Franklin Mitchell Crispin, born in Philadelphia, April 13, 1876; married in 1905 Emma Fowler, daughter of the late Joseph D. Weeks, of Pittsburg, Pa., at one time editor of the *Iron Age.*

Sarah Frances Crispin married Hon. George S. Clark, of Holmesburg, Pa., June 4, 1874. They had issue: John Stevenson Clark, born Aug. 1, 1875; Benjamin Crispin Clark, born March 28, 1877, died Dec. 24, 1878; Arthur Douglass Clark, born Aug. 14, 1883; Elizabeth Frances Clark, born Sept. 16, 1878.

Benjamin Franklin Crispin, Jr., the eldest son of B. Franklin and Elizabeth R. (Glenn) Crispin, was born in Holmesburg, Philadelphia, July 21, 1847, and received his early education at the Lower Dublin Academy, later attending high school in Philadelphia. He began his business career in Philadelphia in 1863, and was connected with the firm of B. F. Crispin & Company until 1870. He then entered the employ of the firm of Longacre & Company, which conducted a large printing

A. B. J. Crispin Fr.

and lithographing business in the same city, and with which he remained for two years. In 1872 he removed to Berwick, Pa., and was elected superintendent of the Berwick Rolling Mill Company's plant there. From time to time he acquired other interests, until he was associated with nearly all the leading enterprises of the town. In 1876 he was elected teller of the first National Bank of Berwick, in 1879 a director, in 1891 vice president, and in 1894 president. In 1892 he was elected president and treasurer of the Berwick Electric Light Company, of which he was the founder. In 1894 he was chosen president of the Mountain Grove Camp Meeting Association. The same year he was elected chairman of the board of managers of the Berwick Store Company, Limited, which position he held until March 1, 1899. In 1898 he was elected vice president of the Lagrange Light & Water Company, of Lagrange, Ill. In 1876 he was chosen trustee of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of Berwick, and in 1895 president of the board. In 1894 he became a trustee of the Young Men's Christian Association. For ten years he was a member of the board of education of Berwick and served several terms as its president.

In 1874 Mr. Crispin was married to Margaret Emily Jackson, daughter of Hon. Mordecai W. Jackson, whose sketch appears elsewhere. They had children as follows:

Mordecai Jackson Crispin, see below.

Clarence Gearhart Crispin, see below.

Helen Jean Crispin was born Jan. 11, 1886, at Berwick, Pa. She was a student in the schools at that place and later entered the National Park Seminary at Washington, D. C. She finished her education at Mrs. Merrill's School, New York City. She married Charles Beland Owens June 8, 1911. Since this time Mr. and Mrs. Owens have resided in Toronto, Canada, where Mr. Owens is secretary and manager of the Canadian Powers Regulator Co., Ltd. Two children have been born to them: Margaret Crispin Owens, born May 17, 1912, and Elizabeth Crispin Owens, born Nov. 4, 1914. Charles B. Owens was born in Maysville, Ky., Oct. 29, 1881, and is a graduate in engineering of the Kentucky State University, Lexington.

Mr. Crispin was a Republican in politics, and took an active interest in the success of his party, contributing much to its welfare. He never aspired to office except in local affairs, his varied business interests requiring all his time, energy and attention. He was deeply interested in everything that tended to the benefit of Berwick, and was an ardent supporter of its educational, religious, financial and industrial development.

Mr. Crispin fully maintained the reputation of the Crispin family, which for generations has stood in this State for honesty and uprightness in business, for development in the highest degree in church and educational matters, and for the greater growth of its various industries.

Mr. Crispin died in Berwick July 3, 1903, and was buried in Pine Grove cemetery in that city.

Mordecai Jackson Crispin, son of Benjamin Franklin Crispin, Jr., was born in Berwick, Pa., May 13, 1875. He attended the Berwick high school, and in September, 1892, entered Princeton University, from which he was graduated in June, 1896, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He was employed from 1896 to 1901 at the First National Bank of Berwick, and with The Jackson & Woodin Manufacturing Company. On Feb. 1, 1901, he was elected director, secretary and treasurer of the United States Metal & Manufacturing Company, of No. 165 Broadway, New York City. On Jan. 31, 1907, he became general manager. On Sept. 23, 1899, he was elected a trustee of the Crispin Cemetery Association, Holmesburg, Pa. In September, 1903, he was chosen a director of the First National Bank of Berwick, Pa.; Jan. 14, 1908, was elected vice president, and July 12, 1909, was elected president.

On June 7, 1900, he was married to Marie, daughter of F. E. Brockway, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work. One child, Elizabeth Brockway Crispin, was born Jan. 3, 1905, to this marriage. Mrs. Crispin died Oct. 26, 1907, in New York City.

Mr. Crispin, while a resident of New York City, still retains Berwick as his home. He is connected, in an important way, with nearly all its business interests and devotes much of his time and attention to them. He is Republican in politics, and takes a deep interest in educational affairs. He has served as school director in his native city and is a director of the Berwick Water Company. He is a director and vice president of the Empire State Steel Products Company, of Jersey City, N. J., director and vice president of the Berwick & Nescopeck Street Railway Company, and a trustee of the Berwick Hospital.

Mr. Crispin is a member of the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New York, the Sons of the Revolution, the Society of the War of 1812, Veteran Corps of Artillery, and

the Pennsylvania Society. He is also a member of various clubs, among them being the Berwick Club, of Berwick, Pa.; the University, New York Athletic, the Lambs, the Princeton, the Railroad, City Lunch, and the Bankers' Club of America, of New York City; the Racquet, the Princeton, and the Philadelphia Country Clubs, of Philadelphia, Pa.; Nassau Club of Princeton, N. J.; the Sleepy Hollow Golf Club, of Scarborough on the Hudson, N. Y., and the Great Neck Golf Club, Great Neck, Long Island.

Clarence Gearhart Crispin, second son of Benjamin Franklin Crispin, Jr., was born at Berwick Sept. 27, 1879. He received his early education at the Berwick high school and Wyoming Seminary, at Kingston, Pa. In 1898 he entered Cornell University, and was graduated in June, 1902, with the degree of mechanical engineer. After graduation he entered the employ of the Railway Steel Spring Company, of New York City, as assistant engineer. In 1903 he came to Berwick; was elected vice president of the Berwick Water Company and a director of the First National Bank of Berwick. In 1908 he was appointed assistant district manager of the Berwick district of the American Car & Foundry Company. In 1909 he was elected vice president of the First National Bank of Berwick and in 1911 president of the board of trustees of the local Y. M. C. A. In 1913 he was elected president of the Berwick Water Company. He is interested in the manufacture of a number of waterworks appliances of which he is the inventor. These are made and sold by the Multiplex Manufacturing Company of Berwick.

Mr. Crispin is a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity, the Racquet Club of Philadelphia, the Deal Golf Club, the Pennsylvania Society of New York City, and of Knapp Lodge, No. 462, F. & A. M.

On Oct. 19, 1904, Mr. Crispin was married to Mae Lovely, daughter of Frederick H. Eaton, of New York City. Two children have been born to this union: Benjamin Eaton, born Oct. 10, 1905, and Frederick Eaton, born Sept. 17, 1906.

CHARLES B. ENT is a descendant of a family whose ancestral record is woven into the warp and woof of Columbia county history. His grandfather, Peter B. Ent, who was the issue of Charles and Elizabeth Ent, was a native of Roaringcreek township, that county, and was born Feb. 11, 1811.

Peter B. Ent received his education through such facilities as the time and place afforded, and when he attained manhood followed the carpenter's trade, this occupation eventually leading into a successful contracting business. He also conducted a mercantile enterprise and owned and maintained an iron furnace at Light Street. Tradition states that the fires of this furnace, together with the glow from another iron furnace, located at the other end of the settlement, gave Light Street its name.

Peter B. Ent in the strength of his maturity became prominently identified with the councils of the Democratic party. Political preferment came to him in many forms. He represented Columbia county at the Democratic National convention in 1860, and later his personal popularity and ability were recognized in a more tangible way, by his election to the commissionership of Columbia county; he was serving in that capacity when the county seat was moved to Bloomsburg. Other public offices he filled were those of collector of tolls, at Beach Haven, and representative in the General Assembly of Pennsylvania. He was elected to this latter office twice, serving during the years of 1856 and 1857. He died at his home in Light Street during the centennial year, 1876, greatly beloved and mourned by all. His wife, Sarah (Myers), survived him a great number of years, her demise occurring in 1898.

Peter B. and Sarah Ent reared five sons: Wellington H., born Aug. 16, 1834; William M., born Feb. 19, 1836; Uzal H. and Oscar P., twins, born Jan. 13, 1838, and Robert S. These five sons were raised in the spirit of the times and their patriotism and love of country were exemplified when they answered the calls for volunteers in the dark days of the Civil war. The five sons at different times bade farewell to their parents and entered the terrible conflict with undimmed ardor, acquitting themselves with honor and credit in the different paths of duty to which they were assigned. Sarah Ent, their mother, who passed away during the closing days of the nineteenth century, was buried on the first Flag Day that the nation observed. Flags were draped from the home on that day, as fitting emblems to honor a woman who had produced five sturdy loyalists to the cause of American liberty. The bright flame of their patriotism has brought a perpetual luster to the family name, which neither time nor event can diminish.

Of these five sons, Wellington H. Ent achieved the greatest progress in the profession of arms. He was born at Light Street on Aug. 16, 1834, and passed away in Bloomsburg Nov. 5, 1871. After receiving the benefits of such educational facilities as his community afforded, he entered Dickinson Semi-

Clarence G. Crispin

nary, at Williamsport, in 1855, an institution from which he graduated with the highest honors in 1858. At the completion of his studies at Dickinson the young man took up the serious study of arms, entering the West Point Military Academy, where he received the training which later materially aided his advancement as a soldier on the fields of war.

After he had finished his course at the West Point Military Academy, Wellington H. Ent placed himself under the tutorship of Robert F. Clark, Esq., an eminent attorney of prerebellion days, and prepared to embrace the legal profession. He was admitted to the bar of Columbia county in 1860. In June, 1861, the ardent young patriot rallied to the colors of his country and entered the United States army as the first lieutenant of a volunteer company, later receiving his commission as captain of Company A of his regiment, a unit of the 6th Pennsylvania Reserves. The valor and service of Captain Ent soon won the attention of his superior officers, and steady promotion marked his army career through the course of the great conflict. After the battle of Antietam he was promoted to the majorship of his regiment, and after Gettysburg he was advanced to the rank of lieutenant colonel. His brevet followed later. The promotions accorded to the brave young officer indicate the brilliancy of his military record.

When the war drew to a close Colonel Ent returned to civil life. His townsmen showed their appreciation of his military services by electing him prothonotary and clerk of the courts of Columbia county. He died during his term of office, and left a memory that is revered in the annals of the county, where he is classed with those other brilliant heroes of this section which the war developed—Colonel Ricketts, of Ricketts' Battery, and Capt. C. B. Brockway. His widow, Mrs. Mary Ent, still survives, and is a highly esteemed and prominent resident of Bloomsburg.

William M. Ent, the father of Charles B. Ent, inherited the sturdy tendencies of his illustrious father, Peter B. Ent. He acquired a thorough knowledge of the trade of tinsmith, which he followed at Light Street, the place of his birth, until he was cut down by the hand of death at a comparatively young age. His life was even and uneventful, but like his brothers he answered his country's call, enlisting in the State militia. After being mustered out he returned to the peaceful pursuits of his occupation. He passed away in 1868, in his thirty-third year. Like his father, William M. Ent was a stalwart Democrat, and he was a member of the Light Street Presbyterian Church. His wife, who was Miss Bernetta B. Smith, of Light Street, and to whom he was married in 1860, still survives, and is passing through the autumn of her life a greatly beloved woman. She lives at the old homestead in Light Street. Four children were born to William and Bernetta B. Ent: Minnie, who passed away in 1880, at the age of twenty years; Charles B.; Herbert, who died in his youth; and William M. The latter is engaged in business at the present time in Light Street, conducting a hardware store and following his trade of tinsmith.

Charles B. Ent was born at Light Street on Oct. 19, 1864. He was but four years of age when his father, William M. Ent, passed away, and thus his early boyhood was passed without paternal guidance and care. Thrown upon his own resources, the lad had to sacrifice his schooling for more immediate and material returns. For some time he lived at the home of his grandfather, Peter B. Ent, while he earned a boyish wage by doing farm work. At the age of thirteen he went to Berwick, where he secured employment in the shops of the Jackson & Woodin Car and Manufacturing Company, a concern which was later absorbed by the American Car & Foundry Company. He worked at the car plant for two years, resigning his position at the age of fifteen years to take up an apprenticeship with Young & Ent, of Berwick, tinsmiths. During an association of several years with this firm he mastered the trade of tinsmithing, and left their employ for the purpose of establishing a business of his own, which he set up at Light Street. Upon reaching manhood Charles B. Ent became interested in State and local politics, and in time won a reputation as a consistent and hard working Democrat. He served as a district committeeman, and in the course of time was appointed to the secretaryship of the county organization, an office which he held for two years. His party at three different times elected him a delegate to State conventions, at Altoona, Erie and Harrisburg, and he was sent to Denver as a delegate in 1908, to represent his district at the Democratic nomination for president, which was accorded to William J. Bryan.

In 1893 Mr. Ent was elected to the office of county recorder and register, and his record of efficiency and of courtesy to the public, was such that reelection to the same office, three years later, was a matter of course. His six years of service were marked by extreme loyalty to duty and by personal ability,

for recognition of which his party and friends had other honors, which were to come later, in store.

After the expiration of his terms of service Mr. Ent conducted the "Central Hotel," one of Bloomsburg's popular hostelries, for a year. After leaving the hotel business he was connected with the Columbia & Montour Traction Company, and ran the first through car between Bloomsburg and Berwick when the railroad was opened. He then entered the employ of the Bell Telephone Company, as solicitor, and often laughingly refers to that experience, when the powerful Bell organization of the present day, even locally, had but ten telephones in Berwick, a few in Bloomsburg, and a limited number pay stations scattered between. His territory was between Scranton and Northumberland and his efforts were signally successful. He was finally assigned to the Benton district, which boasted of but one telephone, that one being in the home of the late John G. McHenry, and his solicitation was so successful as to warrant the formation of the very prosperous subsidiary company which at the present day controls the telephone facilities of that entire region.

His work done, Mr. Ent accepted an offer made to him by the firm of Messrs. P. McManus & Co., of Philadelphia, who were constructing the Susquehanna, Bloomsburg & Berwick railroad, with terminals at Berwick and Watsontown, as construction foreman. In this work, which he carried to a successful termination, Mr. Ent gained the experience and ability to handle large bodies of workmen which afterwards was to prove such an advantage in his work. At the completion of the construction work on the S. B. & B. railroad he became associated with Messrs. Riter, Curtis & Hill, of Philadelphia, as a construction foreman, with their contract of relaying the main line of the Pennsylvania railroad west of Harrisburg. When the contract was completed, the American Car & Foundry Company, of Berwick, tendered Mr. Ent the position of construction foreman at their plant in Berwick, which he accepted and retained until he entered into the contest for election to the office of sheriff of Columbia county. His former record as a county official had survived the passing of the years and his election was assured upon his nomination. Mr. Ent fulfilled the functions of that office on the same high plane of efficiency which had characterized his former public service.

Following his term of several years Mr. Ent started a garage at the corner of Main and East streets, Bloomsburg, an enterprise which he conducted in such a manner that the patronage of the public made it a great success. His latest occupation, and probably the one of greatest responsibility in his career, is that of superintendent for the State highway department, which gives him jurisdiction of road maintenance and improvement in Columbia, Montour and Northumberland counties, with supervision over hundreds of men. The demand on his time of this work compelled the relinquishment of his private enterprise, and for several years Mr. Ent has devoted all of his working hours to this great field of public betterment.

Whether the incumbent of a minor office, like the tax collectorship of a small community like Scott township, to which he was elected many years ago, to the important responsibility of guiding the efforts of hundreds of men working for the public good, Mr. Ent has consistently demonstrated his conscientious endeavor and ability to handle the propositions intrusted to him.

In every movement for either county, community or party betterment, Mr. Ent is a factor. His hand is always ready to help financially, and his shoulder to aid in pushing along the wheel of progress. He is prominent in Elkdom, being a charter member of the Bloomsburg lodge, and having served as its secretary for five years. He is a member of the Sons of Veterans Camp at Berwick, and an honorary member of the Columbia County Veteran Association and the Sixth Pennsylvania Reserves. Mr. Ent took a very prominent part in the erection of Bloomsburg's notable soldiers' and sailors' monument, which stands in the public square, at the intersection of Market and Main streets.

On Dec. 6, 1888, Mr. Ent became united in marriage with Florence Hoffman, of Light Street, a daughter of John W. and Mary (Millard) Hoffman. Her father was sheriff of Columbia county in 1876. To Mr. and Mrs. Ent have been born the following children: Elizabeth, Millard, Harold, Wellington, Mary, Martha, Ruth (who died at the age of five), Irene and Frederick. The comfortable home is on West Third street, and the large family which have sprung from this union are not only a credit to their parentage but to their sturdy and prominent ancestry as well.

CHARLES E. WELLIVER, of Bloomsburg, at present serving as one of the board

of commissioners of Columbia county, belongs to a family which has been established here for about a century. He was born in Montour township, Columbia county, April 11, 1858, son of Evan Welliver, and is a grandson of Samuel Welliver, who founded the family in this section.

Samuel Welliver was born in New Jersey, and came to Columbia county at an early date. Settling at Mordansville, he lived and died there. His widow, whose maiden name was Martha Jones, married for her second husband, Samuel Wolf. By her marriage to Mr. Welliver she had the following children: John; Evan; Eli; Daniel; Mary, Mrs. Kilguss; Rebecca; Ellen, Mrs. John German; Lavina, Mrs. High Alberton; and Margaret, Mrs. Theodore Smith.

Evan Welliver was born Feb. 15, 1825, in the western part of Columbia county. He followed the trade of shoemaker and was also engaged in teaming. On April 26, 1849, he married Mary C. Guild, who was born Feb. 28, 1831, in Hemlock township, and died April 11, 1883, surviving her husband, who had passed away March 12, 1876; his death occurred in Montour township, Columbia county. They were buried at Bloomsburg. Mr. and Mrs. Evan Welliver were the parents of children as follows: William B. G., John E., Mary E. (Mrs. Jonathan Pursel), Charles E., Sarah M. (Mrs. C. P. Curtin), Alice R. (Mrs. William Christian), Katie M., Evan D. and Elmer Wood.

Charles E. Welliver attended public school in Montour township, and learned telegraphy at Rupert, Columbia county, following that business for a short time. Then he engaged in the carpentry and building business at Bloomsburg, at which he was engaged for a period of twenty years. In 1911 he was elected to the office of county commissioner on the Democratic ticket, receiving a highly complimentary vote—substantial testimony of his wide acquaintance and popularity. He now devotes all his time to the duties of his responsible position, which calls for business ability and efficiency of the highest order.

Mr. Welliver married on June 25, 1884, Clara E. Rabb, daughter of William and Abigail Rabb, of Bloomsburg, and they have had four children, namely: Pauline M., who died in infancy; William E.; Walter E.; and Charlotte B. Mr. Welliver is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and socially belongs to the P. O. S. of A. at Danville, Pa., and to the United Americans and Knights of Malta at Bloomsburg.

REV. MORRIS WALTON, father of Mrs. Riley L. Kline, was a native of Salem township, Luzerne Co., Pa., and of Quaker stock, his grandfather, Joseph Walton, having been a member of the Society of Friends. The latter died Aug. 3, 1851, aged seventy-five years, eight months. He cleared the property upon which Morris Walton died.

Enoch Walton, father of Rev. Morris Walton, was born Nov. 29, 1805, in Salem township, Luzerne county, and he lived and died there, owning and operating a farm of 120 acres at Beach Grove. He engaged in general farming, and was very prosperous, owning five hundred acres, all in Luzerne county. His death occurred Nov. 24, 1885, on the farm where he always lived. His first wife, Juliann (Lunger), died Jan. 29, 1834, and his second marriage was to Rachel Garrison, born March 22, 1811, who died Aug. 17, 1887. Three children were born to the first union: Joseph, Feb. 14, 1830; Anna, Jan. 2, 1832; and Ellis, Sept. 15, 1833. By the second there were five: Morris, born June 9, 1837; Almira, Aug. 17, 1841; Rosanna, Nov. 1, 1843 (died Aug. 3, 1851); Mary Jane, July 6, 1847 (died July 21, 1850); George E., May 9, 1854. Ellis and George are the only survivors of the family.

Morris Walton, born June 9, 1837, followed farming, living on his father's 120-acre tract above Beach Haven, all of which was cleared and under cultivation. He continued to engage in general agriculture until about twenty-nine years old, when he became a minister of the Evangelical Association, preaching on the Columbia circuit. His wife, Rosanna Caroline (Kline), born Oct. 4, 1836, was a daughter of George and Sophia (Malthaner) Kline, both of whom were natives of Germany. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Morris Walton: Sarah Alice, born Dec. 3, 1860, Mrs. Riley L. Kline; Charles N., born May 8, 1863, who lives in Monroe, N. Y.; and Harry E., born July 8, 1865. The father of this family died Aug. 6, 1870.

In the Garrison line Mrs. Riley L. Kline is descended from Matthias Garrison, who served in the Revolutionary war from New Jersey. He lived in Amwell township, Hunterdon Co., N. J., later in Sussex county and Knowlton, Warren county, same State, where he died. By occupation he was a farmer. His wife, Elizabeth (Fortner), born July 13, 1744, died July 13, 1825, aged eighty-one years, and is buried at Mifflinville, Pa. Their children were: Mary, wife of Emanuel Kirkendall; Jacob, who married Annie Seeley; Joseph, who married Mrs. Annie (Seeley) Garrison;

Benjamin; Matthias; Elizabeth, wife of Edmond Freeman; and Rachel, who married Matthias Fisher.

Benjamin Fortner, Mrs. Elizabeth (Fortner) Garrison's father, was a son of Benjamin Fortner. His wife, Isabelle Douglass, was a daughter of Lord Archibald Douglass (son of James Douglass), born in 1691, at Bothwell Castle, Scotland, and died in 1781, at Glasgow. Her coming to America and subsequent experiences before her marriage were very trying. Her father first married Jane Edmunds, who bore him the following children: Isabelle, James, Sholto, Joseph, Jane and Charles. When he remarried, the stepmother practically made a servant of Isabelle, who finally decided to leave home. She started for America with a lady bound for Philadelphia, but the vessel was captured by pirates, who brought the passengers to Philadelphia, but only released those who could pay ransom. Isabelle was practically sold as a slave, her time being bought by a man from Anwell township, Hunterdon Co., N. J., then at Philadelphia on business. He took her to his home, expecting her to work out the sum he had paid. There she met Benjamin Fortner, who fell in love with her, and they worked together to accumulate enough money to redeem her. After their marriage they lived for a number of years in Hunterdon county, N. J., where nine children were born to them; two more children were born after their removal to Sussex county, N. J., where both Mr. and Mrs. Fortner died.

Matthias Garrison, son of Matthias and Elizabeth (Fortner) Garrison, was born Oct. 30, 1777, and lived in New Jersey until after his father's death, when he removed to Pennsylvania. In December, 1800, he married Susanna Seeley, who was born Feb. 24, 1784, and by whom he had a family of twelve children: Elizabeth, born Dec. 8, 1801, married Joseph Brierton, and died in Illinois; Elsie, born Nov. 6, 1803, married Jacob Cope, of Moore's Church, Salem township; Benjamin died young; John, born Aug. 8, 1808, moved to Illinois in 1845; Sarah died young; Rachel, born March 22, 1811, married Enoch Walton; William Garrison, born July 22, 1813, married; Nathan, born Dec. 3, 1815, married a Miss Seybert and (second) Rachel Lyons; Mary, born Jan. 12, 1818, died when three years old; Matthias, born April 24, 1820, married Mary E. Girton; Jacob, born Aug. 25, 1822, died young; Susannah, born Sept. 15, 1824, married William H. Harris.

On Nov. 29 1832, Mr. Garrison married (second) Mary White, who was born Nov. 17, 1797, and by whom he had these children: Alem B., born Nov. 30, 1833, died when ten years old; Henry, born Jan. 31, 1836, married Abigail Brader; Martha, born July 6, 1837, died young; Joseph, born July 26, 1840, married Sidney H. Pollock; Drusilla, born Aug. 16, 1842, married Tobias Henry.

HERBERT S. GROVE, proprietor of the H. S. Grove department store at Catawissa, Pa., was born in Kelly township, Union Co., Pa., June 28, 1877, son of Abraham Grove and grandson of David Grove. His paternal great-grandfather brought his family from Lancaster county, Pa., to Union county, and settled in Kelly township, near Lewisburg. There he engaged in farming for the remainder of his life, and died upon his property. His children were: Adam, David, Abraham, John, and several daughters.

David Grove was one of the pioneers of Kelly township, Union county, and died on the farm which he had acquired and operated. He married Mary Gemberling, and their children were: Abraham; Adam, who is deceased; Lewis, deceased; Philip, who is residing near Lewisburg, Pa.; and Elizabeth, who married Andrew Lesher and lives in Lewisburg, Pennsylvania.

Abraham Grove, son of David Grove, is a farmer in Kelly township, where he owns farming property. He married Mary C. Walter, daughter of Solomon Walter and sister of ex-Judge L. S. Walter, of Mount Carmel, Pa. Mr. and Mrs. Grove became the parents of the following children: Minnie, who is deceased; David W., who is clerking for his brother, Herbert S.; Lillie C., who married Rev. Caleb Ayers; John M., who owns and operates a farm in Union county; Harry W., who is also clerking for his brother, Herbert S.; Chester George; Herbert S.; Abraham M.; Edwin V.; and Franklin A.

Herbert S. Grove attended the schools of Kelly township and the Milton high school, remaining at home until he had attained his majority. At that time he took a business course in a commercial college at Rochester, N. Y., and in 1902 came to Catawissa, where with only fifty dollars of capital he embarked in the confectionery business in a small way. From the beginning he was successful, notwithstanding the fact that his health for the first eight years of his business career was such that the physicians said life was only a matter of a few years. He underwent an absolute fast of thirty-four days, as advised by his physician,

after which his health became normal. Mr. Grove has extended the scope of his business, adding different lines to his stock until he is now the leading merchant of Catawissa, carrying a full line of dry goods, groceries and men's furnishings. In 1906 he put up what is now his main building, but in 1909 found it necessary to erect an addition on Main street, adjoining the Catawissa National Bank, and another enlargement has been necessary since, made in the summer of 1913. At present he has 14,000 square feet of floor space, which is barely sufficient for the exacting demands of his large trade, and gives employment to from thirteen to twenty clerks according to the season. His store is largely patronized not only by the people of Catawissa, but those from a large territory contiguous to the borough. Mr. Grove belongs to the P. O. S. of A., Camp No. 540, of Catawissa.

Herbert S. Grove married Lillian L. Oberdorf, a daughter of Martin L. and Frances (Kissler) Oberdorf, and grandaughter of Nathan Oberdorf. Mr. and Mrs. Grove have no issue.

CHARLES SHARPLESS SHUMAN, now a resident of Brooklyn, N. Y., is a descendant of the Shuman family which has been settled in Columbia county for several generations, its members ranking among the leading citizens of Main township and Catawissa borough, where it is represented at the present day by several who are bearing the name creditably.

William K. Shuman, father of Charles S. Shuman, was born in Main township, Columbia county, April 8, 1849, son of John T. Shuman, a lifelong resident of that township, being the eldest of his family of six sons and three daughters. His early education was secured in a country school, and he later attended and graduated from the Millville Academy, of Millville, Pa., after which he taught school four years. On April 18, 1871, in his twenty-third year, he married Emma J. Hess, a daughter of Phillip and Sarah (Pohe) Hess. She was born May 12, 1852, at Mifflinville, Pa. Three children were born to this union: Minnie, who died at the age of thirty-four years; Charles Sharpless, and George Ario. After marriage Mr. Shuman purchased one of his father's farms, where he lived until his death. He was temperate in his habits and at all times a progressive and hard-working farmer. Politically he was a Democrat, and held several township offices. Both he and Mrs. Shuman were members of the Lutheran Church. In the fall of 1893 he was taken with a severe cold, due to over-exposure, which developed into typhoid fever, and after a short illness he died, Nov. 8th, at his home in Main township, and was buried at Catawissa. His widow is still living at Espy, Pa. The youngest son, George Ario Shuman, is a student at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia.

Charles Sharpless Shuman, son of William K. Shuman, was born at Mainville, Pa., Oct. 23, 1880. His early education was received at a country school, which he attended until thirteen years old, when his father died. He then went to the grammar and high schools at Catawissa and later to the State Normal School at Bloomsburg. He taught school at McAuley one year, and at the age of twenty went to Philadelphia, where he graduated from the Palmer business college. Later he took a course in electrical engineering at Drexel Institute. In 1906 he became affiliated with a concern in New York manufacturing automobile parts and accessories, and he still continues in this business. He is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New York, and has taken an active part in the work of the fraternity. He is also a member of the Sons of the Revolution of the State of New York, as well as several clubs. In June, 1913, Mr. Shuman married Evelyn Creveling, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John C. Creveling, of Espy, Pa. They have no children. Mr. and Mrs. Shuman reside at No. 802 President street, Brooklyn. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Politically he is an independent Republican.

WILLIAM FREDERICK JACOBS, who is engaged in a general insurance business at Danville, has established a lucrative patronage in the comparatively short time he has followed that line. He was born in Danville Oct. 5, 1862, son of John and Charlotte (Frisch) Jacobs, and belongs to a much respected family of the borough.

John Jacobs, late of Danville, was one of the substantial business men of his day. Born in Germany Sept. 19, 1836, he was a son of Henry and Elizabeth (Weber) Jacobs, both also natives of that country, where they were farming people. They had a family of eight children, of whom John was the sixth. He was reared on a farm until he reached the age of seventeen years, at which time, in 1854, he came to America. His first location in this country was at Pottsville, Pa., where he learned the trade of baker and confectioner. In the year 1859 he came thence to Danville,

Montour county, and in 1860 opened a bakery and confectionery store, this being the beginning of the large wholesale and retail business which he built up as time passed. His place of business was on Mill street. Mr. Jacobs retired from active participation in the business in 1901, since which time it has been conducted by his sons. His death occurred July 4, 1907. Mr. Jacobs was a man of enterprising nature, and was an interested worker in local matters, serving the borough for one term as member of the council. Politically he was a Democrat. He was a member of Mahoning Lodge, No. 516, F. & A. M., Danville Chapter, No. 239, R. A. M., and Calvary Commandery, No. 37, K. T., and was well known in that fraternity; he also held membership in the I. O. O. F. and Knights of Pythias. With his wife he belonged to the Lutheran Church, which he served for years as trustee and treasurer.

On Dec. 1, 1859, Mr. Jacobs married Charlotte Frisch, daughter of Frederick and Elizabeth (Dietrick) Frisch, both of whom were natives of Germany. Mr. Frisch was a patternmaker, and followed his trade in Danville for some time. Mrs. Jacobs died Sept. 28, 1909. She was the mother of eight children, namely: William Frederick, Charles H., George B., Clara L., Alfred E., Elizabeth Margaret, John R. and Mary H.

W. Fred Jacobs was educated in the public schools of Danville, and learned the bakery and confectionery business with his father, with whom he worked continuously with the exception of about five years when he was at the State Hospital for the Insane at Danville, having charge of the bakery there from January, 1893, to October, 1897. When the father retired, in 1901, three of his sons, W. Fred., George B. and John R. Jacobs, took over the business, which has since been conducted under the name of J. Jacobs' Sons. W. Fred. Jacobs remained a member of the firm until 1910, when he sold his interest in the business to his two brothers. For one year afterward he conducted the Danville Steam Laundry, and in January, 1912, he started the insurance business, handling all kinds of insurance and doing a particularly good business as a fire underwriter. Mr. Jacobs maintains the high business standards for which his family has been noted, and deserves the high regard in which he is held by all his fellow citizens. He takes a deep interest in the general welfare, as may be judged by his connection with the Municipal League, of which he is secretary, and he has served part of a term, two years, as assessor of the Third ward. In political faith he is a Democrat. Socially he is a Mason (member of Mahoning Lodge, No. 516, F. & A. M., which he serves as secretary) and a member of the Royal Arcanum. His religious connection is with the Pine Street Lutheran Church.

On March 11, 1885, Mr. Jacobs married Jennie McCoy, of Danville, who was born Jan. 19, 1862, daughter of Robert and Ellen (Voris) McCoy, the former a contractor and builder. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Jacobs: Randall, now a lieutenant, junior grade, in the United States navy, stationed in the Navy Department at Washington, D. C., was married Aug. 28, 1913, to Emily Voris, daughter of John L. and Mary (Hamor) Voris, of near Pottsgrove; Robert M., of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., an ophthalmologist, married Margaret Evans, of Danville, and they have one child, Eleanor Elmerta; George F. is an ensign in the United States navy, on the "Minnesota"; Samuel M. is a student at Pennsylvania State College.

EDWARD WHITE PETERS, secretary of the Danville Foundry & Machine Company, has been associated with that concern since 1910. He has been a citizen of the borough since 1884 and has been employed at iron works of various kinds throughout that period.

Mr. Peters was born March 25, 1870, at Mount Pleasant, Westmoreland Co., Pa., and received an excellent education, attending high school at Danville and the Franklin and Marshall Academy at Lancaster, Pa. For a number of years he was employed by the Mahoning Rolling Mill Company and the Reading Iron Company, being chief clerk of the latter for a period of ten years. In 1910 he became secretary of the Danville Foundry & Machine Company, in which position he has done valuable work in building up the fortunes of this establishment. Mr. Peters has been quite prominent in the local government, having served nine years as tax receiver of Danville, and he is at present councilman, to which office he was elected in 1912. He is a Knight Templar Mason and a member of the Shrine, and also belongs to the B. P. O. Elks. His religious connection is with the Reformed Church. In 1896 he married Ella B. Aten, of Danville.

The Danville Foundry & Machine Company is engaged in the manufacture of special machinery and structural iron work, and its plant occupies an entire square along East Market street. The concern was originally

organized in 1887 as the Mahoning Rolling Mill Company, which, in 1893, was taken in hand by a receiver, who operated it until 1895. Then C. H. Frick ran it for a short time, and in 1898 it was purchased by Howe & Polk (F. P. Howe and R. K. Polk), who carried it on until 1903. The next owners were Curry & Vannan, who conducted the plant for some time and were succeeded by Curry & Company, who ran it for two years, until 1906, in July of which year the business was incorporated under its present title, the Danville Foundry & Machine Company, with a capital of $40,000. The officers at that time were: F. H. Vannan, president; R. B. Pursel, secretary; Thomas J. Price, treasurer. The present officers are: F. H. Vannan, president; Clarence E. Haupt, vice president; E. W. Peters, secretary; Thomas J. Price, treasurer, and Irvin Vannan, general manager and mechanical engineer. The employees number 135, a fact which gives this establishment an important place among the various enterprises of the town.

JOHN N. HERR, manufacturer of wheat and buckwheat flour and dealer in all kinds of feed, at Schuyler, Pa., was born at Strawberry Ridge, Montour Co., Pa., Sept. 12, 1858, son of Samuel and Christianna (Snyder) Herr.

John Herr, paternal grandfather of John N. Herr, was one of the first settlers in the vicinity of Strawberry Ridge, Pa., where he acquired a large tract of land. He was engaged in farming all of his life, and became one of the substantial and influential men of his community. His wife bore the maiden name of Elizabeth Moyer.

Samuel Herr, son of John Herr, was born Aug. 14, 1818, in Lancaster county, Pa., and as a young man accompanied his parents to Strawberry Ridge, there engaging in farming for many years. Like his father he was successful in his ventures, accumulated a good property, and was known as a man of enterprise and public spirit. He died Aug. 23, 1889, at Washingtonville, Pa., at the age of seventy-one years. Mr. Herr married Christianna Snyder, a native of Derry township, Montour Co., Pa., born Nov. 10, 1829, daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth Snyder. She died April 25, 1895. Eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Herr, namely: (1) John N. (2) Sarah Jane married Daniel Edward Frazier, of Derry township, Montour county, and their children are Samuel Rolland, Minnie Alice, Raymond Edward, Christine Pearl and Lake Jenkins. (3) Mary Emma married Emmanuel Mowrer, and their children are Charles, Eva and Mollie. (4) Samuel Willis, born Jan. 4, 1868, a resident of Danville, Pa., first married Ida Fenstermacher, who died in California, leaving one son, Charles. His second marriage was to May Reichley, by whom he has one child, David Martin. (5) Annie Cora, born Jan. 27, 1873, is the wife of Charles Strauss, of Sunbury, Pa., and has a family of six children, Lillian, Willis, Violet, Elrey, Jennie and Elwilda. (6) Franklin died in infancy. (7) David, deceased, married Effie Gresh. (8) Catherine married Clinton Jenkins, and died, leaving two daughters, Stella, now the wife of Robert Farnsworth, and Sadie, married to Frank Miller.

John N. Herr remained under the parental roof until he attained the age of eighteen years, at which time he left home and went to Iowa, being there engaged in farming for two years. At the end of that period he returned to the home of his parents, who in the meanwhile had moved to Derry township, locating on the old Brailey farm. After his father's retirement Mr. Herr managed the home farm until it was disposed of by his father, who after his retirement made his home at Washingtonville. Mr. Herr then moved to Schuyler, where he bought the Schuyler flour mill, which he has since improved, and is now doing a constantly increasing business in the manufacture of high-grade wheat and buckwheat flour, as a dealer in all kinds of feed, and as a shipper of grain and baled hay. The plant is now known as the Keystone Steam Roller Mills. Industry and careful management have made this one of the leading business concerns of Schuyler, and have given Mr. Herr a firmly established position among the leading citizens of the place. He was a charter member of the Farmers' National Bank of Exchange, Pa., and one of its directors.

On March 15, 1883, Mr. Herr was married to Anna L. Gibson, born Sept. 13, 1864, daughter of George and Mary (Flickinger) Gibson. Two children have been born to this union: Murray E., born Feb. 3, 1884, and Olive Vesta, born July 2, 1894, the latter living at home. Mr. and Mrs. Herr are Lutherans, Mr. Herr belonging to the Washingtonville Church, and Mrs. Herr to St. James Church, at Turbotville. He is a member of Warrior Run Lodge, No. 645, I. O. O. F., of Turbotville, to which his son also belongs.

Murray E. Herr was married June 25, 1908, to Hannah K. Betz, and they reside at Schuy-

ler, Pa. They have one child, John Larue, born Aug. 24, 1911. Mrs. Herr was born Oct. 3, 1877, daughter of Willard and Cordelia (Smith) Betz, natives and residents of Exchange, Anthony township, Montour county. The latter's father, Jonas Smith, was also born at Exchange, and his wife was a Bitler; both are deceased.

Henry Gibson, the grandfather of Mrs. John N. Herr, was born in Berks county, Pa., and there followed farming throughout his life.

George Gibson, son of Henry Gibson, and father of Mrs. Herr, was born April 28, 1820, in Liberty township, Montour Co., Pa., and as a youth learned the trade of wheelwright. Subsequently he turned to the vocation of farming, and was thus engaged during the greater part of his life. He died Feb. 8, 1891. Mr. Gibson married Mary Flickinger, who was born May 30, 1824, and died Aug. 5, 1886, and of the children born to this union four survive: Charles, born April 27, 1852, and Edward, born Sept. 14, 1866, both residing at Washingtonville; Sarah, born Aug. 19, 1860; and Anna L., Mrs. John N. Herr.

HUGH BRADSHAW MEREDITH, M. D., superintendent and physician in charge of the State Hospital for the Insane, Danville, was born at Doylestown, Bucks Co., Oct. 26, 1853, son of Aaron and Martha S. (Scholl) Meredith.

The Meredith family is of Welsh descent, and has been established in this country since the early Colonial period, the emigrant ancestors settling in Bucks and Chester counties, Pa. Of this family was Samuel Meredith, the first treasurer of the United States and an active participant in the Revolutionary war. He is buried near Carbondale, Pa.

Hugh Meredith, the Doctor's grandfather, married when a young man, and reared the following family: Simon, who became a coal merchant in Philadelphia; Moses, who was a farmer of Bucks county; a daughter who married Henry Clymer; Hannah Gregory; Harriet, and Aaron. The Meredith have been Whigs and Republicans down to the present time. The early members of the family were Friends in religious persuasion.

Aaron Meredith, son of Hugh, was born in Bucks county, Pa., and became a farmer, which calling he followed throughout his active life. His wife, Martha S. (Scholl), was born in Perry county, Pa., and her father was also a native of Pennsylvania and a minister of the Reformed Church, and located in Cumberland county, Pa. To Aaron Meredith and his wife were born children as follows: Annie, who married Dr. C. D. Fretz, now living at Sellersville, Pa.; Carrie, who married S. F. Day, a civil engineer, now living at Norfolk, Va.; Laura V., unmarried; Fannie, who married Rev. Frank Miller, now pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Noblesville, Ind.; and Hugh B. The father of this family, Aaron Meredith, died and was buried at Doylestown, Bucks Co., Pa.

Dr. Hugh Bradshaw Meredith attended the public schools and graduated from the private academy at Doylestown, and during his young manhood taught school for a year. He soon took up the study of medicine, entering Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, in 1875, and graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1877. Following this he began general practice in his native place, and on Feb. 19, 1879, came to Danville, Pa., having accepted a position as assistant to Dr. Schultz, the superintendent of the State Hospital for the Insane. He continued in this capacity until the death of Dr. Schultz, which occurred in 1891, when Dr. Meredith was appointed his successor, and in 1892 he was elected to the position for a term of ten years. He has been retained continuously since, having been re-elected in 1902 and again in 1912, for ten years. When Dr. Meredith came to the hospital there were accommodations for only four hundred patients, and during his administration it has been enlarged to several times that capacity, there being quarters at present for 1,450.

Dr. Meredith has come to be regarded as one of the leading authorities on insanity and kindred ailments. He is a man of original ideas, and has inaugurated forms of treatment which have proved successful in his own institution and elsewhere. His unbounded energy and executive ability have made the Danville hospital one of the leading asylums of the country. As an administrator of affairs he has shown remarkable executive ability and has brought the institution to a high standard of usefulness. He is a member of the Montour County Medical Society, the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, the American Medical Association, and Medico-Psychological Association.

On Dec. 30, 1891, Dr. Meredith was married to Mary S. Eyer, of Bloomsburg, Pa., daughter of Frederick C. and Emma (Linn) Eyer, the former a merchant, and for years steward of the Danville Hospital. Both he

H. B. Meredith

and his wife are natives of Pennsylvania. Two children have been born to Dr. and Mrs. Meredith, Mary Eyer and Emily E., the latter dying when six years old. Dr. Meredith is a member of Christ (Memorial) Church of Danville. He is a Republican in politics.

DANIEL NORMAN DIEFFENBACHER, present superintendent of the public schools at Danville, has been engaged in public school work here since 1890, as teacher and superintendent. He was born Jan. 28, 1863, at Washingtonville, Montour county, son of Benjamin S. Dieffenbacher and grandson of Conrad Dieffenbacher. The great-great-grandfather, Conrad, was a native of Germany, born March 1, 1745, and on coming to this country took up land at Washingtonville, near Strawberry Ridge; he was a farmer by occupation. His death occurred Aug. 6, 1813. His wife, Catherine, whom he married Jan. 30, 1769, died Jan. 3, 1809.

Philip Dieffenbacher, son of Conrad, died March 25, 1840, aged sixty-two years, one month, twenty-two days. His wife, Rosanna, born Oct. 13, 1782, died Sept. 16, 1869.

Conrad Dieffenbacher, son of Philip, died Oct. 11, 1884, aged seventy-eight years, seven months, ten days. His wife, Catherine, died March 19, 1866, aged fifty-three years, eight months, eleven days.

Benjamin S. Dieffenbacher, son of Conrad, was born in Montour county. He learned the trade of wheelwright, which he followed for fifteen years, thereafter engaging in farming to the close of his active life. He is now living retired. Mr. Dieffenbacher has been a useful citizen and has served his fellow men efficiently in various capacities, holding the office of road supervisor for eight years, and also serving as member of the town council and school board of Washingtonville. His wife, Margaret E. (Berger), was also a native of Montour county. She died in 1900, and is buried at Strawberry Ridge. Mrs. Dieffenbacher, like her husband, belonged to the Reformed Church, which he has served as elder and deacon; in politics he is a Republican. They had children as follows besides Daniel N.: William C., Lettie, Cora, Margaret, Laura, Carrie, David and Irma.

Daniel Norman Dieffenbacher received his early education in the public schools of the home locality, later taking a course at the Millville Seminary, which he finished in 1884. After teaching several years in country school, he came to Danville in 1890 to take the position of principal of the Second ward grammar school, where he was engaged until 1901. At the same time he pursued a course of study at the Bloomsburg State normal school, completing same in 1898. He then did some post-graduate work at that institution and subsequently did special work at Grove City College. In 1901 he was elected professor of science and mathematics in the Danville high school. He held that position until 1907, in which year he was elected superintendent of the Danville public schools, and assumed the duties of that office, which he has held continuously since. He is a member of the Pennsylvania State Educational Association, the East Central Pennsylvania Round Table Conference, chairman of the examining board for permanent State certificates in the Eighteenth district, and his efficient work in every capacity has won him the confidence and cooperation of all concerned in the welfare of public education in this locality. Fraternally he is a member of Mahoning Lodge, No. 516, F. & A. M., and an Odd Fellow.

On June 10, 1890, Mr. Dieffenbacher married Mary Kaufman, of Lewisburg, Pa., daughter of Robert and Arminta Kaufman, farming people. She died Sept. 8, 1892, the mother of one child, Gordon Leslie, born June 27, 1892. On Aug. 29, 1894, Mr. Dieffenbacher married Margaret A. Phillips, of Danville, daughter of Joseph Reese and Mary (Alleger) Phillips, the former a boss in the puddling mill of the Reading Iron Works; Mr. Phillips was also a justice of the peace, serving in that capacity many years. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Dieffenbacher: Thelma Viola, Oct. 25, 1900, and Paul Nevin, Sept. 27, 1906.

Mr. and Mrs. Dieffenbacher are active members of Shiloh Reformed Church, of which he has been deacon for the last fourteen years. He served as church organist for eight years, and has been superintendent of the Sunday school for a number of years. All his life he has been deeply interested in church work and the furtherance of religious projects, and his labors in that line since coming to Danville have been greatly appreciated. His success as an educator and in his present position as superintendent has brought him in contact with citizens of all classes in the community, and he is universally respected. Politically he gives his support to the Democratic party.

DAVID C. WILLIAMS, member of the board of commissioners and ex-sheriff of Montour county, now a resident of Danville,

Pa., was born Jan. 6, 1858, at Danville, son of George C. and Margaret (Williams) Williams.

George C. Williams was a native of Great Britain, born in 1831 in South Wales, whence he came to this country with his sister Anna, when he was fourteen years of age. Settling first at Pottsville, Pa., he there followed the trade of iron worker, and later came to Danville and secured a good position in the mills here. In his latter years he withdrew from active life, and was living retired at the time of his death, May 26, 1899, when he was sixty-eight years of age. He was a veteran of the Civil war, having served under two enlistments. On Sept. 2, 1861, he was mustered in as a member of Company E (Capt. M. R. Manley), 6th Regiment, Pennsylvania Reserves, having enlisted Aug. 7th, for three years' service. He was discharged at Camp Pierpont, Va., on account of physical disability, Jan. 8, 1862. His second enlistment, Feb. 6, 1864, was in Company F, 187th Pennsylvania Regiment, under Capt. John E. Reilly, for three years, and he was discharged at Harrisburg, Pa., Aug. 3, 1865.

Mr. Williams married Margaret Williams, daughter of Thomas and Jane Williams, also Welsh people, and her father was a mill worker. She was born in June, 1830, and died Dec. 31, 1897, the mother of eight children: Thomas, born in 1852, died Feb. 13, 1880, while studying medicine; Josiah, born in 1857, died young; David C. is next in the family; Sarah, born in 1859, died young; John, born in 1863, lives in Butler, N. J.; Sarah (2), born in 1869, married John Lunger and after his death became the wife of William J. Mann, of Philadelphia; Josiah (2), born in 1871, lives in Philadelphia; Elizabeth, born in 1874, is married to Valentine Bierman, of Philadelphia.

David C. Williams, son of George C. Williams, attended public school until he was twelve years of age, and then entered the Danville Iron Works, where he was employed until 1893. In that year he commenced following the roofing and slating business, in which he has been engaged to the present time, building up an excellent patronage in Danville and the adjoining towns and villages. He is a man of industry, ability and perseverance, and has been able to accomplish a great deal in the business world, deserving of all the more credit in that his success is due entirely to his own efforts.

On June 19, 1906, Mr. Williams was married to Mrs. Clara Ida Van Horn, the ceremony being performed at Philadelphia by Rev. Raymond Wilson, formerly of Danville. They have had no children, but by her first marriage, to Norman Van Horn, Mrs. Williams had five: Jennie, now a stenographer in the offices of "Collier's Weekly," at New York City, is married and has a daughter, Katherine, born at Danville (now—1914—thirteen years old); Nellie, married to Lewis Reick, of Danville, an iron worker, has three children; William, a barber, of Danville, married Gertrude Snyder, and has one child; Alice is a student in Russell's business college at Danville; Catherine lives at home. Mrs. Williams has been a member of Shiloh Reformed Church at Danville since 1902.

Mr. Williams is well known among the Odd Fellows, being a member of Montour Lodge, No. 109, of which he is a past grand, and he has been representative to the grand lodge several times. Since 1876 he has been a member of the Danville fire department, served one term as its chief, and is at present a trustee. For thirty-three years he has belonged to the noted musical organization known as the Washington Drum Corps. In politics a Republican, Mr. Williams was elected sheriff of Montour county in 1906, and in 1911 was the successful candidate for the office of county commissioner, in which he at present is serving with his customary efficiency.

William Hollingshead, father of Mrs. David C. Williams, was born July 18, 1827, in Montour township, Columbia county, son of Francis and Sarah (Richards) Hollingshead, farming people. He followed farming and lime burning in Cooper township, Montour county, and died Sept. 26, 1892, at Bloomsburg, Columbia county. His wife, Ruphena (Strausser), a native of Berks County, Pa., born March 18, 1829, died in May, 1907, at Danville, Montour county. She was a member of St. Matthew's Lutheran Church. They had children as follows: Elmira, born Jan. 22, 1850, died Feb. 3, 1872; Mary Alice, born Dec. 1, 1853, married Thomas Jones, who is deceased; Sarah Catharine, born Dec. 19, 1855, died April 28, 1859; Harriet, born Aug. 3, 1857, died Dec. 13, 1857; Frances Elizabeth, born May 15, 1859, married John Christian and lives in Bloomsburg; Clara Ida, born July 19, 1861, is the wife of David C. Williams; Jesse, born June 16, 1863, died Nov. 25, 1863; Margaret, born July 2, 1865, married George Kahler, of Bloomsburg; John Wesley, born Sept. 21, 1867, a carpenter in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., mar-

ried Sarah Sheatler, who died Jan. 21, 1893, and he has since married Cora Autman; Barbara Ellen, born Oct. 24, 1869, married Frank Boone, of Bloomsburg; Nola, born Jan. 20, 1872, married Frank Kashner, a blacksmith, of Bloomsburg.

JAMES ELSWORTH ROBBINS, M. D., has been in practice for twenty years, most of the time at Danville, Montour Co., Pa., where he is first assistant at the State Hospital for the Insane. He is one of the most influential men in the profession in his county. Dr. Robbins was born Feb. 22, 1864, at Asbury, Columbia Co., Pa., son of Cyrus and Lovina (Stoker) Robbins. His father was also a native of Columbia county, and by trade a carpenter; he took an active interest in politics and held a number of local and county offices.

The Doctor's ancestors were among the first settlers in the Fishingcreek valley of Columbia county, about Orangeville and Benton. His great-grandfather, Alexander Colly, at the age of seven came with his brother, Jonathan Colly, from Chester county, Pa., and settled in Jackson township, above Benton, in 1792. He was educated in Philadelphia, and became a civil engineer and school teacher. Most of the original surveys of the northern part of Columbia county were made by him. He wrote deeds and other legal papers and represented Columbia county in the Legislature a couple of terms, before the Civil war. He was a man of firm convictions, but was genial and witty and had a fund of funny stories to fit almost any occasion. His children were: Stott, Alexander, Jr., Benjamin, Robert, Elsie (wife of Samuel Hess), Rebecca (wife of Cotner Auten), and Elizabeth (wife of Daniel Stoker), maternal grandmother of the subject of our sketch.

Dr. Robbins's paternal great-great-grandfather, William Robbins, lived in New Jersey and served in Washington's army in the Revolutionary war.

Thomas Robbins, born in 1757, son of William, came from New Jersey and settled near Orangeville about the time of the American Revolution. He married Elizabeth Kline, whose father, Abram Kline, Sr., also came from New Jersey. Her brothers, Abram, Jr., Mathias, George, Isaac and Harmon Kline, made their home with her. These Klines were sturdy and capable people, and have left numerous descendants living in Columbia county, along the west branch of the Susquehanna and in other places. The children of Thomas Robbins were: Charity, Massy, William, Abraham, Thomas, Jr., Daniel, Mathias, John and Isaac.

Dr. Robbins's maternal grandfather's parents came up from Harrisburg and were of German descent. His grandfather, Daniel Stoker, was noted for his piety and charity to the poor. He was superintendent of a German Reformed Sunday school for thirty years and was largely instrumental in building the Zion's Reformed Church near Pealertown. Lovina (Stoker) Robbins, the mother of Dr. Robbins, combined the moral and religious qualities of her father with the intellectual capacity of her grandfather Colly. She was an intelligent woman, of good judgment, sincerely religious, and taught a women's Bible class most of her life. Of an unselfish, kindly and generous disposition, she literally "went about doing good." She cared for and relieved the sick and comforted the sorrowing. She led a most useful and helpful life and exerted a beautiful influence for miles about her home.

James Elsworth Robbins received his early education from his mother, in the public schools, and at Orangeville Academy, in his native county, attending until 1882. Meantime he had taught country school for two years, and after completing his course at the academy was engaged there as teacher for one year. He then entered Lafayette College, at Easton, Pa., where he took a four years' classical course, graduating in 1887, following which he taught one year in the Harry Hillman Academy, at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., one year in the Irving Institute, at Tarrytown, N. Y., and also one year at the Mohegan Lake School, at Mohegan, N. Y. In 1890 he took up the study of medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, graduating in 1893, after which he did general hospital work in the city hospital at Wilkes-Barre, and the Johns Hopkins hospital at Baltimore, Md. In 1895 he came to Danville, Pa., as assistant at the State Hospital for the Insane, and for the last eight years has been first assistant at that institution. He has taken an active interest in the welfare of the medical fraternities since coming to the county, was honored with the position of president of the Montour County Medical Society, in 1896 and 1897, and is at present a member of the American Academy of Medicine. He is a member of the Pennsylvania State Medical Society. Dr. Robbins was long interested in the local Y. M. C. A., of which he served as director for fifteen years. He is a leading member and elder of

the Mahoning Presbyterian Church at Danville, in whose work he has taken an active and useful part. Dr. Robbins throughout his residence in the borough has been one of its most esteemed citizens, and his labors in behalf of all that concerns the welfare of the locality deserve recognition and appreciation.

EMANUEL SIDLER, a retired resident of Danville, is one of the oldest surviving citizens who have held office in Montour county. He was born March 26, 1829, in Valley township, on the farm where he continued to live until his retirement, and several generations of his family have lived in Montour county.

Jacob, the grandfather of Emanuel Sidler, spelled the name Sittler; he was a native of Germany, and on coming to this country first settled in New Jersey. He and his son Jacob moved to Montour county, Pa., then a part of Columbia county, and purchased a tract of land in Valley township which later became the property of Emanuel Sidler, and there the father carried on general farming the remainder of his active days. He passed from this life at an advanced age and was buried in the grounds of the old log church in Mahoning township. He had four children, as follows: Philip, David, Martha and Jacob.

Jacob Sidler, father of Emanuel Sidler, was born in 1798 in Lehigh county, Pa., supposedly at Allentown. He learned the trade of carpenter, which he followed for some time, and then engaged in farming on the old homestead, which consisted of 140 acres of highly cultivated land. He had come to Montour county with his wife and father. By the time of his death, when he was sixty-two years old, he had also acquired another farm, of 210 acres. His wife, who was Elizabeth Benfield, also a native of Pennsylvania, daughter of Thomas Benfield, died aged fifty-two years. They are interred in the Straub burial ground in Valley township. They were the parents of the following children: John, Mary, Jacob, Emanuel, Sarah, Lavina, Franklin and Elizabeth, Emanuel being the only survivor. Jacob Sidler, the father, was a strong Democrat, and served as supervisor many years; in religious views he was Lutheran, holding membership at the old log church in Mahoning township.

Emanuel Sidler, the fourth child of the family, received his education in the public schools of the home district. Farming was always his principal occupation, and the home place was considerably improved during his active years, becoming one of the most desirable country dwellings in the township. The property comprises one hundred acres, and Mr. Sidler still owns it, though he moved thence to Danville in 1895, since when he has led a retired life. His son, N. E. Sidler, now operates the homestead place. On May 10, 1851, Mr. Sidler was struck by lightning, and felt the effects of his injury for many years.

In his earlier manhood Mr. Sidler was well known as an able administrator of public affairs, having held many offices. He served his township as overseer of the poor for the long period of fifteen years, as school director for six years, and as township supervisor for two years. In 1870 he was elected county treasurer, which office he filled for one term of two years, and he was subsequently county commissioner for two terms, during which period the county jail was built at Danville; he is the only survivor of the commissioners serving at that time. In political connection he has always been a Democrat. He is now treasurer of the Montour Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

In 1853 Mr. Sidler married Rebecca Fenstermacher, who was born in Valley township, daughter of Abraham and Christiana Fenstermacher, and died in 1872, aged thirty-five years. Three children were born to this union: Martha married Calvin Schultz and is deceased; Nathan Elmer, a farmer, living on the home place, married Ida Moser and has two children, Clyde and Mary; William Hurley, of Philadelphia, married Pearl Fisher. Mr. Sidler's second marriage, which took place in 1874, was to Rebecca Bright, who was born Dec. 3, 1828, at Reading, Pa., daughter of Peter and Mary Bright, and sister of Hon. Dennis Bright. Her father was of German extraction, her mother of Welsh descent. No children have been born to this marriage.

Mr. Sidler was reared in the Lutheran Church, being confirmed in Straub's Lutheran Church in Valley township, and he was very active in that organization, holding the offices of elder, deacon and trustee. Since taking up his residence in Danville, he has connected himself with the Pine Street Lutheran Church.

JUDGE HENRY DIVEL is one of the substantial business men of the town of Danville, where he has been engaged in the same line, butchering, as employee and proprietor, since 1859. He was born in Milton, Pa., Dec. 26, 1839, son of Joseph and Maria (Bowers) Divel, and grandson of Joseph Divel.

Joseph Divel, the grandfather, was a native

of Germany, and was a butcher and marketman in Wurtemberg all his life. Joseph Divel, the father, was also born in Germany, and followed the trade of butcher all his active days. In 1839 he came to the United States, arriving at New York City, whence he proceeded to Milton, Pa. He next went to Harrisburg, where he worked as a journeyman for some time, and then returned to Milton, where he formed a partnership with Jacob Bowers, opening a butcher shop. They continued the business for two years and then dissolved partnership, Mr. Divel going to Mooresburg, Montour county. There he engaged in the meat business, which he carried on until his death, in 1884, at the age of seventy-five years. Mr. Divel was twice married, his first wife being Maria Bowers, a native of Germany. To them were born two children, Henry and Mary, the latter the wife of John Moyer, of Milton, Pa. Mr. Divel chose for his second wife Catherine Griff, by whom he had the following children: Sophia, wife of Robert Mills, of Lock Haven, Pa.; Joseph F., a veteran of the Civil war; Joanna, who wedded P. Lyman Ritter, of Mooresburg, Pa.; and three who died in infancy.

Henry Divel was educated in the common schools of his native town and at the age of sixteen years went to work with his father, learning the trade of butcher, which business he has since followed. In 1859 he removed to Danville and worked as a journeyman for Moyer Lyon six years, during this period of employment losing only one week's work, and that was owing to a felon on one of his fingers. On July 4, 1865, in company with John Rockfellow, he opened a butcher shop at No. 334 Mill street. On April 1, 1875, Theodore Hoffman purchased the interest of Mr. Rockfellow and the firm was then known as Hoffman & Divel until 1900, when Mr. Divel purchased Hoffman's interest.

Mr. Divel married Barbara Fleckenstein, a daughter of Peter Fleckenstein, born April 2, 1843, and children as follows have been born to them: Emma, wife of S. G. Johnson, a large real estate dealer of New Mexico; Mary Elizabeth, who married W. L. Sidler, Register and Recorder of Montour county, Pa.; Lilly May, married to Henry Woolheater, a farmer of Montour county, Pa.; Charlotte; Margaret, deceased; Laura, now the wife of George W. Billman, of Reading, Pa., insurance adjuster and agent; Ella, a trained nurse, now in Philadelphia; Minnie, also a trained nurse in that city; Joseph, who married Luella Werkheiser, of Danville; and Anna, married to Ammon Keiser, ticket agent at Danville for the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company.

Mr. Divel owns a handsome residence at No. 404 Church street, and two large tenement houses. He and his family are members of the Lutheran Church at Danville. Politically he is an earnest adherent of Democratic principles and lends the weight of his influence to the support of that party. He enjoys the confidence and respect of his fellow townsmen, has served one term in the council, and two terms as associate judge, from 1890 to 1900. Socially Judge Divel is a member of Danville Lodge, No. 516, F. & A. M. He belongs to the Pine Street Lutheran Church, of the General Synod.

FRANCIS EUGENE HARPEL, M. D., a physician and surgeon of Danville, Montour Co., Pa., was born at Reading, Berks Co., Pa., June 15, 1844, son of Mark and Martha (Morgan) Harpel.

Mark Harpel was born Nov. 10, 1810, at Philadelphia, Pa., and was a Lutheran minister all of his mature years. An accomplished linguist, he spoke and wrote Latin, Greek, French, German and English. He died at Shamokin, at the home of his son Dr. M. H. Harpel, Nov. 16, 1892.

Francis Eugene Harpel acquired his early education in the public schools of Bethlehem and in Lancaster county, and took summer courses at Millersville. In order to defray the expenses of tuition he taught during the winter seasons. In Lancaster county he learned the trade of marble cutter, but his health failing him he resumed school teaching in that county, where he was so engaged until 1868, when he commenced the study of medicine at Shamokin with his brother, Dr. M. H. Harpel. In 1869 he entered Hahnemann Medical College, at Philadelphia, and was graduated from that institution in 1871, immediately afterward coming to Danville, where he followed general practice a short time. Removing to White Oak, near Manheim, Lancaster county, he was located there for one year, and was then associated in practice with his brother at Shamokin for three months, after which he spent a short time at Hamburg, Berks county, returning to Danville in 1873. He has been in practice there continually since.

During the Civil war Dr. Harpel was not found lacking in patriotism, for he enlisted from Lancaster county with the militia, being mustered out after three weeks' service

He was in the action at Chambersburg, and was lying in camp while the battle of Antietam was being fought. Dr. Harpel has given loyal service as a public official also, having been a school director for nine years in Danville. He belongs to the State Homeopathic Medical Society and to the Inter-State Homeopathic Medical Society of Pennsylvania and New York. Fraternally he is a member of the Odd Fellows and a past grand of the local organization, Myrtle Lodge, No. 858, and also belongs to the grand lodge of the State and to Mnemoloton Encampment, No. 40, of Danville. His church membership is in St. Paul's Methodist Church, which he formerly served as trustee for a number of years.

On Dec. 4, 1883, Dr. Harpel was married to Euphemia A. Brader, who was born Dec. 3, 1860, daughter of Joseph M. and Minerva (Wight) Brader, the former a minister of the Evangelical Association. Mr. Brader was born Feb. 24, 1839, and died Dec. 25, 1889; his wife, born Sept. 9, 1841, died May 20, 1911. Dr. and Mrs. Harpel have two children: Martha A., born Feb. 14, 1886, is the wife of Theodore Angle, editor of the *Morning News* of Danville; Frances Eugenia, born May 20, 1895, graduated from the Danville high school in 1913, and completed the course in music at the Bloomsburg State normal school as a member of the class of 1914.

REV. JAMES WOLLASTON KIRK, D. D., eleventh minister of the Mahoning Presbyterian Church, Danville, Pa., has been in this charge since 1907. Dr. Kirk is a Pennsylvanian, of Scotch-Irish stock, the old family Bible showing that his grandfather, James Kirk, born Aug. 18, 1776, died Feb. 21, 1858, married Margaret Hillis, born Sept. 16, 1775, and died June 5, 1831. Both were of Scotch descent. About 1808 they emigrated from County Down, Ireland, to the United States, and made their home in Delaware. By occupation they were farmers. They had eight children, four of whom, sons, grew to manhood. Robert and David, twins, were born Aug. 26, 1809.

Robert Kirk became a contractor and builder, serving seven years to learn the trade thoroughly. About 1840 he took up his residence in Fairview township, Erie Co., Pa., and on April 10, 1844, married Elizabeth Fargo, soon afterward settling upon a farm in the same township two miles south of the shores of Lake Erie. Elizabeth Fargo, born in Fairview township, Erie Co., Pa., Oct. 7, 1817, was the youngest of twelve children. Her father, Thomas Turner Fargo, was born in New London, Conn., May 19, 1766, and died Oct. 6, 1861. His father and eldest brother were stanch defenders of the Colonies in the war of the Revolution. Thus Mrs. Kirk was a lineal member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Her mother was Cynthia Randall, of Rhode Island, born March 23, 1787, died May 19, 1861. Both the Fargo and Randall families were of Welsh descent. They also were farmers.

James Wollaston Kirk, son of Robert and Elizabeth (Fargo) Kirk, was born in Fairview, Erie Co., Pa., and was the fourth of seven children, all of whom grew to full age. In early life he attended the public schools and later taught in them. In 1870 he studied in Vermillion Institute, Hayesville, Ohio, and in 1871-73 in the West Jersey Academy, Bridgeton, N. J. In the latter institution he also tutored for two years. In 1873 he entered the junior class of the University of Wooster, Wooster, Ohio, from which he was graduated in the class of 1875. Persuaded that his calling was to be in the gospel ministry he entered Princeton Theological Seminary in 1875, and graduated from that institution in the class of 1878.

The summer of 1878 Dr. Kirk spent as pulpit supply of the French Creek Presbyterian Church, in Upshur county, W. Va. In the autumn of the same year he became pastor's assistant in the Olivet Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, Pa., working in the Hebron mission, now the Hebron Presbyterian Church. In 1879 he became pastor's assistant in the First Presbyterian Church, Germantown, Philadelphia. In 1880 he accepted a call to the pastorate of the Ashbourne (Pa.) Presbyterian Church, but recently organized, thus becoming its first pastor. In 1882 he accepted a call tendered by the Leverington Presbyterian Church, Ridge and Leverington avenues, Philadelphia, Pa., and remained in this pastorate seventeen years, resigning in 1899 to accept a call from the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions to assist in the organization of mission work along the Yukon river, in the arctic portion of Alaska. He was stationed at a point now known as Eagle, in the far interior of that country. After four seasons spent under the strenuous conditions of that pioneer life Dr. Kirk was granted a furlough, during which he became chaplain for the summer of 1903 at Fort Stanton, N. Mex. It was arranged between the department at Washington and the Board of Missions in New York that Dr. Kirk might

open up missions in the destitute country surrounding and serve them in connection with his work at the Fort. Thus preaching stations were opened at South Capitan, six miles distant, North Capitan, eight miles, Angus, ten miles, Lincoln, ten miles, Glencoe, twelve miles, and Parsons, twenty miles. These points were all reached on horseback, Dr. Kirk preaching in some one of them each Sunday morning and returning to the Fort for the evening. In this field as well as in Alaska there were some thrilling incidents in his experience.

In 1904 Dr. Kirk returned to Alaska and spent one year at Fort Wrangell, rebuilding and equipping the old mission station, the first Protestant mission in Alaska. This work was mainly among the Indians. A conspicuous feature of the Yukon life was work among the Indians. In 1905 Dr. Kirk took charge of the Presbyterian work among the white people of Juneau, Alaska. In 1906 he severed his connection with the Board of Missions, and after a tour of several months' visitation among the various mission stations in southeastern Alaska returned to the States.

After seven years with the Board in the Alaska work and about one year in lecturing in the States Dr. Kirk accepted a call extended to him in November, 1907, from the Mahoning Presbyterian Church, at Danville, Pa., and entered upon the work in December of that year, being formally installed Jan. 17, 1908. The church was organized in 1785, and celebrated its 128th anniversary in October, 1913.

Dr. Kirk was twice married. His first wife, whom he married June 2, 1880, was Anna L. Moore, daughter of Rev. George Rodney and Phoebe (Patterson) Moore, of Philadelphia. She was born Nov. 13, 1855, and died Feb. 8, 1903, while home from Alaska on furlough. Mrs. Kirk had been with her husband through all the severities of the far northland, where the United States government record of the weather showed the temperature sixty-eight below zero. She assisted in all the work of the mission and was specially helpful through her rare musical abilities, stipulating as one condition of her going that she be allowed to take her piano with her, regardless of all costs. Indians as well as white people keenly felt and mourned her untimely death.

On Nov. 30, 1905, Dr. Kirk married Isabelle H. Fenn, the only daughter of Samuel Purviance and Martha (Wilson) Fenn, of West Pittston, Pa., and sister to Rev. Dr. Courtenay H. Fenn, of Pekin, China. Miss Fenn graduated from Mount Holyoke College in the class of 1890, and was splendidly equipped to help her husband in his work. Upon their marriage they went immediately to Juneau, Alaska, where Dr. Kirk was in charge of the mission.

In 1906, when Dr. Kirk relinquished the work in Alaska, Mrs. Kirk accompanied him in his round of visitation of the various mission stations, viz.: Ketchikan, Saxman, Metlakatla, Klinquan, Howkan, Klawock, Wrangell, Sitka, Haines, Killisnoo and the Chilkats. During this visitation Dr. Kirk preached many times. Prior to this he had visited nearly every mission along the Yukon and the coasts of the Bering sea as far north as the Arctic ocean, viz.: Forty Mile, Circle City, Fort Yukon, St. James, Rampart, Anvik, St. Michael, Nome, Teller, Cape Prince of Wales and King Island in the Bering sea.

In June, 1911, the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on him by his alma mater, the University of Wooster.

In the autumn of 1910 Dr. Kirk was appointed chairman of the Judicial committee of the Presbytery of Northumberland to prosecute Rev. William D. Grant, of Northumberland, who had been charged with heretical views and denials of Presbyterian faith. Presbytery's Judicial commission by a majority of one acquitted Dr. Grant, but Dr. Kirk and his committee were so thoroughly satisfied that the verdict was contrary to the evidence that the case was appealed to the General Assembly for review and the findings of the Presbytery were unanimously reversed, Dr. Grant being suspended from the Presbyterian ministry.

Dr. Kirk has been a member of four General Assemblies, meeting in Springfield, Ill., 1882, Minneapolis, Minn., 1899, Los Angeles, Cal., 1903, and Atlantic City, N. J., 1910.

In political conviction and affiliation Dr. Kirk has been a member of the Republican party, but in the general election of 1912 he voted the Progressive ticket.

GEORGE LAUBACH ROTE, of Philadelphia, Pa., born in Fort Ann, New York State, was reared in Danville, Montour Co., Pa., where his maternal ancestors, the Laubachs, have been prominent for many years. His grandfather, Christian Laubach, later referred to in detail, reared a family of six children, one son and five daughters, of whom Mary Ellen was the mother of George L. Rote. On the paternal side he is descended from Friends of the orthodox type, his grand-

father and grandmother, Daniel Rote and wife, having been leaders in the Society. They reared a family of seven children, four sons and three daughters, and made their home on a farm near Millville, Columbia Co., Pa. Their son, William H., married Mary Ellen Laubach, and they had a family of three children, one daughter, Estella M., who died in infancy, and two sons, Harry Lees Rote and George Laubach Rote. The former is an accountant with the Central Railroad of New Jersey, recently removed to No. 61 Broadway, New York City, and is unmarried. George L. Rote is in the mortgage and insurance brokerage business in Philadelphia, having his main office on the eighth floor of the North American building, and his uptown office at No. 3812 North Sixteenth street. He has been active along political, Masonic and church lines. On June 1, 1909, George L. Rote married Mary Adelaide Moore, of Philadelphia, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Stickney Moore, and granddaughter of the late Thomas Moore, of the former chemical firm of Powers, Weightman & Moore. Both brothers, Harry L. and George L. Rote, were educated in the Danville schools, the latter brother also completing courses in Potts Shorthand College, Williamsport, Pa., and Temple College, Philadelphia.

William H. Rote died in Danville, Feb. 19, 1881.

The first members of the Laubach family in this country came from Holland and settled in Pennsylvania. John George Laubach, born in Bucks county, Pa., Nov. 11, 1729, is the ancestor of several branches who settled in Bucks, Northampton, Columbia and Montour counties, and reared large families. The children of John George Laubach were: Susan; John Michael; John; Anna May; John Christian (great-grandfather of George Laubach Rote); John Conrad, who died in infancy; John Conrad (2); Anna Margaret; Catherine; John George; Walburg; and Elizabeth.

John Christian Laubach, born in Bucks county, Pa., June 30, 1764, was the first of the family to locate in Columbia county, settling there in 1790. Three years later he moved to Sugarloaf township, took up a tract of four hundred acres on what is now known as Fritz Hill, and followed farming until his death, on March 15, 1825. He and his wife were buried at St. Gabriel's Church. He was united in marriage to Anna Mary Frutchy, who was born in Pennsylvania Feb. 3, 1773, and died July 8, 1823. They reared a large family of children, namely: Susan, who married John Moore, was the mother of eight children, and lived to the age of ninety-one years; John, who married Anna Kline; George, who married Elizabeth Coleman, a daughter of Benjamin Coleman, and who was one of the early settlers of Sugarloaf township, but during his later years resided in Michigan; Frederick, who married Mary Larish, by whom he had eight children; Peter, a leading citizen of the county and State; Hannah, who became the wife of Thomas Conner, of Bloomsburg, Pa., and had three sons and two daughters; Elizabeth, who was the wife of William Cole, and bore him nine children; Anna Margaret, who married William Ikeler, and died in Fishingcreek township; Polly, wife of John Ikeler, who moved to Michigan; Catherine, who married John R. Davis, was the mother of nine children, and resided in Benton township, Columbia county; and Christian, late of Danville, Pennsylvania.

Christian Laubach, youngest in the family of John Christian Laubach, was born Feb. 22, 1816, in Sugarloaf township, Columbia Co., Pa., and had lost both of his parents when he was nine years old. At about the age of fifteen he left the old home farm and went with his handful of belongings to Orangeville, and later to Danville, where he lived with Peter Baldy, Sr., for whom he clerked in a general store. He had attended the old log schoolhouse in his native township. When seventeen years old he commenced his career as a merchant, and in 1837 returned to Danville, where he continued clerking until he began business on his own account, in 1845. Meantime he had earned enough to enable him to open a mercantile establishment, and he had a profitable trade from the start, remaining in business at the same location about Nos. 317, 319 and 323 Mill street, for about fifty-five years, by industry and application accumulating a comfortable fortune. He was one of the oldest and most respected merchants of the borough. From time to time, as his increased patronage demanded, he enlarged the scope of his business, and he conducted the grocery and dry goods branches in separate stores when that became advisable. Few men of his town were more progressive or alive to the interests of the place. He was associated with many civic and municipal organizations, and all movements for the betterment of his fellowmen enlisted his attention and had his encouragement. He had important business investments besides his stores, having been treasurer of the Danville Mutual Insur-

ance Company, and long prominently connected with the First National Bank, being one of its organizers, for three years president, and afterward member of the board of trustees. However, it was his high character, the qualities that gained him personal admiration, which gave Mr. Laubach his position of influence in the community. He was elected chief burgess, and held that office to the satisfaction of all concerned. On political questions he was a Republican. He was a member of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, and served as trustee and steward, for wherever he went he was depended upon to assist with the management of affairs. He died in Danville, June 22, 1903, at the age of eighty-seven years, having retired from active business three years before his death.

In 1842 Mr. Laubach married Hannah Hefler, who was of German descent, daughter of Jacob Hefler. Mrs. Laubach was considered one of the leading women of her day, particularly during the active and exciting times of the Civil war, when she assisted in equipping companies of soldiers and doing much humane work, such as a public-spirited woman could do. Her house in the heart of the town was headquarters for military organizations. She conducted one of the most fashionable millinery establishments of the time, and her memory remains dear to many of the older people of Danville. She was born in Hyacinth township, Bucks Co., Pa., Oct. 17, 1815, and died in Danville, Pa., Jan. 30, 1890, aged seventy-five years. Like her husband she was an active member of the Methodist Church. They were the parents of six children, one son and five daughters, namely: Martha B., who married S. T. Lees, and died April 30, 1890; Emma A., wife of Lewis E. Woods; Mary Ellen, wife of William H. Rote (deceased); Sallie K., wife of Albert W. Pierce; George; and Elizabeth, wife of Charles A. Jameson.

C. SCOTT EVES, druggist, of Danville, Montour county, belongs to a family of Quaker origin which has been located in Columbia county for one hundred and forty years.

John Eves, his earliest ancestor in this region, was one of the pioneer settlers in the valley of Fishingcreek. He had come there from Mill Creek Hundred, New Castle Co., Del., and located on a tract of 1,200 acres in the townships of Greenwood and Madison, including the present site of Millville. The land was secured by deed dated Nov. 29, 1774, the former owner having been Reuben Haines, a brewer, of Philadelphia. It would appear, however, that he had concluded the purchase and settled in this section some years previous to the time this title was acquired. His settlement in this section marks an important period in its history.

But little is known regarding the personal history of John Eves. He was an Irish Friend, born in 1720, and removed to America about the year 1738. He was in good circumstances in Mill Creek Hundred, and held various offices of responsibility. One of his experiences as constable reveals the resolute and determined character of the man. He was given the warrant for the arrest of a miscreant who defied the power of the law, and threatened to take the life of the officer as he approached. But the latter walked boldly forward and disarmed him without a struggle. The victory was not complete, however, as the obstinacy of the culprit was equal to his cowardice, and he refused to walk, whereupon the constable tied his prisoner to the horse, and they proceeded without further difficulty. Another trait of his character is illustrated by an occurrence during his residence here. While in Philadelphia on one occasion he advanced the passage money of Larry Flinn and his wife, two destitute Friends who had recently arrived from England. They would then have been obliged to remain in his service for several years, but he received them into his family and they never left it. In 1751 John Eves married Edith Yeatman, an English lady, said to have possessed great strength of character as well as personal beauty. They were the parents of seventeen children, fourteen of whom reared families. Their names with dates of birth are as follows: Sarah, 4th mo., 24th, 1753 (died in 1762); Thomas, 2d mo., 5th, 1755; John, 2d mo., 22d, 1757; Joseph, 10th mo., 30th, 1758; Mark, 7th mo., 16th, 1760 (died in 1762); William, 2d mo., 2d, 1762; Chandlee, 12mo., 14th, 1763; Elizabeth, 12mo., 30th, 1765; Sarah, 5th mo., 14th, 1767; Edith, 5th mo., 14th, 1767; Andrew, 6th mo., 4th, 1769; Mary, 11th mo., 24th, 1770; Priscilla, 11th mo., 3d, 1772; Mark, 4th mo., 8th, 1774; Ann, 4th mo., 21st, 1775; Samuel, 1st mo., 1778; Ezra, 6th mo., 28th, 1782. John Eves, Sr., died 7th mo., 1st, 1802, and Edith (Yeatman) Eves, 4th mo., 14th, 1818. Many of those who bore the name have occupied positions of honor and respectability in the various walks of life.

Joseph Eves, son of John, born 10th mo.,

30th, 1758, married Sarah Parvin, and they had children: J. Parvin, Ezra, Milton, Sarah (Mrs. Shively), Asenath (Mrs. Ashton), Francis, Elizabeth (Mrs. Swisher) and Mary (Mrs. Marten).

J. Parvin Eves was born Dec. 9, 1790, on the original plat of ground where his grandfather John located. His wife, Anna, died in the fall of 1872, when about seventy-five years old. The children born to J. Parvin and Anna Eves were: Chandlee, Joseph, Francis, George, Sarah, Rachel, Shadrach, Elizabeth, Parvin, Ezra, Chalkley, Susan and Elijah. All lived to be grown except Elijah.

Chandlee Eves, son of J. Parvin Eves, was a tanner by trade, and for some time was interested in the tannery at Sereno, Columbia county, at which place he died in the spring of 1846. His wife, Mary (Reece), also a descendant of one of the pioneer families of the county, survived him many years. They had three children who lived to maturity, John P., Anna R. and Joseph C. Of these, John served in the Union army as a member of Company I, 136th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, was severely wounded in the arm at the close of the battle of Fredericksburg, by a piece of shell, and died three days afterward.

Joseph C. Eves was born Jan. 24, 1844, at Sereno, Columbia county, second son and third child in the family of Chandlee Eves. During the Civil war he enlisted in Company H, 1st Pennsylvania Light Artillery, for one hundred days' service. After his return from the army he was engaged in driving team for one year, and then learned the trade of wheelwright, following that and wagonmaking principally during the rest of his life. He settled at Millville, where he was a much respected citizen, and he acted as postmaster at that place, receiving his appointment in 1904, and serving until 1914. He is a member of J. P. Eves Post, No. 436, G. A. R.

On Oct. 28, 1871, Mr. Eves married Charlotte Heacock, daughter of Charles S. and Hannah W. (Watson) Heacock, both of whom were members of families settled at Millville. Mr. Heacock was a farmer all his life. Mr. and Mrs. Eves had a family of five children, viz.: May B., who lives at home; Eunice, who teaches domestic science in the Philadelphia public schools; Curtis C., an ear, nose and throat specialist in Philadelphia; Charles Scott; and one child that died in infancy.

C. Scott Eves was born Dec. 13, 1879, at Millville, Columbia county, where he received his schooling. When fifteen years old he began clerking in a drug store at Millville, being thus engaged four years, during which time he acquired considerable knowledge of pharmacy, besides familiarizing himself with the details of the business. He then attended the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy three years, finishing the course in 1901. Coming to Danville, he was a druggist's clerk here for four years, at the end of that time going to Detroit, Mich., where he was with the large house of Parke, Davis & Co., for a year and a half. He next went to Oklahoma, where he was employed in a drug store a year and a half. Returning to his home at Millville, Pa., he soon went to Renovo, Pa., but after about six months there came to Danville again, this being in 1910. At that time he opened his present drug store, which has been a success from the start, his thorough knowledge of the business combined with a sincere desire to give satisfaction to his patrons resulting in a steady increase of trade. Besides his interests in Danville Mr. Eves owns land in the South. He is a member of the B. P. O. Elks lodge (No. 754) at Danville; of the Sons of Veterans; of Danville Lodge No. 224, F. & A. M.; and Beaver Lodge No. 132, Knights of Pythias, Danville.

F. C. DERR, formerly principal of the Danville high school, then county superintendent, afterward a merchant and now in the insurance business, was born in Moreland, Lycoming Co., Pa., July 29, 1836. His parents, Christopher and Mary (Opp) Derr, were natives of the Keystone State and descended from English and German ancestors, respectively. The father was born in what is now Anthony township, Montour county, and was only a boy when his father died. He married Mary Opp in Lycoming county, and they had ten children, viz.: Hannah, Philip Opp, John Frederick, Jane, Phoebe Ann, George Washington, Thomas M., James Wilson, Franklin C., and Jacob Daniel. The parents are buried in Moreland.

F. C. Derr spent his boyhood on a farm with his parents, and, like most country boys of the time, his early educational advantages were limited to the district school. At the age of eighteen he entered the academy at McEwensville, Northumberland county. Later he became a student at Bucknell University, Lewisburg, leaving this institution in his sophomore year and entering the University of Rochester, N. Y., where he graduated in 1860. In an academy near his alma mater, Mr. Derr entered upon his chosen profession. In 1862 he returned to his native State, and accepted

the position of principal of the Danville high school, remaining at the head of this institution for twenty years. He soon popularized himself by elevating the high school to a degree of excellence seldom attained in a country town. Possessing, in addition to a vast store of knowledge, the faculty of bringing himself into happy fellowship with the young in their aims and aspirations, he at once endeared himself to his pupils and impressed them with his rare ability as a teacher. Mr. Derr now finds himself surrounded in all circles by those who were his pupils at one time or another during his long career as a teacher. It would be difficult, indeed, to limit the extent to which Danville is indebted to him for its mental culture. In 1881 he received his appointment as school superintendent of Montour county, and his term of three years in that responsible position was marked by a gradual improvement in the schools under his charge, besides the unusually pleasant relations existing between the teachers and superintendent.

In 1882 Mr. Derr went into the boot and shoe business in Danville, in partnership with William E. Lunger. The same confidence reposed in him as a teacher was shown during his career as a merchant, and at no time was the firm of Derr & Lunger without a liberal portion of the town's patronage. In 1887 he and Mr. Lunger dissolved partnership, Mr. Derr acquiring the sole ownership and continuing the business until 1898. During this time he also took up life insurance work, in which he is still engaged.

In 1873 Mr. Derr married Martha B. Bowyer, daughter of John Bowyer, of Danville, and this union was blessed with one child, Clarence F. Mr. Derr is a Knight Templar, a member of Danville Lodge No. 224, F. & A. M., and Chapter No. 239, R. A. M. He is a Republican in politics and has taken some part in public affairs, serving three years as councilman. In June, 1863, he enlisted in the United States service for the "Emergency" when Lee invaded our State. He is a member of the Mahoning Presbyterian Church, which he has served as trustee twelve years, retiring from the office at the end of the time. He is now a trustee of the Thomas Beaver Public Library.

Clarence F. Derr, only child of Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Derr, was born June 23, 1883, and died April 22, 1905. Had he been spared until June following he would have been twenty-two years of age. He was a young man of fine character, his disposition, as shown in his intercourse with his fellowmen, being uniformly kind, generous and obliging. Although of retiring manners and without any vanity, yet he had many talents, well cultivated. He was finely educated and was well read. He was fond of music and he loved the beautiful, the pure and the good. All in all, whether as a child or as a young man, whose estate he had just attained when cut down by the Grim Reaper, he was such a person as commanded the love and respect of everyone. He was a member of the Mahoning Presbyterian Church. He was a graduate of the Danville high school, belonging to the class of 1901. Immediately after graduating he entered the Danville National Bank as clerk, a position which he held at the time of his death.

"Oh! Clarence, we do not think of Death as ever having come to you. We think of you as some strangely beautiful being, that one day rose out of these earthly marshes, where hunts the dark fowler, and uttering your note of divine farewell spread your wings toward the open sea of Eternity, there to await our coming."

JASPER NEWTON PURSEL, of Danville, is clerk for the Danville Structural Tubing Company, whose plant is one of the two large industrial establishments where so many residents of the borough find employment. He is a brother of William G. Pursel, one of the owners. Mr. Pursel was born in Danville Dec. 21, 1874, son of Hugh Pursel, who has been a resident of this place since 1845.

Mr. Pursel's great-great-grandmother was an Arnwine; her brother was a colonel in the English army during the Revolution.

Jacob Pursel, great-grandfather of Mr. Pursel, came to this region from New Jersey, and was the first settler in Frosty Valley. His wife was Jane Hill.

Hugh Pursel, son of Jacob and Jane (Hill) Pursel, was born in 1800 in Valley township, lived in Frosty Valley, Limestone township, with his parents, and learned blacksmithing, which trade he continued to follow until some time after his marriage. He worked at that calling in Milton, Northumberland and Jersey Shore, and while at the latter place bought a tract of 173 acres in the Nippenose valley, Limestone township, all then in timber. Some time later he moved onto this tract, built a log house and barn, and started the work of clearing, continuing to live there until 1845, when he moved with his family to Danville. There he was employed at his trade in Brandon's blacksmith shop until the spring of 1850, when he

returned to his farm in the Nippenose valley, operating same until his death, which occurred in 1868. He married Rachel Childs, who was born in 1798, daughter of John and Mary (Gregg) Childs, the former an Englishman, the latter of Scotch descent. Mrs. Pursel died Sept. 15, 1850. To Mr. and Mrs. Pursel were born the following children: Mary Elizabeth married Thomas Perry, and both are deceased; Francis Bond married Elizabeth Van Dyke, and both are deceased; Rebecca Jane, deceased, married Frank Everhart; Joseph Newton, deceased, married Priscilla Lewis, of Buffalo, N. Y.; Hugh married Mary Ann Lentz, who is deceased; Agnes Jamella is the widow of Lampert Van Dyke, and makes her home at Williamsport, Pennsylvania.

Hugh Pursel, son of Hugh and Rachel (Childs) Pursel, was born Aug. 9, 1832, in Northumberland, Northumberland Co., Pa., and passed his childhood in Nippenose Valley, Limestone township, coming thence with the family to Danville in 1845. Before that he had assisted with the farm work, the family living on land which the Pursels had cleared. When the "big mill" was built at Danville he found employment there, and he continued to work at that plant and in other rolling mills until 1905, since when he has lived retired. He was one of the promoters and a stockholder of the Cooperative Iron & Steel Company. He has always been faithful to his duties as a citizen, and served at one time as member of the borough council for six years. Mr. Pursel married Mary Ann Lentz, daughter of John and Catherine (Welshans) Lentz, and granddaughter of William Welshans, of Lycoming county, Pa., where the Welshans were located for a considerable period. Mrs. Pursel died May 20, 1906, at the age of sixty-four years. She was the mother of six children, namely: William Grant; Elizabeth, wife of W. J. Williams; Francis, deceased; Robert B., of Danville, who married Lillian Andrew; Jasper Newton; and Agnes R., who married Arthur Prout, of Danville. Hugh Pursel is a past master of Danville Lodge, No. 224, F. & A. M.

After his school days were over Jasper Newton Pursel clerked for a time and later engaged in the cigar business for four years. In 1899 he began work at the Danville Structural Tube Works, where he has since been employed, at present holding the position of clerk. He is a valued official, and has labored zealously in the interest of the company, where his services have been appreciated. He is a Mason, belonging to Danville Lodge, No. 224, F. & A. M., and is also a member of Beaver Lodge, No. 132, Knights of Pythias. He is a working member of St. Paul's Methodist Church, being president of the board of trustees and assistant superintendent of the Sunday school. Mr. Pursel is at present treasurer of the Danville school board; after eleven years' service in that body he was re-elected in 1913, for six years.

Mr. Pursel married on Aug. 18, 1897, Martha E. Evans, who was born Sept. 11, 1878, in East Danville, daughter of Thomas B. and Mary Ann (Evans) Evans, of Danville, and they have had four children: Beatrice E., born July 15, 1898; Marion, born Aug. 14, 1902; Helen A., born Nov. 11, 1906; and William T., born May 8, 1911. Beatrice is in high school, and Marion and Helen are attending the grade schools.

ADONIRAM JUDSON STILL, who lives retired at Danville, belongs to an old Pennsylvania family of Swiss origin, the emigrant ancestor having come to this country from Switzerland and settled in what was then the Province of Pennsylvania. His descendants are quite numerous in the southeastern part of the State.

Charles Still, grandson of the emigrant, was the grandfather of A. Judson Still. He was a farmer by occupation, and lived to be seventy-nine. His wife, Catherine (Sheldrich), who was born in Pennsylvania July 21, 1784, lived to the age of eighty-two years. She was the daughter of Mary Ann (Laughbaugh) Sheldrich, born in 1760, and granddaughter of Johannus Laughbaugh, who was born in 1728 in Holland. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Still had a family of twelve children, all of whom grew to maturity.

Rev. Amos B. Still, son of Charles, was born near Chester Springs, Chester Co., Pa., Oct. 15, 1823, and was the eleventh in his parents' family. He was reared on the farm. When sixteen years old he was converted and united with the Vincent Baptist Church, of which his parents, brothers and sisters were members. At the age of seventeen he began to learn the miller's trade, having spent the previous years working on the farm in summer and attending the public school in the winter seasons. After spending six years at the milling business he became convinced that it was his duty to become a preacher, and in October, 1846, left home to prepare himself for the work. He entered the academic department of Madison University in New York State, and there completed his academic

studies; thence, in the fall of 1848, he entered the university at Lewisburg, Pa., the collegiate department, and graduated in 1852 with the second honors of his class. Soon after he took charge of the Logan Valley Baptist Church, in Blair county, Pa., where he had an opportunity to study theology, having the use of the library of Rev. A. K. Bell. On Aug. 15, 1854, he married Hannah, daughter of John Deen, Sr., of Danville, and shortly after accepted a call to the Huntingdon Baptist Church, entering upon his labors in the autumn. There he had arduous duties, preaching three times on Sunday, and also through the week, and spent the greater part of the winter in protracted meetings in his own field, and assisting at meetings in neighboring churches. His labors were greatly blessed, and large numbers were converted and added to the church. He remained pastor for over four years, during which time he was instrumental in organizing the Spruce Creek Baptist Church. In the fall of 1858, at the earnest desire of the Center Baptist Association, he entered upon missionary work and spent over a year in earnest and self-denying labor with the feeble destitute churches and in destitute places. The calls for his labors were numerous and pressing, and were abundantly blessed in the salvation of many souls. He next accepted a call to the First Baptist Church at Danville, where he began his duties as pastor April 1, 1860. Here he remained for two years amid the excitement of the Civil war. He then became pastor of the Lawrenceville Baptist Church, in Chester county, in April, 1862, where he had a field of labor which taxed all his energies, and at that time, though he never entered the army, took a deep interest in supporting the government. Having spent two years there he accepted a call in the spring of 1864 to the Pitts Grove Baptist Church, Salem county, N. J., where he reaped abundant harvests in the building up of the church. In the spring of 1867 he returned to Danville that he might give some attention to his wife's estate, and spent the greater part of the following seven years in preaching for the destitute churches in the Northumberland Association. During this time he was instrumental in reorganizing the Sunbury Baptist Church, and also in organizing the first Baptist Church at Shamokin. In the spring of 1874 he accepted a call and became pastor of the Marlton Baptist Church, in New Jersey, where he remained about four years, and in April, 1878, took up his labors as pastor of the Bethlehem Baptist Church, in Hunterdon county, N. J., where he continued for eight years. During that period he gave much time to Sunday school and Prohibition work. In the fall of 1885 he was chosen moderator of the Central New Jersey Baptist Association, at Baptistown, and in the spring of 1886 closed his labors with the Bethlehem Church and returned to Danville. After returning to Danville he did not have charge of any church, but frequently was engaged with temporary services to various churches in the Northumberland Baptist Association. He reached the age of eighty-nine years, his death occurring Jan. 26, 1913. His mental faculties remained clear until the last week of his life. The latter years of his life he spent with his son Judson. His wife passed away Dec. 21, 1899, at the age of seventy-eight years. They had two children, Adoniram Judson and William C., the latter dying March 18, 1864.

Mrs. Hannah (Deen) Still was born at Danville, Dec. 28, 1820, daughter of John Deen, who was born Dec. 22, 1783, in Pennsylvania, of Scotch origin. His father was an old sea captain and was lost at sea. His mother, Eleanor (Frazier), was a native of Scotland. She married John Wilson, and died in Danville, Oct. 1, 1827, in her sixty-sixth year; she was buried in the old Presbyterian cemetery. John Deen lived at Danville with his uncle, Daniel Frazier, with whom he came from Philadelphia in 1790. His uncle's log house was on the hillside a little east of Bloom street, near the present site of the Reformed Church, his farm covering the ground that is now the Fourth ward. Here, at the short-termed subscription schools, John acquired what education he possessed. In 1796 he was apprenticed to Mr. Hendrickson to learn blacksmithing. Later he followed farming. In 1809 he married Mary Flack, daughter of Hugh and Susan Flack, who was born near Washingtonville, in April, 1785. The Flacks were a large family, of Irish extraction, and their descendants are intermarried with many of the pioneer families. In 1809 Mr. Deen and wife came to Danville. The town was then a mere hamlet of log buildings scattered over the territory west of what is now Church street and south of the canal. He located on the corner now occupied by W. G. Shoop, where he lived until 1814. Here he had his smith shop; here three of his children were born, viz.: Thomas (who died at the age of five years), John and Julia Ann. He then purchased ground on the opposite side of the street of Daniel Montgomery, and thereon

erected what is now the eastern end of the frame house adjoining the public library on the west, in which he lived the remainder of his life.

The work in a blacksmith shop in those days was very different from to-day. There was very little machinery; everything had to be hammered out on the anvil, and charcoal was the only fuel used. Mr. Deen's account books are still in the possession of the family and here are recorded business transactions dated at so remote a period as now to possess much historical interest. For instance, between 1820 and 1830 here are some prices for his work: "Setting pair horseshoes, 12½ cents; pair steel-toed shoes, 58 cents; toeing old shoes, 12½ cents; pair of shoes (not toed), 46½ cents; mending bridle-bit, 12½ cents; 12 screws, 59 cents; laying a hammer with steel (both ends), 46½ cents; ironing a two-horse wagon, $15; laying an ax with cast steel, 70 cents." Bar iron at that time was worth $100 to $120 per ton. Soon after making his residence here Mr. Deen obtained an interest in a fishery located above the mouth of Mahoning creek, and also one at Culp's Eddy, above. The fish caught here at that time were many and of the best quality, shad weighing as high as seven pounds, salmon weighing fifteen pounds, and rock-fish thirty pounds. The best fish sold at six or seven cents a pound. The women made the twine of which the nets were made, and they then also made the clothes worn by men and women. The spinning-wheel and the loom were then to be heard in almost every house. The first woolen factory was erected in Danville about a century ago. It was on Mahoning creek, at the Northumberland street crossing. These writings are suggested by gleanings from Mr. Deen's old account book. His close industry and economy brought him prosperity, and in 1820 he purchased of General Montgomery the land running eastward along the south side of Market street, paying $100 per acre for it. This was stony ground, not fit for cultivation. It was once a great place to pick blackberries. It has long been covered with fine improvements. In 1826, in addition to his business of farming and his large blacksmith shop, he purchased of the patentee the right to manufacture threshing machines and opened a factory. These were evidently good machines and well made, and A. J. Still, grandson of Mr. Deen, saw one of them in 1868, which was still fit for service. Mr. Deen had contracts on the canal, then being constructed, as well as on the river bridge. When the canal was opened he owned and ran a boat thereon in the coal trade. At an age when ordinary men retire largely from active business life, he built a tannery on the river near Church street. On Jan. 5, 1852, his wife died. After a long and useful life, widely esteemed, and beloved by a great circle of family and friends, he breathed his last July 10, 1864, leaving behind seven children. One child died young. His oldest son, John, married Jane Hutton, and died in 1874. Julia Ann became the wife of John Bowyer. James married Margaret Sanders. Jane married Thomas Brandon. Hannah married Rev. Amos B. Still. Perry, the youngest son, married Mary Jane Ritchie, and after her death he married Jane Fullmar. Susan, the youngest of the family, married Isaac Tyler and died in 1865.

A. Judson Still was born Dec. 25, 1855, in Huntingdon county, Pa., and received his education at the various places where the family lived as his father's duties necessitated. When he was sixteen years old his health failed and he took up gardening to recuperate, doing that kind of work in New Jersey for five years. In 1886 he came to Danville, where he followed gardening eight years, after which he was in the employ of the Welliver Hardware Company for five years. In 1901 he entered the rural mail service, in which he continued until 1904, when he engaged in the insurance business. After three years in that line he retired from active business pursuits, and has since been enjoying his leisure. Mr. Still and his family have always been interested and effective workers in the Baptist Church. He has not been especially active in town affairs, though he takes the interest of a public spirited citizen in advancing the betterment of the locality, and he has been a worker in the Prohibition party.

In 1888 Mr. Still married Dora Kneibler, who was born in Danville Oct. 29, 1866, daughter of Henry Kneibler, of New Jersey, and his wife Rebecca (Reed), the latter born April 9, 1845. Mr. Kneibler was an iron worker, and his father was employed in the mines connected with the Waterman & Beaver iron works. Mrs. Rebecca (Reed) Kneibler was a daughter of Alice (Barret) Reed, born Dec. 13, 1816; granddaughter of Nathan Barret, born March 21, 1766, and great-granddaughter of Jonathan Barret, born Dec. 8, 1722.

Mr. and Mrs. Still have had one child, Ralph A., born June 9, 1891, who graduated in 1913 from Bucknell University, at Lewis-

burg, Pa., where his grandfather graduated sixty-one years previously. He at once entered upon his chosen profession, newspaper work, as reporter with the Philadelphia *Press*.

BRUCE C. KELLEY is senior member of the firm of Kelley Brothers, proprietors of the flour mill at Washingtonville, in Derry township, Montour county, who have the only industrial establishment in their immediate locality. Although now thoroughly modern in equipment, it is the oldest plant in that section, and has supplied the neighborhood for many years.

Martin Kelley, born Dec. 22, 1803, the grandfather of Bruce C. Kelley, was a farmer and hotel keeper in Liberty township, Montour county, when he died. On Feb. 10, 1820, he married Catherine Billmeyer, a native of Liberty township, born Sept. 10, 1800, who preceded him to the grave, her death occurring in Danville. They had children as follows: John, born Sept. 24, 1823, who married Elizabeth Roat; Frances, born Nov. 28, 1825, Mrs. Thomas Leidy; Jesse, born Feb. 10, 1827, who married Catherine Crawford; Andrew, born March 18, 1829; Benjamin, born July 20, 1832; Martin, born April 10, 1835; George, born March 9, 1838, who married Annie Billmeyer; and Jacob, born Aug. 5, 1841. George is the only survivor of this family.

Martin Kelley, son of Martin and Catherine (Billmeyer) Kelley, was born April 10, 1835, at Mexico, in Liberty township. Being quite young when his parents died, he worked among relatives, lumbering as well as farming, continuing thus until the Civil war broke out, when he enlisted for three months in the "Columbia Guards," Company C, 14th Pennsylvania Volunteers, under Col. Wade Hampton. The company served a month over its term, and was discharged at Carlisle, Pa. Moving to Muncy, Pa., a couple of years after his marriage, Mr. Kelley remained there sixteen years, in 1882 moving to Spruce Run, near Millville, Columbia county, where he operated a sawmill for a year and a half. Then he settled upon the Frazier farm near Washingtonville, where he lived until his retirement, twenty years later, at that time moving to the home near Washingtonville at which he resided until his death, which occurred Jan. 24, 1905. He was a quiet man, attending strictly to his work and taking no part in other affairs. In politics he was a Democrat.

A year after his return from the army Mr. Kelley married, March 17, 1864, Mary A. Ryan, who was born June 4, 1845, daughter of Franklin and Elizabeth (Billmeyer) Ryan, of Muncy, and granddaughter of George and Annie (Himmelreich) Billmeyer. Mr. and Mrs. Ryan had three children: Mary A., Mrs. Kelley; Emma J., born Sept. 21, 1847, Mrs. William Billmeyer; and Sarah E., born March 10, 1851, Mrs. Daniel Billmeyer. Mrs. Kelley survives her husband, living in her home near Washingtonville. Six children were born to them, namely: Ida E., born Sept. 25, 1865, wife of James Mowrer; Emma L., born Sept. 7, 1866, at home; Bruce C.; Jesse B., born Aug. 31, 1872, who is in partnership with his brother in the milling business at Washingtonville; Maine V., born Dec. 17, 1874, wife of Frank E. Martz; and Fannie M., born April 26, 1881, who died Feb. 7, 1882.

Bruce C. Kelley was born March 3, 1870, at Muncy, Pa. He received his education in the common schools, but was only a boy of eleven years when he began to work, firing the boiler in the sawmill for his father, remaining with his parents until nineteen years old. Subsequently for seven years he was employed in the Washingtonville flour mill, after which he worked among farmers until 1903, when he and his brother bought the mill. This mill is run by both steam and water power, and is now fitted with all the modern appliances. It was established about the time the town started, and is the oldest manufacturing plant in this section, where through all changes it has held its own. The present proprietors have pursued an energetic policy, and the product is justly popular, so that their trade is not confined to the immediate locality, on which the mill had always depended for support, considerable flour being shipped to other points. Mr. Kelley is a reliable and enterprising business man, as the improvements made in the mill alone would testify, and he is considered one of the most substantial citizens of his community. He has never had any ambition to hold office.

On Nov. 22, 1904, Mr. Kelley married Lydia St. Clair, who was born in December, 1869, in Derry township, Montour county, daughter of Abraham D. and Rosanna (Turner) St. Clair, the former of whom is deceased; he was a farmer by occupation. Mr. and Mrs. Kelley have no children. His family has long been associated with the Methodist Church.

WILLIAM BENTON STARTZEL, ex-sheriff of Montour county, living at Danville, was born at that borough Sept. 4, 1870, son of

Frank P. and Sarah (Gulick) Startzel. Both parents are natives of Northumberland county.

Frank P. Startzel came of German stock, while his wife's ancestry was Scotch-Irish. He was a painter and paperhanger, and early in the sixties located at Danville, Pa., where he has since carried on a good business in his line. During the Civil war he enlisted for service in the Union army and served from 1863 until the close of hostilities. Coming back home after his honorable discharge, he resumed his business cares.

William Benton Startzel received his educational training in the public schools of his native place, and then went into the painting and paperhanging business with his father, thus continuing until 1905. For the next five years he was a salesman, and then in 1910 was elected sheriff of Montour county for a period of four years, on the Democratic ticket, he being one of the leading members of his party in Montour county. His term of office expiring in 1914, he resumed his former occupation, painting.

In 1897 Mr. Startzel married Viola Reed, of Rush township, Northumberland Co., Pa., a daughter of J. Miles and Sarah (Fields) Reed. Mr. Reed is a farmer in Rush township. Four children have been born to ex-Sheriff and Mrs. Startzel: Frank Reed, Jacob Orville and Sarah, who are living; and one who is deceased. Shiloh Reformed Church holds the membership of Mr. and Mrs. Startzel, and he is a Blue Lodge Mason (member of Mahoning Lodge, No. 516, F. & A. M.) and also belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America.

WILLIAM GRANT PURSEL, joint proprietor with Thomas J. Price of the Danville Structural Tubing Company, is one of the leading manufacturers of Danville, where he has been associated with the rolling mills from the time he began work. He and Mr. Price have had common interests for years. Mr. Pursel is a native of Danville, born May 30, 1863, son of Hugh and Mary Ann (Lentz) Pursel, who moved to Danville in 1845.

Mr. Pursel's great-great-grandmother was an Arnwine, and her brother was a colonel in the English army during the Revolution.

Jacob Pursel, great-grandfather of Mr. Pursel, came to this region from New Jersey and was the first settler in Frosty Valley. His wife was Jane Hill.

Hugh Pursel, son of Jacob and Jane (Hill) Pursel, was born in 1800 in Frosty Valley, in Limestone township, lived in Frosty Valley with his parents, and learned blacksmithing, which trade he continued to follow until some time after his marriage. He worked at that calling in Milton, Northumberland and Jersey Shore, and while at the latter place bought a tract of 173 acres in the Nippenose valley, Limestone township, all then in timber. Some time later he moved onto this tract, built a log house and barn, and started the work of clearing, continuing to live there until 1845, when he moved with his family to Danville. There he was employed at his trade in Brandon's blacksmith shop until the spring of 1850, when he returned to his farm in the Nippenose valley, operating same until his death, which occurred in 1868. He married Rachel Childs, who was born in 1798, daughter of John and Mary (Gregg) Childs, the former an Englishman, the latter of Scotch descent. Mrs. Pursel died Sept. 15, 1850. To Mr. and Mrs. Pursel were born the following children: Mary Elizabeth married Thomas Perry, and both are deceased; Francis Bond married Elizabeth Van Dyke, and both are deceased; Rebecca Jane married Frank Everhart, and both are deceased; Joseph Newton, deceased, married Priscilla Lewis, of Buffalo, N. Y.; Hugh married Mary Ann Lentz, who is deceased; Agnes Jamella is the widow of Lampert Van Dyke, and makes her home at Williamsport, Pennsylvania.

Hugh Pursel, son of Hugh and Rachel (Childs) Pursel, was born Aug. 9, 1832, at Northumberland, in Northumberland county, Pa., and passed his childhood in the Nippenose valley, Limestone township, coming thence with his parents to Danville in 1845. Before that he had assisted with the farm work, the family living on land which the Pursels had cleared. When the "big mill" was built at Danville he found employment there, and he continued to work at that plant and in other rolling mills until 1905, since when he has lived retired. He was one of the promoters and a stockholder of the Cooperative Iron & Steel Company. He has always been faithful to his duties as a citizen, and served as member of the council of the borough for six years. Mr. Pursel married Mary Ann Lentz, daughter of John and Catherine (Welshans) Lentz, and granddaughter of William Welshans, of Lycoming county, Pa., where the Welshans family was located for a considerable period. Mrs. Pursel died May 21, 1906, at the age of sixty-four years. She was the mother of six

William G Pursel.

children, namely: William Grant; Elizabeth, wife of W. J. Williams; Francis, deceased; Robert B., who married Lillian Andrew, of Danville; Jasper Newton; and Agnes R., married to Arthur Prout, of Danville. Mr. Hugh Pursel is a past master of Danville Lodge, No. 224, F. & A. M.

William Grant Pursel received his education in the public schools of Danville, attending high school, and as a youth began working in the Cooperative rolling mills here, doing mill work for a year and a half, after which for three years he was in the office. His next position was with the Danville Nail Company, for which he was clerk four years. He left their employ to become chief clerk for the Mahoning Rolling Mill Company, which then operated the plant of which he is now owner, and here he has remained, through the various changes, to the present time. In April, 1903, he united with Thomas J. Price and Daniel M. Curry in the organization of the Danville Structural Tubing Company (Price, Pursel & Curry), he and Mr. Price taking the entire interest in the business and ownership of the property when Mr. Curry died, in 1906. The record of growth and progress made by this concern since then is a credit to the borough and to the enterprise of the men who have its affairs in hand.

Mr. Pursel is a director of the Danville National Bank. He has filled several important public offices, and in the discharge of their duties has given his fellow citizens the benefit of that acumen and attention to detail which has been so effective in securing the prosperity of his own affairs. He was treasurer of the borough from March, 1893, to March, 1897; burgess one and a half terms—four and a half years—having been first appointed to that office to fill an unexpired term and then elected; school director for three years; and is now president of the board of water commissioners, to which body he was first appointed, under the new law. He was treasurer and one of the directors of the local Y. M. C. A., is a member of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, and in political sentiment is a Democrat. Fraternally he belongs to the B. P. O. Elks, Lodge No. 754, of Danville, and to the Masons, holding membership in Danville Lodge, No. 224, F. & A. M. (past master); Danville Chapter, No. 239, R. A. M. (past high priest); Mount Moriah Council, No. 10, R. & S. M.; Calvary Commandery, No. 37, K. T. (past commander); Caldwell Consistory, S. P. R. S., of Bloomsburg; and Irem Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of Wilkes-Barre.

On Oct. 18, 1894, Mr. Pursel was married to Elizabeth Catherine Reinhardt, of Danville, who was born Oct. 18, 1867, daughter of John and Mary Reinhardt. Mr. and Mrs. Pursel have had five children, born as follows: Harold Reinhardt, Oct. 26, 1895; Mary, Jan. 13, 1899; Robert Newton, Feb. 4, 1902; Catherine, Feb. 15, 1905; and Elizabeth, March 21, 1908.

BENTON B. BROWN has been a lifelong resident of Danville, Montour county, where he was born Aug. 21, 1839, son of George B. and Sarah A. (Gearhart) Brown. His father was a well known man in the business circles of the place for years, and the Browns have had intimate and honorable connection with the history of this part of the State for one hundred and twenty years. They have been in America since the days of James Brown, great-great-grandfather of Benton B. Brown.

James Brown was born Nov. 12, 1716, in England, and coming to this country in 1736 lived first on Long Island. On a fly-leaf of an old Bible belonging to the Brown family he wrote: "England is my native land and Long Island my home." It is dated 1716. He moved to Warren county, N. J., probably to Hainesburg, where he owned a large tract of land, extending three miles along the Pawlins kill from Columbia to Hainesburg. He died Aug. 9, 1784. On July 25, 1745, he married Sarah Allison, born July 18, 1721, and they are buried in Warren county, N. J. Their children were born as follows: John, June 25, 1746 (died Sept. 24, 1819); James, May 5, 1750; Martha, Nov. 15, 1753; Sarah, April 10, 1757; Daniel, May 3, 1762; Charity, April 15, 1765. All but John lived and died in New Jersey.

John Brown, son of James, born June 25, 1746, was a blacksmith by trade, and as such served in the American army, in the Revolutionary war, shoeing horses and repairing guns in camp besides doing the regular duties of a soldier. He married Mary M. Brugler, who died Oct. 3, 1793, in Warren county, N. J., and his second marriage, on Oct. 21, 1794, was to Mrs. Margaret Haines, widow of Henry Haines. Mr. Brown owned considerable property in New Jersey, and built a stone house with the date, 1789, above the door. The house was still standing in 1899 and in use; it was owned by a Mr. Brugler, one of his descendants. Disposing of his property

in New Jersey Mr. Brown came to Pennsylvania with his family in 1795, first purchasing a large tract four miles east of the town of Mifflinville, in Columbia county. Finding this unsuitable for farming he sold it and bought four hundred acres about one mile south of Mifflinville, in Mifflin township, what was later known as the Rosebud farm, for which he paid about four thousand dollars. There Mr. Brown continued to reside until his death, which occurred Sept. 24, 1819, and he was one of the leading men of his section in his day. He built a grist and saw mill along what was known as the Ten Mile run, and followed milling and farming. For many years he was a justice of the peace, being elected in 1808, and serving until his death. He was treasurer of the Nescopeck Bridge Company at Berwick, Pa., as is shown by a share of stock, No. 105, dated Aug. 6, 1814, which came into the possession of his great-grandson, Hiram H. Brown, of Scott township, Columbia county. His five children were all born to his first marriage, namely: James, born Sept. 10, 1773 (died June 4, 1820); Samuel; Mary and Elizabeth, twins, born March 30, 1782, the former of whom married Joseph Otto, and moved to McKean county, Pa., where she died April 29, 1862, while Elizabeth married George Hess and settled in Benton township, Columbia county, where she died Oct. 21, 1850; and Sarah, born April 13, 1787, wife of Henry Bowman (she lived and died in Mifflin township, Columbia county, passing away Sept. 12, 1869).

The early members of the Brown family in this region were Methodists, and were among the principal founders of the early Methodist congregation at Mifflinville, the first Methodist Church of this district being erected on part of John Brown's farm, he donating the land. Many of his descendants are associated with the same denomination.

Samuel Brown, grandfather of Benton B. Brown, was born April 2, 1778, in Warren county, N. J., and came thence to Columbia county, Pa., with the rest of the family. Upon his father's death he inherited the homestead, his father's holdings here being divided among four of the children. His was the tract of 130 acres which has been in the family for over one hundred years, being still owned by the Browns. He cultivated that place, and also engaged in grist and saw milling, operating the mills his father erected until his death, which occurred when he was in his prime, Oct. 12, 1823. To him and his wife Dorathy (Nice), of Philadelphia, a native of Holland, were born nine children: John, born Jan. 13, 1801, died Feb. 21, 1855; Mary Margaret, born March 13, 1803, married Samuel Creasy, of Mifflin township; Sarah, born April 19, 1805, married George A. Bowman, of Scott township, and died Aug. 15, 1856; William N., born Feb. 15, 1807, died Sept. 16, 1876; Matthew, born June 11, 1809, died June 25, 1851 (he farmed and had a powder mill in Mifflin township); James, born Oct. 18, 1811, a boatman on the Schuylkill canal, died Jan. 5, 1833; Elizabeth, born March 5, 1814, married Alexander Thompson, of Berwick, who died before her; George B., born Sept. 13, 1816, died at Danville; Elisha B. was born May 13, 1819, and died Sept. 23, 1885. The parents are buried in the Brown cemetery in Mifflin township. Mrs. Brown was born in 1784, and died Feb. 23, 1847. She belonged to a family of Nices living near the Delaware Water Gap.

George B. Brown, son of Samuel, was born Sept. 13, 1816, in Columbia county, and until he reached the age of fourteen years remained at home on the farm with his mother. During that time he attended one term of three months at the public school in the home district. He then hired out to do farm work, being thus employed until seventeen years old, when he went to Mifflinville to clerk in a store. Before long, however, he came thence to Danville, in 1834, and for the next two years clerked in a dry goods store near the canal. He then purchased the store of S. M. Bowman & Co. and engaged in the general mercantile business on his own account, conducting same for three or four years, at the end of which time he was sold out by the sheriff. His failure, instead of discouraging him, gave him something more to work for, as he was determined to pay off his debts, which he did in full. He tried various undertakings which seemed promising, and at one time had nine different enterprises under way in Danville. In 1842 he put up the Brown building and opened up the temperance hotel which he carried on for a few years, later adding a livery business which he conducted in connection. He then studied dentistry and when prepared for practice opened an office, following the profession successfully to the end of his life. At the same time he continued to be one of the active business men of the borough. In 1853 he became interested in the book store with which he was connected during the remainder of his days, being associated with others in this venture until 1858, when he bought them out and be-

came the sole proprietor. He dealt in books, stationery, artists' supplies, etc., and it was he who circulated the first daily newspaper in Danville, this branch of his business growing steadily from the time he started it. He was a member of the firm of Brown & Gearhart, general merchants, formed in 1837, and sold out in 1841. For a time Mr. Brown had a position with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, as tourist ticket agent.

Mr. Brown also took a leading part in the government of the borough, serving as member of the council, one term as burgess, and for many years as one of the most influential members of the school board, of which body he was treasurer over thirty-five years. Politically he was a Republican, in religious connection a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which he served as one of the building committee. His wife also belonged to that church. For about fifty-one years he was a Mason and a member of the I. O. O. F., belonging to Danville Lodge, No. 224, F. & A. M., and to Odd Fellows Lodge, No. 209.

In 1837 Mr. Brown married Sarah Ann Gearhart, who was of German origin, daughter of John and Sophia (Bowman) Gearhart, and they had a family of four children: Benton B.; Melissa D., born Aug. 23, 1842, Mrs. Ostrander, of Danville; John G., born Feb. 29, 1852, of Meriden, Conn.; and William G., of Danville. Mr. Brown died May 27, 1896, Mrs. Brown in August, 1900.

Benton B. Brown grew to manhood in Danville, receiving his education in the public schools and academy, and his early business experience as clerk in his father's store. He was thus engaged until 1861, when he enlisted, April 22d, in Company C, 14th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, for three months. He was also in the Union service under a subsequent enlistment, on Jan. 22, 1864, in Company C, 187th Pennsylvania Regiment, and received his discharge Aug. 5, 1865. For some years after the war he was an apprentice in a machine shop, continuing in this work until 1881. Then he became associated with the local government, with which he has ever since been connected in one official capacity or another. In February, 1887, he was elected assessor for the Third ward, serving one year. In 1893 he was elected constable and high constable, which offices he is still holding. In 1897 he was appointed health officer for the borough and he held that office continuously to Feb. 1, 1913, meantime, in 1905, receiving the appointment of State health officer, in which he served until Dec. 3, 1912. His work in this capacity was highly commendable and notably efficient and worthy of the appreciation his fellow citizens showed by retaining him in the public service for so long a period. Mr. Brown is prominent in lodge circles, being a past grand of Lodge No. 109, I. O. O. F., and a past commander of G. A. R. Post No. 22. He is a member of St. Paul's M. E. Church.

On Feb. 4, 1864, Mr. Brown was united in marriage with Mary Elizabeth Bassett, and their home is on Walnut street. They have two living children: Tarring Gearhart Brown married Nora J. Seidel, of Danville; Mary is the wife of Beverly Whiting Musselman, manager of the Globe Warehouse, of Danville, and has one child, Elizabeth; George, deceased, left one child, Kirk Wellwood Brown, living in Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

William G. Brown, youngest of the family of George B. and Sarah Ann (Gearhart) Brown, was born Aug. 14, 1857, in Danville, in the Brown building on Mill street which he still occupies. He was educated in the common schools. In 1875 and 1876 he was employed in Houston's machine shop at Montgomery station, and during 1877 became engaged as news agent on the Reading railroad under B. F. Gowan, serving as such for two years. When he gave up this work he went into the cigar business, which he carried on until a short time after his marriage. Failing in business in 1881, he commenced to serve an apprenticeship at the machinist's trade with the Montour Iron & Steel Company, and after completing his four years of service spent eight years more in the same employ, as a journeyman machinist. During this time he was sent out to work for Curry & Vannan, and also for the North Branch Steel Company, when the services of an extra mechanic were required. He worked faithfully to liquidate all his obligations after his failure in business, and succeeded, paying cent for cent, and no man in Danville has any higher standing to-day, his integrity and reliability being unimpeachable. He owns the Brown building on Mill street, containing office and store rooms, and has other valuable property in the borough. He also has a machine shop and garage, where he has built up an excellent business, making a specialty of repair work.

On May 13, 1880, Mr. Brown married Keturah Antrim, who was born Nov. 25, 1858,

near Watsontown, Northumberland Co., Pa., daughter of William L. Antrim, a native of Bucks county, Pa. They have one son, Frank A., born March 20, 1883, who is associated in business with his father; he married Ferda Wingert.

Mr. Brown has been an active member of the Friendship Fire Company of Danville since 1878. The day after his marriage he worked in Milton fighting a fire which nearly wiped out the town. He also belongs to the Knights of the Golden Eagle, and to Lodge No. 754, B. P. O. Elks. He was reared in the faith of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Browns being prominent in the work of that church at Danville; Mr. and Mrs. Brown and their son and daughter-in-law belong to St. Paul's Church.

DAVID ELLSWORTH HARING, superintendent of the Danville Stove & Manufacturing Company, is one of the well known figures in the industrial circles of Danville. He was born April 6, 1867, at Slabtown, Columbia Co., Pa., son of Charles B. Haring and grandson of David Haring. The latter was born in April, 1800, in Bucks county, Pa., and was a potter by trade.

Charles B. Haring, father of David E. Haring, was born in April, 1841, in Bucks county, and learned the trade of carpenter and cabinetmaker, which he followed during most of his active years. He gave it up, however, in 1895, when he became messenger in the United States treasury department at Washington, D. C., being appointed under the civil service rules in Cleveland's administration. He continued to hold that position until his death, which occurred in 1909. He married Sarah A. Fetterman, a native of Columbia county, who still survives. She is a daughter of John and Mary (Lavan) Fetterman, of Columbia county, the former of whom was a blacksmith during his active years. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Haring: David E.; Etta Belle, wife of Wilbur Hampton, M. D., of Washington, D. C.; Walter Wellington, of Washington, D. C.; and John Willard, of Washington, D. C.

David E. Haring attended school until thirteen years old. He then began work at Danville, cleaning brick, for which he received twenty-five cents a day, and later clerked in a general mercantile business. He went to learn the trade of molder in the big mill foundry at Danville, and on Oct. 9, 1882, commenced work as a stove molder, being thus engaged until 1894. He then went to Washington, D. C., where he was in the grocery business for fourteen months, at the end of that time selling out and returning to Danville. In 1901 he went from here to Waynesboro, Va., to take a position as foreman in the foundry of the Loth Stove Company, but did not remain long, in 1902 taking charge of the foundry of the Danville Stove Works as foreman. In 1903 he was promoted to his present position, that of superintendent, in which he has given high satisfaction to all concerned. Mr. Haring's efficiency and thorough familiarity with the business of stove molding make him invaluable to this concern and his conscientious work has won the appreciation of his employers and the respect of those in his charge.

On Dec. 21, 1886, Mr. Haring married Sarah Ann Knerr, of Northumberland county, Pa., daughter of Jeremiah Knerr, and they have had three children, namely: Ralph E., deceased; Irving Leroy, deceased; and Ethel Irene, now living at home, who is a graduate of the Danville high school. Mr. Haring is a prominent member of Trinity Lutheran Church at Danville, and is serving in the church council. He is also prominent in Sunday school work, having a class of thirty whose members are preparing themselves for teaching in the Sunday school. He has twice been elected a member of the school board from the Second ward, first in the fall of 1900.

Socially Mr. Haring belongs to Mahoning Lodge, No. 516, F. & A. M.; Beaver Lodge, No. 132, K. of P.; Montour Castle, No. 186, K. G. E.; Lotus Conclave, No. 127, Improved Order of Heptasophs (of which he is a past archon); and Iron Molders' Union No. 124, of Danville, of which he is a past president, and he was corresponding representative of that organization for eight years.

Jeremiah Knerr, father of Mrs. David E. Haring, was born July 13, 1847, in Northumberland county, Pa., where his father, Andrew Knerr, passed most of his life. The latter was a miller by trade. He married Anna Uhner, a native of Germany, from which country the Knerr family also came. They had a family of seven children, only two of whom survive, Jeremiah and Ella, the latter the wife of E. Koch, and living in Shamokin, Pa. Andrew Knerr died in 1895, at the age of sixty-five years.

After his school days were over Jeremiah Knerr learned milling with his father, with whom he remained until nineteen years old. He then engaged in milling on his own ac-

count at Riverside, Northumberland county, being in business there for six years when he sold out. He next learned the trade of plasterer, at which he was employed thereafter during his active years, for seven years being engaged in that capacity at the State Hospital at Danville. In 1910 he retired from that position and has since been engaged as janitor at the Montour county courthouse. Mr. Knerr married Hannah Snyder, who was born in 1846, daughter of Jacob Snyder, of Northumberland county, and died in 1907. A family of five children was born to this union, of whom four survive: Jennie, wife of J. Thompson; Sarah Ann, wife of David E. Haring, of Danville; Ida, wife of Charles Michael, an engineer; and Montgomery, who is on the old homestead at Riverside, Northumberland county. Mr. Knerr is now making his home with his son-in-law, Mr. Haring. He has never taken any active part in politics. All of this family have been brought up in the faith of the Lutheran Church.

JOHN D. ELLIS was during his active years one of the busiest residents of Limestone township, his extensive agricultural operations, his official duties and the other interests he acquired during the course of a long life keeping him thoroughly occupied. Though now living somewhat retired, he has relinquished none of his interest in the general welfare, and he exerts a strong and wholesome influence in local affairs. Mr. Ellis was born in Anthony township, now in Montour county, June 14, 1836, son of William Ellis and grandson of Stephen Ellis. He is a great-grandson of Stephen Ellis, the first of the name to settle in this region, one of the early residents of Anthony township. Rev. Milton Lightner, the first regular pastor of St. James' Episcopal Church at Exchange, made his first visit to this place to preach at the funeral of Stephen Ellis. When the latter died he left a verbal will giving $200 toward the erection of an Episcopal Church at Exchange, "should there ever be a disposition to erect such a building." The Church was commenced in 1848, on land purchased for that purpose, the cornerstone was laid that year by Bishop Alonzo Potter, and the completed building was dedicated by the Bishop, assisted by Rev. Milton Lightner and others. Prominent among the contributors to the work were the estate of Stephen Ellis, William Ellis, Stephen Ellis (son of Stephen, deceased), Catharine Ellis, Jane, William, Isabella, Ellen and John C. Ellis, Milton Lightner and Amos Heacock. The first officers of the church were William Ellis, Stephen Ellis, John C. Ellis and Amos Heacock, vestrymen; William Ellis and Amos Heacock, wardens. In 1887 the officers were Charles Reeder, William Ellis, John Caldwell, John D. Ellis, Robert Caldwell, Stephen C. Ellis, vestrymen; Charles Reeder, senior warden; Stephen C. Ellis, junior warden.

Stephen Ellis, the pioneer of the family, was born in Ireland, and came from Londonderry, that country, to America in or about 1770. His father, who was a sea captain, when he retired from the water took up land near Baltimore, Md., but finally went back to Donegal, Ireland, where he died. Stephen Ellis assisted his cousin at Juniata in Juniata county, Pa., before coming to this section, and then settled permanently near Exchange, in Anthony township. Here he and his wife spent the remainder of their long lives in the vicinity in which they first located, he farming until his death, which occurred June 23, 1845, when he was eighty-two years old. He married Eleanor Cunningham, like himself a native of Ireland, and she survived him a few years, dying Oct. 30, 1853, at the age of eighty. They are buried in the Episcopal graveyard at Exchange. They were the parents of twelve children.

William Ellis, second son of this large family, was born in Anthony township May 7, 1800, and died Feb. 24, 1862. In 1833 he married Sarah Murray, of Lewis township, Northumberland county, born April 3, 1806, daughter of John and Mary (Watts) Murray. They then bought and cleared up a tract of land in the woods of Murray Hill, now in Madison township, Columbia county. Upon this they lived and carried on the pursuit of agriculture, finally becoming possessed of several other tracts of land in adjoining counties. Mr. Ellis was a member of the Episcopal Church at Exchange, at which place he is buried. His wife survived him until Jan. 21, 1892. They were the parents of three children: Andrew, John D. and Stephen M. (born June 8, 1839, died Nov. 10, 1900), John D. being the only survivor.

John D. Ellis grew to maturity in his native township, receiving his education in the common schools there. Subsequently he remained at home, working with his father, until thirty-two years old, when he married and left home, farming for himself near Exchange, at which location he remained for about five years. Then he settled on his present place in Limestone township, in 1872, first buying fifty-

seven acres, the old Abraham Walter place on the Wilkes-Barre railroad. On this place he made numerous improvements, and also added to it from time to time as prosperity enabled him, until his holdings aggregated 312 acres, besides which he acquired an interest in timber lands with his brother, the late Stephen M. Ellis. He became one of the stockholders of the Exchange Bank, and he also became a stockholder and director of the Farmers' National Bank at Watsontown, being still a director of the latter. He is a member of Exchange Grange, No. 65, P. of H.

Mr. Ellis has held practically all the township offices, serving six years as school director, but he is probably best known in the capacity of justice of the peace, to which position he was first elected in 1886, and re-elected four times, his services covering a period of twenty-five years. His vigilant care in all that affected the general welfare has been highly appreciated by his fellow citizens. In political connection he is a Democrat, in religion a member of the Episcopal Church, he and his wife belonging at Exchange.

On May 10, 1867, Mr. Ellis married Euranah Litchard, who was born July 4, 1846, in Moreland township, Lycoming county, one of the six children of George and Rebecca (Dewalt) Litchard, who lived about two miles from Moreland Mills. The former was of English, the latter of German descent. James Litchard, Mrs. Ellis's grandfather, settled in Muncy Creek township, Lycoming county. He and his wife Catherine (Shires) were the parents of nine children, George being the third son.

Mrs. Ellis died Jan. 30, 1913, in Limestone township, Montour county. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Ellis: Sarah Ida, born March 22, 1868, is the wife of Edward J. Menges, of Lewis township, Northumberland county, and has one child, Ella, who is married to John Plotts and is the mother of a daughter, Grace; Franklin, born Sept. 22, 1870, married Hattie Robenalt, of Watsontown, and has two children, Randall and Dorothy; Ellen May, born May 5, 1876, is the wife of Ira Smith, of Anthony township, and has one child, Norman; Roscoe, born Jan. 23, 1882, married May Watson, of Limestone township, and they have one child, Thelma.

DR. DAVID JEWETT WALLER, JR., was born in Bloomsburg, Jan. 17, 1846, and is the son of David Jewett and Julia (Ellomaker) Waller. He received his early education in the schools of the city and at the Bloomsburg Literary Institute. He then attended Lafayette College, graduating from that institution in 1870. He was tutor there during one year, after which he attended Princeton Theological Seminary, and later graduated from the Union Theological Seminary, of New York, in 1874. During the year 1874 and 1875 Dr. Waller was pastor of the Logan Square Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, and the following year and a half was pastor of the Orangeville, Rohrsburg and Raven Creek Churches. In 1877 he was elected principal of the Bloomsburg State Normal School, and served for thirteen years; has served in that capacity also in the normal school at Indiana, Pa., and Bloomsburg; was State superintendent of public instruction, 1890-1893; and became principal of the Bloomsburg Normal School again in 1906, serving to the present time.

JAMES BOYD ROBISON (deceased) was born at Bloomsburg, Pa., Jan. 3, 1838, son of William and Betsey (Barton) Robison. His great-grandfather, William Robison, was born in the north of Ireland, in 1733, his parents having emigrated there from Scotland to escape religious persecution. In 1752 he emigrated to this country and settled at Wilmington, N. J., where he lived until 1771, in which year he removed to Mifflin county, Pa., near McVeytown, where he died. He married Martha Houston, who was born in America, and their children were: James, John, William, Alexander, Margaret, Agnes, Rebecca, Robert and Martha.

Alexander Robison, grandfather of J. Boyd, was born at McVeytown, Pa., and followed farming all of his life. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John McKee and Esther Boyd, formerly of Carlisle, Pa., and their children were: John, who married Margaret Chrissman; and William, mentioned below.

William Robison was born Jan. 19, 1789, on his father's farm near McVeytown, Pa., and was educated in the district schools. He located at Orangeville in 1810 and ran a country store for several years, after which he went to Bloomsburg to work for his brother John. They conducted a tannery on Third street and Miller's alley until 1826, and in connection therewith built the house on that corner which still stands, the oldest house in the town. It was erected in 1815 and they began housekeeping there in 1816. For a short time in 1822 William Robison acted as sheriff, and between 1826 and 1840 he conducted a first-class hotel at the corner of Second and

Center streets, also operating a stage line. In 1840 he went to farming in Hemlock township, and from 1846 to 1855 carried on a general mercantile business at Bloomsburg, after which he retired, at the age of sixty-six.

In many ways William Robison was an enterprising citizen. He took a great interest in all public affairs, and as an evidence of his public spirit it is recorded that he donated a part of the land upon which the present courthouse is built. He was a Democrat, then a Whig and later a Republican. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church. He died in 1866, greatly regretted by all who knew him.

On Jan. 30, 1816, William Robison married Betsey, daughter of Elisha Barton, of Bloomsburg. She was born Jan. 30, 1799, and died Jan. 9, 1877. Both of them are buried in Rosemont cemetery. Their children were: (1) Alexander, born Nov. 2, 1816, died in April, 1878, married Mary E. Thompson. (2) Jane McKee, born Jan. 13, 1819, married Lynd Elliott, and died Aug. 20, 1885. (3) Anna Maria, born Nov. 25, 1820, married Ariovistus Pardee, and died Jan. 25, 1892. (4) Martha E., born Jan. 1, 1823, married Andrew M. Rupert, and died April 4, 1874. (5) Harriet, born Nov. 6, 1824, married Charles E. Frazier, and died May 9, 1903. (6) Ellen, born Dec. 24, 1826, married Dr. William B. Hawkins, and died Oct. 5, 1884. (7) Emily, born Feb. 8, 1829, married George B. Markle, and died Sept. 17, 1888. (8) Isabelle, born Feb. 15, 1831, married Nathaniel L. Campbell, and died April 17, 1873. (9) William Barton, born Sept. 21, 1833, died in 1837. (10) Mary Augusta, born Jan. 3, 1838, died Feb. 2, 1892. (11) James Boyd, born Jan. 3, 1838, is mentioned below. (12) Isaiah B., born Jan. 10, 1840, first lieutenant of the 28th Pennsylvania Volunteers, was killed July 20, 1864, while at the head of his company during Sherman's march to the sea. (13) Hannah Amelia, born Jan. 13, 1844, married Frederick E. Barber, and resides at McPherson, Kansas.

James Boyd Robison attended the schools of Bloomsburg and in his spare time assisted his father in the store. At the age of sixteen he began to teach school in Mifflin township, and after three months received the first permanent certificate issued by the county superintendent of Carbon county, in August, 1854. He also taught a seven months' term in the Summit school district of the same county. In 1855 he served on the engineer corps engaged in laying the lines for the Jeddo branch of the Hazleton railroad, after which he entered Lafayette College, at Easton, Pa., where he took a two-year course, subsequently receiving the degree of A. M., in 1867. He next worked in the patent office at Washington, for five months, returning to Pennsylvania to keep books for his brother in Mauch Chunk. In 1858 and the summer of 1859 he taught school in Tazewell county, Ill., paying his way during vacations by selling books through Henry and Mercer counties. The day after the campaign for senator between Lincoln and Douglas was decided by the election of the former, Mr. Robison suggested the nomination of Lincoln for the presidency.

In August, 1859, Mr. Robison came to Mercer county, Pa., and began to read law with Jason T. Gibner, paying his way by clerking in the sheriff's office. In the spring of 1861, when Fort Sumter was fired upon, he announced his intention of enlisting, and the following day he was the first one in the county to enlist in the Mercer Rifles, having drawn up the enlistment paper and been first to sign. This company was incorporated in the 10th Regiment, Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, for a term of three years, and was mustered into service June 19, 1861, the captain being the late General Warner. James Boyd Robison was appointed sergeant. He participated in all the Seven Days' Battles, and at the second battle of Bull Run was wounded in the hand and sent to the hospital, being discharged on Dec. 18, 1862. In June, 1863, he enlisted in Company H, 35th Regiment, Emergency Men, in Columbia county, and on its arrival at Harrisburg the company captain was promoted to major and Mr. Robison was made captain. His company was on guard duty until August, from Gettysburg to Greencastle.

In September Mr. Robison returned to Mauch Chunk, kept books for his brother for a short time, and then resumed his studies, being admitted to the bar of Mercer county in November, 1863. During the rest of the winter he taught school at Sandy Lake, and then went to Washington, D. C., to be clerk to Capt. J. T. Gibner, in the commissary department, being assigned to the 19th Army Corps, under Sheridan, in the Shenandoah valley. During his service he was captured, Sept. 26, 1864, by Confederate stragglers, and on Oct. 17th was confined in Libby prison, where he remained until Feb. 17, 1865.

Mr. Robison returned to Mercer in 1865 and was elected district attorney, served one year, and then resigned to enter the real estate business in St. Louis. In 1867 he located in

Bloomsburg, practiced law for one year, and then was appointed United States commissioner for a four-year term, resigning in 1872. He was notary public from 1872 to 1875, and served three terms as general corporation counsel. In 1870 he was nominated for the Legislature by the Republicans, and in 1880 ran for Congress on the Greenback ticket, receiving double the number of votes Weaver had for president. He was a candidate again in 1884, but failed of election. From 1881 to 1885 he operated a farm about four miles south of Catawissa, after which he retired from the farm and resumed his practice in Bloomsburg.

Mr. Robison was a member of the Presbyterian Church, taught in the Sunday school in Bloomsburg, and was president of the Columbia County Sabbath School Association during the year 1872-73. A man of high principles and ideals in his law practice, he was always an advocate of peace, and would frequently settle disputes without having them brought into court. He was a deep student of economic conditions, and his opinion was widely sought and accepted. During the last years of his life he was a strong advocate of local option on the question of the manufacture and sale of liquor. He was a Knight Templar and a thirty-second-degree Mason, Scottish Rite, and had held all of the offices. He was a member of the Patrons of Husbandry, of Col. W. H. Ent Post, G. A. R., and of the Union Veteran Legion of Bloomsburg. He died March 2, 1909, in Espy, where he had had his residence for fifteen years, and is buried in the Creveling cemetery, near Espy.

Mr. Robison was married, Oct. 16, 1873, to Mary Jane Breece, daughter of Daniel and Mary Ann (Case) Breece. Mrs. Breece was a daughter of William and Sarah (Irvin) Case, and a granddaughter of Adam Case, whose ancestors came from Holland in 1614, according to old records. Children as follows were born to Mr. and Mrs. Robison: (1) Martha E. is mentioned below. (2) James Boyd, born Oct. 16, 1876, a resident of Berwick, married Lillie Oberdorf, and has five children, John Boyd, Charles Oberdorf, William Isaiah (the sixth William Robison in direct line of descent), David Elmer and Martha Elizabeth. (3) Bessie Mary, born June 21, 1879, married Dr. John Decker Butzner, of Scranton, and had two children, Elizabeth Robison and William Boyd. (4) Isaiah, born Sept. 13, 1881, died Dec. 25, 1882, and is buried in Rosemont cemetery, Bloomsburg. (5) William Daniel, born March 23, 1883, married Lillian DeBault, and resides in Scranton, Pa. (6) Jean Breece was born Sept. 4, 1884. (7) Emily, Oct. 31, 1886. (8) Andrew Horace, Dec. 22, 1888. (9) Irvin Alexander, Nov. 1, 1890.

Thomas Barton, grandfather of Mrs. William Robison, married Hannah Clarke in England and emigrated to America, landing in Virginia about the time of the first settlement of the country. Later he moved to the southeastern part of Pennsylvania, near Philadelphia. They had seven sons and three daughters: Daniel, Elisha, Theophilus, Roger, Undrel, Thomas, Clarke, Amelia, Sarah and Isabella. These sons grew to manhood and settled in various portions of the country. Daniel and Elisha in Pennsylvania, Theophilus in Kentucky, Roger in Tennessee and Clarke in Virginia. Thomas and Undrel disappeared. Of the daughters only one, Amelia, lived to maturity. She married Abraham McMurtrie, of New Jersey, and died at an advanced age, leaving a large family (see Frederick Hagenbuch sketch).

Elisha Barton, father of Mrs. William Robison, and the second son, was born in Virginia June 21, 1742. He was married to his first wife, Mary Simonton, in Northampton county, Pa., about the year 1766, and they had one son, Thomas, born May 11, 1768. This wife died about 1769. Mr. Barton's second wife was Anna, daughter of John and Mary (Paine) McCarter, and a native of New Jersey. Her father was an Irishman and came to America in youth; her mother, Mary Paine, was born in New Jersey.

Martha E. Robison, daughter of James Boyd Robison, was born Nov. 17, 1874, at Bloomsburg. At the age of six she moved with the family to the Esther Furnace farm, south of Catawissa, where she spent much time out of doors. On this farm was located one of the oldest charcoal furnaces in the State, built by Samuel Bittler. The part of the farm owned by her father was formerly purchased from the Penn family by Samuel Shakespeare, and the original deed is now in Miss Robison's possession. Four years of outdoor life built the delicate child into robustness. At the age of ten she returned to Bloomsburg, lived there until 1893, and then went to Espy for a time, returning after her father's death.

Miss Robison was educated by her parents, knew the alphabet at two years of age, and learned to read at three. At six she could easily read anything shown her, and for the next ten years she spent most of her time

reading. She went to school but little until her sixteenth year—three terms, and probably enough short periods to aggregate another full term, but worked and studied at home. Entering the State Normal School she graduated in June, 1892, one of the youngest in a class of ninety-six. Between 1892 and 1897 she taught four terms in the graded schools, one in Union county, one in Luzerne county and two in Espy. She then returned to school for a year and completed her post-graduate work, receiving the B. P. degree in 1898. Then followed one year of ungraded work in Columbia county, in 1899-1900, and more in 1902-04, at Rohrsburg, and in 1905-07 in Cornwall, Lebanon county.

In 1901 Miss Robison was elected superintendent of the home department of the County Sabbath School Association, in 1906 added the duties of primary superintendent, and in 1907 left the Cornwall school and was called back to take the position of field secretary of the county association. This was new work and she was obliged to go slowly, but managed to carry it on until January, 1908, when she was called to the field work of the State Association and given full charge of Columbia, Northumberland, Montour, Union and Snyder counties. In two years her work had reached a high standard of excellence, and she is moving steadily toward the goal of success. Until the fall of 1913 she did general field work in the central part of the State. In November, 1913, the State board of directors created the department of Rural Work, of which she was made superintendent. Miss Robison united with the Baptist denomination at the age of sixteen, and continues in the same Church.

JEREMIAH R. FOWLER (deceased), at one time county treasurer of Columbia county, Pa., was born in Pine township, Columbia county, March 17, 1854, son of John F. and Julia A. (Fortner) Fowler. The family is of English descent.

Benjamin Fowler, the great-grandfather, was one of the first settlers of Columbia county. He was a British subject, and when a boy came to this country as a servant to one of the officers in the English army fighting against the Colonists. After surrendering with Cornwallis at Yorktown, the war closing, he learned the trade of blacksmith and settled above Espy, in Columbia county, Pa., where he followed his trade and farmed. He married Deborah, a daughter of David Fowler, but not a member of the same family, and they had these children: James, David, Daniel, Benjamin, William, Gilbert, Sarah and Nancy. His son, David, the grandfather of Jeremiah R., died in 1876, at the age of ninety-one years. He raised four children: Catherine, Sarah, John F. and Sophia.

John F. Fowler, father of Jeremiah R., was born in Centre township, May 2, 1813, and having been reared to farming operated his father's farm until 1842, when he went to Pine township and bought a farm. He remained there until 1866, and then bought a farm near Pine Summit where he resided until his death. On May 29, 1836, he married Julia A., daughter of John Fortner; and she died Jan. 29, 1866, leaving seven children: Dorcas F., Mary E., Alvin C., Sarah E., David, Jeremiah R. and William M. For his second wife Mr. Fowler married, Jan. 10, 1867, Hannah M., daughter of Joseph and Mary (Sparks) Houghton, and by this union had two children, Harvey O. and Mattie M.

Jeremiah R. Fowler was reared on the home farm and remained with his parents until twelve years of age. After his mother's death he went to Danville and learned the trade of puddler, working in the rolling mill for several years. In 1875 he engaged in the lime business in Muncy township, Lycoming county, continuing there until 1880, when he came to Pine township and carried on the same business for one year. He also established a distillery at Pine Summit, which he conducted till 1883, when he sold out and purchased the Fowler Lyons farm of 250 acres. This he greatly improved and cultivated until 1885, when he moved to Bloomsburg and entered the restaurant business. He also managed the Opera House there. He served one term as county treasurer, taking office in 1894, and was a vigorous worker for the improvement of the city and county. He was connected with the Odd Fellows lodge. Mr. Fowler died in 1908, and is buried in the Rosemont cemetery.

Mr. Fowler was united in marriage with Eliza Lathlean, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Dunn) Lathlean, natives of Sourleo, England, and they had one child, Lillian Dunn Fowler. Mrs. Fowler died in 1914, at her home on East First street, Bloomsburg, aged sixty-two years, five months, ten days, and was buried in Rosemont cemetery. She was a native of the north of England and came to this country when twenty-one years old, living with her sister in New Jersey. She and Mr. Fowler were married during the Centennial at Philadelphia. After her husband's death she

took a trip to England in the hope of benefiting her health, but without relief. Formerly a member of the M. E. Church in Philadelphia, she joined St. Paul's Episcopal Church in Bloomsburg, and Rev. Mr. Musser, the pastor, officiated at her funeral. She is survived by her daughter and a sister, Miss Elizabeth Lathlean, of Exeter, England.

A. PHILIP YOUNG has been a leader in the progress of agricultural interests in his section of Pennsylvania for several decades, and his success in enthusing others to a proper appreciation of the dignity and value of intelligent farming has gone hand in hand with the prosperity of his own undertakings. An eminently practical farmer, he has made some demonstrations in his work which are truly examples. The thorough methods and system he has advocated in his addresses before farmers' institutes, at picnics and at Grange meetings, are those he has put into practice and proved worth while in his own experience, and he merits the position of authority which he has held for many years. Over fifty years ago he bought a wornout, rundown tract, locally known as the "old Briar farm," now converted into one of the best cultivated, best equipped and best kept farms in the county, productive beyond the ordinary.

Mr. Young was born near Benton, Nov. 17, 1835, and the family has been established in Columbia county for over a century. The Youngs are of Scotch extraction. Mr. Young's grandparents both died before his birth. His father, Abram Young, a native of New Jersey, came to Pennsylvania from that State about 1810, arriving in Columbia county in 1812. On the way he worked at different occupations. He was employed on the construction of the river bridge at Harrisburg, which was then being erected. Upon arriving at Benton, Columbia county, he purchased a tract of timberland consisting of 111 acres, later the property of Washington Knouse; he cleared part of his purchase, and engaged in farming the rest of his life. He entered heartily into the advancement of his section. In politics he was a strong Democrat, held the office of county commissioner, and also was justice of the peace for over thirty years. He took an active part in the war of 1812, and was a captain in the militia. Though he belonged to no religious denomination he inclined to the Baptist faith. He passed from this life at his home in Benton in 1872, at the age of eighty-seven years. His wife was Ann Peterman, a daughter of James Peterman, who came to where Benton now is from Montgomery county, Pa.; he was a blacksmith. Mrs. Young was born in Montgomery county, Pa., of Revolutionary stock, and she lived to the remarkable age of ninety-seven years. Of her children, two sons and two daughters reached maturity: Mercy Ann married Mathias Roberts and died without issue; Aaron, deceased, went in 1851 to Illinois, settling at Round Grove, Whiteside county, and became a well-to-do farmer (he married and had several children); Sarah is the widow of Eli McHenry, of Benton, Columbia county; A. P. completes the family.

A. Philip Young lived and worked on his father's farm near Benton until he reached his majority, meantime having received all the advantages of the local public schools. Then he took a course in the Greenwood Seminary at Millville and subsequently engaged in teaching, for three years in the public schools and two years at Greenwood Seminary. His interest in education was not confined to this work, for he took an active part in the institute and educational gatherings of all kinds, and in the various movements which had the advancement of school standards for their object. Before engaging regularly in farming he took a trip to the South and West, returning in the fall of 1860, and in 1861 purchased and took possession of the eighty-acre farm where he has since lived, in the fertile Greenwood valley. Entering upon the work of improvement systematically and scientifically, he has carried on the development until the whole tract has been brought up to modern standards of use and profit—a triumph for the owner and an encouragement to every farmer in the neighborhood. Mr. Young has followed general farming, but he has also given much time to special work. Thirty years ago he established his herd of registered Jersey cattle, and he has worked zealously to improve the stock in his locality. A number of years ago he began breeding Brahma poultry, later adding bronze turkeys.

Mr. Young has been a member of the Grange since its organization and has filled many of its important offices, serving fifteen years as deputy master in his county, and two terms as member of the executive committee of the State Grange. His early experience in educational work has been of great value in his activities in spreading scientific information among his fellow farmers. For a number of years, commencing almost with the establishment of farmers' institutes in the State, he was on the State list of lecturers for the

Farmers' Institutes of Pennsylvania, in that capacity delivering many talks in his own and neighboring counties. This he continued until the strenuous nature of the work in getting about, and consequent exposure to the elements, together with advancing age, caused him to desist. In recognition of his all-around familiarity with agricultural conditions, and of valuable services rendered, he was appointed a member of the State board of agriculture, on which he has served for the last fifteen years. He assisted in the establishment of the Farmers Produce Exchange, Limited, at Bloomsburg, and was one of the managers of the same for several years, retiring when departure from the principles of its establishment, by a majority, in his opinion meant ruin, which speedily followed. His indefatigable labors in the general interest are well illustrated in his endeavor to have the road from Rohrsburg to Millville, which runs past his farm, built; it was only granted after a severe contest, extending over a long period, Mr. Young working for twenty-five years before success rewarded his efforts.

Mr. Young's public spirit has drawn him into all things affecting the local welfare, and he has filled various positions of trust. He served six years as school director, during all that time acting as secretary of the board, and it was during his term that the best school building in the township was erected. For one term he filled the office of justice of the peace, and for several terms was township auditor. He has been a candidate for the Legislature. Politically he has been associated with the Democratic party since the candidacy of Horace Greeley for president.

On Jan. 10, 1861, Mr. Young married Rachel Wilson, daughter of Reuben Wilson, a farmer of Madison township and well known member of the Society of Friends in this section. Four children have been born to them: Alice graduated from the Bloomsburg Normal School and taught two years before her marriage to Alfred H. Potts, of Parkesburg, Chester county; she died leaving six children. Ella, also a graduate of the Bloomsburg Normal, is living at home. Emma is living at home. Mary, deceased, was the wife of Henry Shaffer, of Rohrsburg, and had one child.

JOHN BECHTEL LANDIS, who is numbered among the well known and progressive citizens of Berwick, Pa., where he is superintendent of the forge department for the American Car and Foundry Company, was born Aug. 1, 1877, at Boyertown, Berks Co., Pa., son of David E. and Sarah (Bechtel) Landis.

David E. Landis, father of John Bechtel Landis, was born Dec. 24, 1852, at Boyertown, where he was educated in the public schools. Under the preceptorship of his father he learned the trade of tanner, and followed that vocation for some time at Boyertown, but subsequently moved to Rock Glen, Luzerne county, continuing to be engaged in the same business there until 1897. In that year Mr. Landis turned his attention to the greenhouse business, and at the present time is the proprietor of an establishment at Rock Glen.

Mr. Landis married Sarah Bechtel, daughter of John and Mary (Longacre) Bechtel, and to this union have been born the following children: John Bechtel; Laura B., a teacher in the schools of Hazleton, Pa.; Samuel B., a teacher in the Philippines; David B., a chemist with the West Virginia Pulp & Paper Company, who married Blanche Violet Ricks, and resides at Covington, Va.; William B., a lawyer, who resides at Scranton, Pa.; Florence B., who married Clarence Shepherd, boys' secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association at Lynchburg, Va.; George B. and Edgar B., who are associated with their father in business.

John Bechtel Landis received his elementary education at Rock Glen, and prepared for college at the Bloomsburg State Normal School. He was graduated there in 1897, and following this taught two years in Rock Glen, Luzerne county. He took the regular four years' course in electrical engineering at the Pennsylvania State College, being graduated in 1903 with the degree of bachelor of arts, and three years later was given his degree of mechanical engineer. In 1903 he entered the employ of the American Car and Foundry Company, at Berwick, in the forge department, as assistant to the superintendent, and in December, 1906, succeeded Mr. Faust in the superintendency.

Mr. Landis married Emily McCullough, daughter of William J. and Emily Brooks (Alexander) McCullough, of Wilkes-Barre, Pa. They have one daughter, Emily Alexander, born June 2, 1912. Mr. Landis is a member of the Methodist Church and an active member of the Young Men's Christian Association. He is much interested in athletics, and has some local reputation as a baseball player.

William James McCullough came from Port Deposit, Md., to Philadelphia, as a boy.

In his early manhood he moved to Wilkes-Barre, Pa., to become bookkeeper and paymaster at the Franklin mines. He was a man of unusual mental attainments and particularly winning personality. He met a tragic death in 1883, when run down by a train.

His wife, Emily Brooks Alexander, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., daughter of Thomas Alexander, who came to America from Scotland and settled in that city. Both she and her husband were devout Episcopalians. They had two children: Emily, who married Mr. Landis; and Elizabeth Orr, the wife of Dr. A. G. Morrish, of Wilkes-Barre.

LINCOLN H. BOODY is probably one of the most successful as well as public-spirited men of this portion of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, specially interested in the growth and development of the town of Rupert, where he resides. His rise to affluence has not been spectacular, but by steady and substantial steps, founded on honor and business ability. He is the largest dealer in lumber in this section. Mr. Boody was born at Mullica Hill, N. J., Sept. 28, 1860, son of David and Elizabeth (Looper) Boody.

The Boody family is of English origin, the first of that name locating in the State of New Jersey in early Colonial times. George Boody, the grandfather of Lincoln H., was the owner of a large farm in that historic section of New Jersey called Vineland, where the relics of the Norsemen are to be seen to this day. Here David, the father of Lincoln H. Boody, was born.

David Boody was a man of more than passing note, and the native wit and genius he displayed have in a great measure descended to his son. He was a versatile worker, being in turn millwright, carpenter and cabinetmaker. He contracted for and erected many large edifices in different parts of the country and was successful in the majority of his ventures. But there was another side to his character. Apart from the multifarious details of construction he found time and inclination to write and partially complete a graphic and interesting history of the Civil war. His death prevented the completion of this work. He had assisted in forming one of the first of the New Jersey companies, went to the front, and passed through three years of battle and privation, which were the chief cause of his early death. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John Looper, a well known resident of Gloucester, N. J., and they had three sons and three daughters: R. H., a farmer of Bridgeton, N. J.; David, an iron worker; Rachel, who was drowned at the age of eighteen; Amy, wife of William Camm, of Bridgeton, N. J.; Lincoln H.; and Hattie, wife of John Fletcher, of Bridgeton. The mother died at her home in Bridgeton Feb. 25, 1914, at the age of eighty-four years. The son Lincoln by his will became executor of her estate.

The death of his father had a depressing effect upon the fortunes of Lincoln H. Boody. His mother lost a considerable portion of the family property and removed from Mullica Hill to Bridgeton, where the boy, at the age of ten went to work in a nail factory. Following this for a time, he next worked as cabin boy and assistant cook on several boats, until the Centennial year, when he went to Philadelphia to work in a market. From there he proceeded to Rupert, Columbia Co., Pa., where he decided to learn the trade of stonecutting. Completing the apprenticeship, he went out on the road as salesman for his brother, R. H. Boody, later being taken into partnership in the marble and granite works. They were very successful in time adding another plant, in Hughesville. In 1888 the firm was dissolved and Lincoln H. became the sole proprietor of the plant at Rupert, later buying the works at Hughesville. In 1900 he discontinued the marble and granite business and invested in timberland, and in 1902 began the wholesale lumber trade, in which he is now engaged in. His customers are scattered through the States of Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia and Maryland. Most of his output is sold to the American Car and Foundry Company and to the coal mines.

Mr. Boody was married, Dec. 21, 1887, to Sarah L. Nichols, of Bridgeton, N. J., and they have four children: Mary Catherine, wife of Howard F. Fisher, residing at Rupert; Porter Rupert, who died in infancy; Letitia Morgan, at home; and Leonard R., attending school.

Mr. Boody has been as versatile in his tastes and attainments as his father was before him. When the bicycle craze was in full force he entered the trade, did a fine business, and became noted as a racer and trick rider. He is interested in art, and has the interior of his home decorated by a German artist at a cost of $3,000. The home is of great interest historically as well as artistically, having been erected by Leonard Rupert, the founder of the town, in 1818, subsequently passing into the hands of the Paxton family, and then to the ownership of Mr. Boody. It contains four-

teen rooms, has been completely modernized, and is surrounded by a beautiful lawn of six acres, well kept and dotted with flower beds. In a prominent place upon the lawn stands an ancient log hut, built in 1760, which Mr. Boody has had preserved with reverent care in all its hoary dignity. It is of quaint appearance and affords an interesting contrast to the more commodious and modern structures around it.

Mr. Boody is a lifelong Democrat and has held the position of school director, but his many immense interests preclude his taking any more direct part in politics. His strength of character and ability will, however, soon be applied to the uplift of political conditions in the county, and it is possible that he will round out his career in some office of dignity and power within the gift of his fellow townsmen.

HARVEY A. McKILLIP, attorney-at-law, Bloomsburg, was born in Martinsburg, Pa., son of Charles A. and Delilah (Skyles) McKillip. He attended the common schools, clerked in a general store, engaged in the photographic business, read law, and was admitted to the Columbia county bar in 1891; has been in practice since that time. Mr. McKillip married Mary Craig McKelvey, daughter of Dr. James Boyd and Mary E. (Abbett) McKelvey.

In politics Mr. McKillip is a Republican, and active in the party in his section. He is a member of the several Masonic bodies, an active member of the Grand Cross, U. S., and a thirty-third degree Mason.

CHARLES ANDREW RASELEY, job printer and publisher, of Berwick, Columbia Co., Pa., was born at West Berwick, in Briarcreek township, Columbia county, Feb. 23, 1873, son of Charles and Sarah Ann (Engle) Raseley. Henry Raseley, the grandfather, was an early settler of Northampton county, Pa., and farmer.

Charles Raseley, son of Henry Raseley, was a tailor by trade, but after coming to Briarcreek township he became a farmer, and he died on his homestead at the age of seventy-eight years. During the Civil war he served his country as a soldier, enlisting for nine months in the 178th Pennsylvania Infantry, and at the expiration of that period reenlisted in the cavalry joining Company D, 3d Pennsylvania Regiment, with which he served until the close of the war. After his discharge he located at Nanticoke, Pa., later coming to Columbia county, where the remainder of his life was so usefully spent. His wife was born near Easton, Pa., and her parents remained in that vicinity. Her death occurred March 30, 1911. Mr. and Mrs. Raseley had five children: Clara, who is now living at West Berwick; Mary Alice, also of West Berwick; Harry, who lives at West Berwick; Charles Andrew; and one that died in infancy.

Charles Andrew Raseley was born at the old homestead in Briarcreek township, now the borough of West Berwick. He attended the public school near his home during the winter months, and at the age of fourteen left school and entered the office of the Berwick *Independent* as a printer's apprentice. After an apprenticeship of three years he obtained a position with the Berwick *Advertiser*, and later started a job printing office of his own. After successfully carrying on that business for about a year, he was ambitious to become a publisher, and launched on the sea of journalism a small weekly known as *The Berwick Enterprise*. This new paper struck the public fancy from the beginning, increased in size and rapidly attained a wide circulation. In the spring of 1900 Mr. Raseley purchased the building where his office is now located and continued the publication of the weekly newspaper and the business of job printing until April, 1904, when he decided that the time had arrived for the inception of a non-partisan and non-sectarian, independent daily newspaper, with many of his fellow citizens suggesting and encouraging. In consequence the *Daily Berwick Enterprise*, the first daily newspaper in the borough appeared. This sheet was several times enlarged and its facilities for news gathering and news giving increased. The mechanical facilities were likewise augmented. The first type was set by hand, but this method was soon found to be entirely inadequate, and a new two-magazine, Mergenthaler linotype was installed—the only typesetting machine then between Wilkes-Barre and Harrisburg. A large press was also added to the equipment and the *Daily Enterprise* soon took its place as a progressive reliable journal. Later Mr. Raseley purchased the *Berwick Weekly Independent*, with its entire plant, and consolidated the two weekly papers, which he published until Jan. 1, 1907, when he sold his newspapers and again turned his attention to job printing, which business he is still continuing. Operated by electric power, his plant is one of the largest and best equipped in Columbia county.

On June 14, 1889, Mr. Raseley was married

to Harriet Shollenberger, a teacher in the public schools, who was born in Wabash, Indiana, daughter of John G. and Delia (Wildoner) Shollenberger, who are living retired at Almedia, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Raseley is a member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Berwick, the Berwick Y. M. C. A.; and of the following secret societies: Washington Camp, No. 105, P. O. S. of A.; Susquehanna Commandery, No. 18, Knights of Malta; Berwick Council, No. 1761, Royal Arcanum, and Berwick Lodge, No. 1138, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; and he also holds membership in the Berwick Club.

JAMES L. EVANS, attorney, of Berwick, was born in Columbia county, Pa., Oct. 10, 1860, a member of the fourth generation of the family in this section.

The Evans family is of Welsh extraction, Mr. Evans's great-grandfather coming to this country from Wales and settling in Briarcreek township in the latter part of the eighteenth century. James Evans, the grandfather, was born in 1709 in Columbia county, and followed farming here. However, he was engaged principally as a millwright, following that trade most of his life, building nearly all the gristmills in the neighborhood. He built and owned an oil mill near Evansville, which town was named after the family, and his death occurred in Luzerne county in June, 1879, in his eightieth year. He had two children, Francis and Annie, the daughter dying when about sixteen years of age.

Francis Evans, son of James, was born in Pennsylvania and reared on the farm, and followed agricultural pursuits on an extensive scale until 1885, in which year he retired, moving to Berwick, where he still has his home. He has been a successful man. A member of the Presbyterian Church, he is one of its stanch supporters, and has been a ruling elder for over half a century, a position he still holds. He married Jane Lamon, who was born in Pennsylvania, daughter of James and Hannah (Spear) Lamon, both natives of County Donegal, Ireland, and the following children were born to this union: Annie, who married Henry Wiederhald, now residing at Atlantic City, N. J.; Helen A., who married M. N. Kantz, now deceased; Charles C.; James L.; Lillie B., who married Dr. J. C. Bloomfield, now residing at Atlanta, Ga.; and Grace, who married Percival Currin, of Berwick. Mr. Evans was prominent in the affairs of the town, and associated with the financial interests, having been one of the original directors of the First National Bank.

James L. Evans received his higher literary education at the Bloomsburg Normal School and Lafayette College, from which latter he was graduated in 1888. Entering the office of his brother as a law student, he was admitted to the bar of the Twenty-sixth Judicial district in 1893, and has been in continuous practice since that time, with much success. His practice is mostly civil cases, the management of estates, and as counselor. He is attorney for the Berwick National Bank and the Berwick Savings and Trust Company. Mr. Evans is a member of the Presbyterian Church, he and his family being active workers and supporters of that society. In politics he is a Republican.

On June 2, 1904, Mr. Evans was married to Fannie L. Adams, daughter of Enos L. Adams, a member of one of the oldest families of Columbia county. They have no children. An extensive account of the Adams family appears in the sketch of Charles E. Adams, elsewhere in this work.

WILLIAM FILMORE RUCH was during his life one of the best known citizens of Berwick, in which town he was born Nov. 5, 1848. His father, Henry Ruch, was a native of Luzerne county, Pa., where the family had long been residents.

Henry Ruch received the advantages of the schools of his locality, and while a young man entered the employ of a merchant with whom he remained until he had thoroughly mastered the business of general merchandising. He then opened a general store at Hobbie, Luzerne county, where he did a thriving business, and invested his surplus in farms, acquiring at different times the possession of eight large tracts. These he conducted with the same vigor and foresight that characterized his store business and made him one of the well-to-do residents of his locality. He was a member of the Methodist Church and gave freely of his time and money to the cause. Politically he was a Whig, and on the formation of the Republican party became a member of the new organization. While a young man he was married to Catherine Fowler, who bore him the following children: Charles, William F., Emma, Frank, Reuben, Harry and Gilbert. The parents are buried at Berwick, in Pine Grove cemetery.

William Filmore Ruch attended the public schools of Berwick until he was sixteen years of age, when he began work on the

Pennsylvania canal. At the age of eighteen he began business for himself, purchasing horses and a boat, and running from Nanticoke to Baltimore. He added to his equipment from time to time and did a large and profitable business, becoming one of the best known of the boatmen, popular alike among his customers, employers and fellow workmen. Many stories are told of his unusual ability in overcoming the various difficulties which occurred in the canal business. It became a saying, "Wait until 'Fil' Ruch comes along, and he will straighten out things." During the time that the canal was closed in the winter he conducted a livery business in Berwick, and about 1878 he gave up the canal business and gave his entire attention to the livery business. He also conducted a sales stable, buying and selling horses, which his knowledge of horses enabled him to do with profit. He was a man of integrity, one whose word was as good as his bond, and his fair dealing and honesty won him a large circle of friends.

On June 1, 1872, Mr. Ruch was married to Mary E. Brobst, a daughter of Thomas Brobst, of Lime Ridge, a sketch of whose family appears elsewhere. Children as follows were born to this marriage: Edward F., born Feb. 16, 1875; Virginia, born May 26, 1878; George W., born March 14, 1881; Hudson, born Nov. 12, 1883; Jessie K., born July 4, 1887; and two children that died in infancy.

Mr. and Mrs. Ruch were members of the Methodist Church of Berwick and actively engaged in the work of that society. Mr. Ruch was a member of Knapp Lodge, No. 462, F. & A. M., Berwick. He died Sept. 30, 1900, and was buried in Pine Grove cemetery.

After the death of Mr. Ruch the business was conducted by his widow, and is now under the management of his son Hudson. It has grown constantly, the quarters have been enlarged from time to time, and the location is now at No. 308 East Sixth street. The equipment consists of a fine lot of horses, carriages and other vehicles, including automobiles. The business is now the leading one of its kind in the town.

Hudson Ruch began his business career with his father when a young man, and his courteous treatment of his patrons, close and prompt attention to his business, have gained a large and profitable patronage. He is a Republican and an active worker in the ranks of that party.

HORACE A. HALL, of Bloomsburg, vice president and secretary of the Monroe-Hall Furniture Company, has been a resident of that place only a few years, but his activity as one of the owners of an important enterprise of the locality has made him very well known. The high standing of the firm with which he is connected is indicative of the personal character of its members, both of whom are counted among the most desirable citizens of this section.

Mr. Hall was born at Northumberland, Pa., May 17, 1872, son of Horace A. Hall, a native of New York State. The father made his permanent home at Northumberland, where he died, and for many years was engaged as a conductor of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

Horace A. Hall attended public school at Northumberland, and when a youth became a messenger for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. He continued in their employ, in various capacities, until 1906, when he came to Bloomsburg and became secretary of the Hawley & Slate Furniture Company, incorporated that year, with William R. Monroe as president, treasurer and general manager, and W. H. Slate, of Philadelphia, as vice president. Mr. Hall was also a member of the board of directors. In 1910, when the business was reorganized, becoming the Monroe-Hall Furniture Company, Mr. Hall was chosen vice president and again made secretary. The factory has been one of the valuable industrial plants of the locality since it was established, in 1891, by W. H. Schuyler, Theodore Redeker and Jacob Keiffer, who put up the original buildings and carried on the business about one year. Then the Bloomsburg Furniture Company operated the plant for a time, finally reorganizing as the North Branch Furniture Company and continuing to run the business until 1898. That year it was leased to Messrs. Hawley and Slate, who conducted it until 1906, since when the Hawley & Slate Furniture Company and its successors, the Monroe-Hall Furniture Company, have carried on the manufacture of furniture with constantly increasing success. The site is valuable, affording convenient manufacturing and shipping facilities, the equipment is up-to-date and complete, and the output a credit to owners and workmen. High-class material only is used, and it is handled by excellent workmen whose skill and artistic ability insure a product of the highest value. From 150 to 175 hands are employed regularly, and over two million feet of lumber consumed.

Mr. Hall married Margaret W. Hawley, daughter of Alfred Hawley, of Northumber-

land, Pa., and they have two children, Harold G. and H. Clay.

WILLIAM JENNISON BALDY, president of the Danville National Bank, is the representative of a name whose connection with the financial institutions of the borough has been continuous since his grandfather, Peter Baldy, Sr., established the first bank there, in 1848. Danville can boast of one of the most beautiful churches in this section of Pennsylvania, erected as a memorial to this honored early citizen and his wife. He was one of the foremost men of the borough in his day, and his descendants in every generation have upheld the high reputation he established for business ability coupled with public spirit and unimpeachable character.

Peter Baldy, Sr., was born in Sunbury, Northumberland Co., Pa., son of Paul and Catherine (Beam) Baldy. In 1814 he left his native place and located in Danville, where he followed his trade, that of blacksmith, several years. He subsequently engaged in the general merchandise business, at which he was very successful, and at which he continued the rest of his business life. He did much for the borough of Danville, and did considerable building there. It was in 1848 that he organized the first bank, of which he served as president until he resigned and was succeeded by his son Edward. During the Civil war Mr. Baldy gave liberally toward the support of the volunteer soldiers of Danville, especially of the Baldy Guards, under Captain Ramsey, and the Fencibles, under Captain Shreeve. He retired from active business affairs some twenty years before his death, which occurred Nov. 24, 1880. Mr. Baldy was always especially interested in religious works. When a young man he was an active member of the Lutheran Church, but in 1828, when Christ Episcopal Church was built, he became one of its first vestrymen. His son, Peter Baldy, Jr., was the first to be baptized in the church, and afterward he became the organist. Peter Baldy, Sr., was one of the main supporters of the church. He bequeathed $5,000 for the support of the clergy of the church, $500 to the Sunday school, and $50,000 for a suitable memorial to himself and his beloved wife. His will was conscientiously executed, and as a result one of the most beautiful churches in eastern Pennsylvania was erected at Danville. Mr. Baldy's wife, Sarah (Hurley), a daughter of Daniel and Martha Hurley, died in November, 1875, in the eighty-fifth year of her age. They were the parents of the following children: Edward Hurley, Martha Hurley, Mary Catherine, Peter, Jr., Hurley and Ellen Ann.

Edward Hurley Baldy was a man of scholarly attainments. Graduating from Princeton College before he was of age, he then took up the study of law with Josiah Comly, and was admitted to the bar when twenty-two years of age, immediately beginning practice in the village of Danville. He became known as one of the most successful lawyers in this part of Pennsylvania, his reputation extending throughout the State, and he gained high standing among the foremost men in his profession. He was an eloquent orator. Energetic, farsighted and enterprising, his activity in promoting the welfare of Danville was much appreciated. He was attorney for the early manufacturing concerns in this part of the State. He succeeded his father as president of the Danville National Bank. In company with Charles Paxton he laid out a tract of land which is today within the corporate limits of the borough. He accumulated a fortune. In 1872 he erected a handsome stone residence on West Market street, one of the finest in the town at that time. His death occurred Nov. 15, 1891, at the age of seventy years. Mr. Baldy married Mary E. Jennison, daughter of William Jennison, who was for many years connected with the Pennsylvania Iron Works, at Philadelphia, but finally located in Danville, residing on the site of the present Methodist Episcopal parsonage. Five children blessed this union, namely: Mary J., Mrs. Grove, deceased; Kate G., Mrs. Watson; Edward H., Jr., deceased; Emily, deceased; and William Jennison. The mother of these died at the age of twenty-six years, and Mr. Baldy married (second) Henrietta C. Montgomery, daughter of John G. and Henrietta Montgomery, who came from one of the early families of Pennsylvania. She was descended from one Robert Montgomery, who with his wife, Sarah, emigrated from Ireland at the age of thirty-two years and located on the present site of the city of Harrisburg, Pa., where he engaged in the cultivation of the soil. His son, John, was born in County Armagh, Ireland, and was but four years old when he came to America with his parents. He lived in the vicinity of Harrisburg all his life, and his death resulted from an accident in 1792, when he was fifty-eight years old. By his union with Christina Foster he had a son, David, the grandfather of Mrs. Baldy. David Montgomery married Agnes Shaw, by whom he had the following children: Eliza, John G., Margaret, William S.,

Edwards Bailey

David B., Robert F., Christina, Nancy and Caroline B. John G. Montgomery was born Jan. 28, 1805. After reaching his maturity he studied law under the direction of Judge Cooper, of Danville, became a prominent lawyer of that place, and led an active life until his demise, in 1857. His first marriage was to Deborah B. Kerr, a daughter of Jacob Kerr, and after her death he married Henrietta Cooper, a daughter of his former preceptor, Judge Cooper. To this union were born: Agnes, Alice, Elizabeth, Henrietta C., Margaret, John C. and Caroline. Mrs. Baldy died in 1864, leaving five children: Sarah Hurley, the wife of Dr. Irving H. Jennings, a record of whose life is given below; Dr. John Montgomery, of Philadelphia; Alice, who married Paul A. Hartmann, of Paris, France; Henry Waller; and Henrietta Cooper. Edward H. Baldy was again married, his third wife being Alice Montgomery, sister of his second wife.

Dr. Irving H. Jennings, dentist, of Danville, Montour county, was born in Harrisburg, Pa., Nov. 24, 1860, son of John C. Jennings. He obtained his early training in the public and high schools of Harrisburg, after which he was prepared for the dental profession in the University of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated in 1883. Immediately thereafter he began practice in Harrisburg, remaining there until 1885, when he came to Danville, where he has since continued to practice. Dr. Jennings married Sarah Hurley Baldy, and they have three children, Edward Baldy (born Sept. 4, 1897), Henrietta Cooper and Alice Montgomery. Dr. and Mrs. Jennings are members of Christ Episcopal Church at Danville.

Edward Hurley Baldy, Jr., eldest son of the late Edward Hurley Baldy, was born at Danville Dec. 7, 1849, and received his education in the Exeter School and Andalusia College, Philadelphia, where he studied law under Charles E. Lex. He was admitted to the bar, and began to practice in Philadelphia, where he was regarded as one of the brightest minds in the legal profession in that city at the time of his death, which occurred when he was but twenty-six years of age. Even at that time he had attained the position of assistant district attorney, under William B. Mann.

William Jennison Baldy, second son of Edward Hurley Baldy, Sr., was born at Danville March 27, 1853, and obtained his early education at private schools there. He then attended Andalusia College, Philadelphia, after which he took up the study of law in the office of John C. Bullitt, of that city, for two and a half years. He visited the South with his brother Edward, and after the latter's death returned to Danville, where after completing his legal studies he was admitted to the bar in 1877. From that time to the present he has been practicing law in the courts of Montour county, with more than usual success. His principal work is in connection with the Danville National Bank, of which he was elected president on Oct. 2, 1897, holding the office continuously since. His interests are identical with those of the borough and he has given active and valuable service as water commissioner. Since the completion of the Thomas Beaver Free Library he has been one of the trustees, and has proved a stanch and valuable friend to the institution. He is also a member of the Art Club of Philadelphia.

James Montgomery Baldy, M. D., son of Edward H. Baldy, Sr., by his second marriage, was born in Danville, Pa., June 16, 1860, and attended at first the private schools of that place. Later he was sent to St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H. He began his medical studies under Dr. James D. Strawbridge, of Danville, subsequently taking the regular course at the University of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated in 1884. He first located for practice at Scranton, but remained only a year, going thence to Philadelphia, where he is now located. Surgery is his specialty, and he has done much work at the St. Agnes, the Pennsylvania and the Gynecean hospitals. He has been prominently connected with the Post Graduate College of Philadelphia, and in spite of the heavy drafts made upon his time by his large private practice and hospital work has found opportunity for active membership in the various medical and surgical societies of the country. He has served as president of the American Gynecological Society, and has been president of the Pennsylvania Bureau of Medical Education and Licenses, to which he was appointed by Governor Tener.

WILLIAM WHITE EVANS, Columbia county superintendent of schools, has held that position by repeated reelections since he was first chosen, in May, 1902. The record of progress and development which the schools of the county have made under his guidance is the best evidence of his interest in his work and his fitness for the fulfillment of its requirements.

Mr. Evans is a descendant of Mark Evans, who founded the family in Columbia county about a century ago. He was a native of Bird-in-Hand, Lancaster Co., Pa. For a time he lived in Pennsdale, Lycoming Co., Pa., after some years moving to "Shinn Street," which later became the eastern part of Millville. He followed farming and lumbering, as well as his trade of carpenter and cabinetmaker, becoming one of the well known men of his day in his section. He died in that township, and is buried there. He was a member of the Society of Friends. His children were: Esther, who died unmarried; Anna, who married Joseph Shannon; Sarah, who married Thomas McGee; Elsie, who married Jeremiah Heacock; Josiah, a Lutheran minister, and Jacob, the father of Issachar M. Evans.

Jacob Evans was born probably in Greenwood township and passed all but the last few years of his life there. He was reared on the farm, but learning the carpenter's trade, was engaged principally at such work until he reached middle life, when he turned to farming and followed it the rest of his active years. After retiring he lived at Bloomsburg, where he died Sept. 3, 1874; he is buried in Greenwood township. He held a number of local offices, and in 1856 was honored with election as associate judge, in which position he served one term. Originally a member of the Society of Friends, before his marriage he was class leader in the meeting at Pennsdale. He married Hannah Morris, daughter of Issachar Morris, who settled on the farm which is now known as the Billmeyer place, in Greenwood township. Mr. Morris was a pioneer Methodist, and his daughter Hannah after their marriage brought Jacob Evans into that church, of which he was a member for fifty-five years, and held official position for many years; ministers of that denomination made his home their stopping place. He and his wife Hannah (Morris) had children as follows: Sarah, who married Shively Staddon; Elizabeth, married to Rev. Albert Hartman; Issachar M., who died in Bloomsburg; Andrew J.; and Joseph, a well known physician, who died in Bloomsburg. The three brothers married three sisters, daughters of Peter Appleman.

Issachar M. Evans, grandfather of William White Evans, married Maria Appleman, a member of one of the oldest families in the county. Her grandfather, Matthias Appleman, was born near Trenton, N. J., and settled in Millville, Columbia county, shortly after the Revolution. Peter Appleman, Mrs. Evans's father, was born Feb. 17, 1808, in Hemlock township, Columbia county. At one time he owned the homestead in Montour township, that county, upon which Mr. and Mrs. Peter A. Evans lived.

Peter A. Evans, son of Issachar M., was born Jan. 15, 1846, in Montour township, and received his education in the old seminary at Bloomsburg. In 1865-66 he pursued higher studies at Dickinson Seminary, Williamsport, Pa. Returning to the homestead, formerly the property of his maternal grandfather, he followed farming there, and was interested in the improvement of agricultural conditions in the county, being an active member of the Grange. He was one of the best known figures in local politics for years. From the time he was old enough to vote he worked for the success of the Democratic party, and in 1882 served as a delegate to the State convention which nominated Governor Pattison. After serving in many local offices he was, in 1884, nominated and elected county treasurer, receiving the largest majority of any candidate on the ticket; he filled the office one term. In 1880 Mr. Evans was appointed United States census enumerator of his district. His public services were marked by the utmost fidelity to duty and a close understanding of the obligations of the office. He was a member of the Odd Fellows fraternity. In 1872 Mr. Evans married Samantha White, daughter of William White, of Scott township. He died Sept. 11, 1896.

William White Evans was born April 4, 1873, on the Evans homestead in Montour township. His first teacher, in the school at Rupert, was Mrs. Ellen Schoonover, now an instructor in the Bloomsburg State Normal School. Subsequently he attended the Bloomsburg Normal, during the spring, teaching in the winter season to defray the cost of tuition, and he was graduated in 1894. After that he taught various schools in the county, and was the first principal of the Orangeville school after its purchase by the township from the Orangeville Seminary stockholders. Following this experience he taught at Huntington Mills and West Pittston, both in Luzerne county. He took a college course at the University of Wooster, in Ohio, whence he returned to Bloomsburg to teach in the high school, being thus engaged until he assumed the county superintendency, to which he was elected in May, 1902. His devotion has been so sincere, his efficiency so indisputable, that he has been reelected to succeed himself term

after term to the present, with little opposition. As such a record of loyal support would indicate he has raised the standards and improved conditions, particularly in the township schools. Mr. Evans has been especially active in local history and has interested the teachers and pupils in the gathering of relics and records. In recognition of his activities and zeal in this field he was, in 1914, elected the first president of the Columbia County Historical Society.

On Dec. 30, 1902, Mr. Evans was married to Bertha Rees, daughter of Benjamin and Louisa Rees, at Taylor, Pa. Three children have been born to them: Eleanor, Frances and Esther.

HENRY P. FIELD, Assistant Mechanical Engineer of the American Car and Foundry Company, was born at Louisville, Ky., May 16, 1875. His father, born at Moravia, N. Y., Oct. 27, 1839, later moved to Gallatin, Tenn., and on Nov. 26, 1868, was married to Mary Alexander, of Dixon Springs, Tenn. He was then engaged in the farming implement business at Louisville, Ky., and afterwards moved to Chicago, where he spent the remainder of his life and died June 25, 1911. The children born to this union were: William A., who is the general superintendent of the Illinois Steel Company, Chicago; May, who married Charles Lanier, son of Sidney Lanier, the well known poet; and Henry P.

Henry P. Field attended the public schools of Louisville and while a young man entered the employ of the Michigan Peninsular Car Company, located in Detroit, Mich. He was transferred to Berwick April 19, 1899, after the organization of the American Car and Foundry Company, and is now in charge of the mechanical department as assistant to John McE. Ames, of the New York office of the company. Mr. Field is a member of the Berwick Club, the New York Railway Club, and of the various bodies of Masons, and a past master of Knapp Lodge, No. 462. He is a Democrat, and a member of the Episcopal Church. He is a director of the First National Bank of Berwick and the president of the Berwick and Nescopeck Street Railway Company.

On Oct. 24, 1900, Mr. Field was married to Katharine E., a daughter of Frank R. Jackson, whose sketch appears elsewhere. They have one child, Mary Alice, who was born Nov. 10, 1901.

The Field family comes from a long line of New England ancestry and the Alexander family are of the oldest of this country. Captain Alexander, great-grandfather of Mr. Field's mother, was one of the heroes of the Revolution.

STERLING W. DICKSON, the eldest son of Rev. James and Jeanette Dickson, was born at Birmingham, Allegheny Co., Pa., Aug. 18, 1858. He came to Berwick when ten years old and entered the employ of the Jackson & Woodin Manufacturing Company at the age of fourteen, remaining with them and their successors, the American Car and Foundry Company, employed in various positions, for thirty-five years, acting as paymaster during the last twenty-five years of that time. He was married May 14, 1884, to Lillie E. Baucher, the youngest daughter of David and Rachel Baucher. While working for the concern named he studied law, and was admitted to practice in the courts of Columbia county in the month of December, 1886, and at the present time is senior member of the law firm of Dickson and Dickson. He served as director of the poor in the borough of Berwick for a period of six years, and on the school board for the period of six years, acting in the capacity of president and treasurer of the board. He was also president of the board of trustees of the Young Men's Christian Association for fifteen years, and it was under his administration that the addition to the Association building was constructed, including the gymnasium. As a member of the State committee of the Young Men's Christian Association Mr. Dickson has a part in directing the State-wide activities of this institution. He has been president of the Berwick Savings & Trust Company since its organization in the year of 1903; for ten years has acted as secretary and treasurer of the Berwick Land & Improvement Company, and in that capacity laid out a plot of fifteen hundred lots at the time of the organization of the borough of West Berwick, and is at the present time president of that company. He is an official member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, having served for twenty-five years.

Mr. and Mrs. Dickson have two sons, Conway W. Dickson and David C. Dickson, the former of whom is associated with him at the present time in the practice of law, and the latter now a resident of the State of Oregon.

CONWAY W. DICKSON was born Aug. 14, 1885, at Berwick, son of Sterling W. and Lillie E. Dickson. He attended the Berwick public schools, from which he was graduated in 1903 as valedictorian of his class; entered

Lawrenceville Preparatory School, and graduated therefrom in 1904, class orator and honor student. He was a member of the football team and the debating term, and of the Philomathean Society. Matriculating in the academic department of Yale College in the fall of 1904, he graduated in 1908, having taken part in interclass debating, held membership in the University Glee Club, and in the Zeta Psi fraternity. In the fall of 1908 he became a student in the law department of the University of Pennsylvania, and graduated therefrom in 1910. While in that institution he was a member of the Sharswood Club and editor of the class report. He entered upon the practice of law in the fall of 1910 in the offices of M. J. Martin and Ralph W. Reimer, Scranton, Pa., and has since opened law offices in Berwick, having formed a partnership with his father, S. W. Dickson, for the general practice of law, on Jan. 1, 1912.

Mr. Dickson is interested in the building of the new hospital, acting as secretary of the board of trustees through the period of its construction, and is secretary of the Berwick Land and Improvement Company. He is a member of the lodge of the Knights of Malta.

David C. Dickson was born at Berwick June 6, 1892. He was graduated from the Berwick high school in the year 1910, and the following year attended Lafayette College, transferring to the scientific department of Yale University in the fall of 1911, from which institution he was graduated in the month of June, 1914, with the degree of bachelor of science. While at Yale Mr. Dickson was the editor in chief of the "Eli Book," which was named after the founder of the University, Eli Yale, the book being a yearly record of the activities of undergraduates, giving complete details with reference to the various athletic, literary and class organizations. He played on the all-class baseball team. After graduation he left for Marshfield, Oregon, to take a position with the C. A. Smith Lumber Company, with mills located at Marshfield, Oregon, where he expects to be permanently located.

Archibald Dickson, the elder, great-grandfather of Sterling W. Dickson, was a native of Kelso, Roxburghshire, Scotland, and was a shoemaker. He was the father of four children, Robert, Jane, Elizabeth and Archibald.

Archibald Dickson, the younger, enlarged upon his father's trade and manufactured shoes upon a large scale all of his life, dying at the age of fifty. He left a wife, Elizabeth (Waite) Dickson, and ten children: Archibald, James, Margaret, Robert, Janet, John, Alexander, Jessie, William and Elspeth.

James Dickson, father of Sterling W. Dickson, was born in Kelso, Scotland, Oct. 23, 1821, and received his early education in the normal school at Glasgow. In 1843 he went as a missionary to the West Indies, where he remained for ten years. At Brownsville, the point of his mission in the Island of Jamaica, was stationed Rev. Warren Carlisle, whose daughter, Mary, was a teacher in the mission school. In the course of their work the young missionary and the girl teacher fell in love, and were married June 9, 1844. These children came to bless their home: Elizabeth Agnes was born June 29, 1847; Mary Carlisle, born Feb. 1, 1849, is now the widow of C. N. McFarren; Agnes D. was born July 8, 1850; Warrand C., born Jan. 7, 1852, and James Irving, born Jan. 1, 1853, died young. In 1853 Mr. Dickson sailed for America, and on the voyage the wife died and was buried at sea, at the age of twenty-six. The family being broken up, the father sent the children to Scotland, and they were educated in that country and in France. He landed at Philadelphia after a long quarantine owing to fever, and remained in that city for some years, being first made associate pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian Church after his ordination into the ministry, Sept. 13, 1854. He then went to Harrisburg, Pa., and while there married Jeanetta Hoffman Duval, daughter of Michael Duval, a native of Normandy, France, and Eleanor (Hatfield-Maize) Duval, a native-born American. By this union there were seven children: Ellen Duval, born Nov. 27, 1856, is unmarried and residing in Berwick; William Sterling has been previously mentioned; Alexander Whilden, born Dec. 12, 1859, a merchant of Williamsport, married Sallie Freas, by whom he had six children, Edna J., James H., Freas, Pauline, Alexander W. and Dorothy (who died in infancy), and his second wife was Martha Helmrich; Conway Phelps Wing, born Dec. 20, 1862, a resident of Scranton, and traveling auditor of the Connell Mine & Lumber Company, married Sylvia Dieffenbach and has one child, Eleanor; James, born Oct. 7, 1863, real estate broker, residing in Milton, Pa., married Annie B. Low and had one child, Myron L., who died in December, 1911; Duval is mentioned elsewhere, in the sketch of his son, Clark Long Dickson; Archibald, born March 19, 1867, member of the Baldwin-Ziegler polar expedition of 1904, is now located in Portland, Oregon, where he conducts a shorthand

school, teaching a system invented by himself.

Rev. James Dickson served as pastor in various charges from 1853 until 1890. From the last date till 1892 he did missionary work and then retired to live in Berwick, and at any time prior to his death, which occurred July 16, 1913, could be found at home in his study, deeply engrossed in Greek and Hebrew literature and research.

ARTHUR STEVENSON CLAY, Division Engineer of the Pennsylvania State Highway Department, with headquarters at Bloomsburg, was born Aug. 20, 1881, at Philadelphia, Pa., son of Richard F. Clay, a sawmill owner of Boston, Philadelphia and Williamsport. Henry T. Clay, the grandfather, was born in Gardiner, Maine, of Puritan ancestors, and owned there a sawmill and planing mill, which was finally burned, entailing a severe loss. He also ran a line of tug and freight boats on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. His family consisted of three daughters and two sons.

Richard F. Clay, father of Arthur S. Clay, was born in 1849 in Boston, Mass., and educated in the public schools of that city. He followed lumbering, like his father, and owned mills in Boston, Philadelphia and Williamsport. He was a Republican, a member of the Episcopal Church, and a Master Mason. He married Edith, daughter of George W. Ketler, and they had children as follows: Walter B., deceased, who is buried in Philadelphia; Arthur S., mentioned below; Helen, deceased, who is buried in Philadelphia, and Edna H., living in Philadelphia.

Arthur S. Clay graduated from the excellent public schools of Philadelphia, attended the Manual Training School and took up engineering with Harold Vanduzen, a civil engineer of that city. He did consultation work for one year and was engaged one year in the maintenance of way department of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, at Renovo, Pa., and then took a four years' course in civil engineering at Lehigh University, being employed on various engineering projects during summer vacation periods. In 1905 he graduated, and immediately entered the service of the State Highway Department, being appointed by Commissioner Joseph W. Hunter. He started in at the bottom, as chief of a corps in Franklin county, with headquarters at Chambersburg, going from there to Harrisburg, then to Chester and Montgomery counties on survey work. In May, 1906, he came to Bloomsburg as Division Engineer of the Department, taking charge of highway construction in Sullivan, Luzerne, Columbia, Montour, Northumberland, Union and Snyder counties, and has since been reappointed in the same capacity under successive administrations.

Mr. Clay is an enthusiast on the subject of highway improvement and has few superiors in knowledge of the methods and materials that go towards the making of good roads. He takes a personal interest in all road matters and is prepared to supply information and assistance to all who are endeavoring to improve the disgraceful highways of the State.

On Nov. 3, 1909, Mr. Clay married Laura S., daughter of John L. Moyer, of Bloomsburg, and they have one child, Arthur S., Jr., born Nov. 12, 1913. Mr. Clay is a Republican, and is interested in the success of his party. He is a trustee of the Presbyterian Church, and is very prominent in Masonic circles, being a member of Washington Lodge, No. 265, F. & A. M., of Bloomsburg.

CLARK F. HARDER, formerly a prominent contractor and builder of Catawissa, was born in Columbia county Sept. 28, 1841, son of Thomas and Catherine (Fister) Harder, also natives of Pennsylvania. His grandparents were among the first settlers of Catawissa, coming to this section previous to the terrible Wyoming massacre. His maternal grandparents were from Germany and those on his father's side from Switzerland. Grandfather Harder was a blacksmith, and Grandfather Fister for a number of years kept a tavern where the present Catawissa House stands. They both took an active part in the politics of their times, the former as a Democrat and the latter as a Whig.

Thomas Harder, the father of Clark F., was born in Catawissa township, where he learned the trade of blacksmith, following the work for a number of years and also carrying on farming operations. He was a Republican in politics and a member of the German Reformed Church. On Nov. 23, 1824, he married Catherine Fister, and they had children as follows: Anna M., William, Fister, Err, Clinton and Clark F.

Clark F. Harder was only fourteen years of age when his father died, and he remained with his mother until her death in 1872. At the age of sixteen he began mastering the trades of carpenter and cabinetmaker, and had just completed his apprenticeship when the war broke out. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company H, 132d Pennsylvania Volunteers,

for nine months' service. He served eight months, and after participating in the battle of Antietam was detailed to care for the wounded, but was taken ill and removed to the convalescent camp in Virginia, where he was later discharged for disability. He then went to Washington and endeavored to rejoin his regiment, but was refused. Arriving home one month before the return of the regiment, he again tried to reenlist, but his disability prevented his acceptance. Mr. Harder then resumed his trade, which he followed until his death, July 17, 1911. In the summer of 1885 he built seventeen houses, and he was contractor for the greatest number of houses in Catawissa ever erected by one man. His large planing mill, built in 1876, was one of the chief industries of the town. Mr. Harder was a Republican in politics, a member of the Lutheran Church, and the Grand Army of the Republic, and had passed all the chairs in the Odd Fellows lodge at Catawissa.

Mrs. Sarah B. Harder, widow of Clark F. Harder, still lives in Catawissa and is happy in the affection of her children and grandchildren. Her children are: Err, who married Hattie Shadle, resides at Wilkes-Barre, and has two children, Earl and Robert; Edwin P. married Cordelia Cousins, resides in Buffalo, N. Y., and has five children, Elizabeth, Leland, William, Louise and Ruth; Elizabeth B., who married J. K. Sharpless, lives at Buffalo, N. Y.; Jane H. married William G. Lentz, a traveling salesman, lives at Catawissa, and has two children, William G., Jr., and Sarah E.; Robert is a newspaper man at Berwick, Pennsylvania.

SAMUEL D. ALEXANDER, deceased, was born in Northumberland county, Pa., May 12, 1807, son of William and Letitia (Van Sandt) Alexander. His maternal grandfather, Gabriel Van Sandt, was a native of Jerseytown, Pa., and a farmer by occupation. During the Revolutionary war he was a soldier on the patriot side, and came to Northumberland county at an early day, spending the remainder of his life within its confines.

Samuel D. Alexander was a wagonmaker by trade, and in his later life engaged in farming. He died Nov. 9, 1865. He married Araminta D. Park, whose father, Dr. Russell Park, was a native of Ireland, born Dec. 3, 1776. Studying medicine in his native land, he became a physician. He married Ruth Hopkins, a daughter of Rev. Caleb and Ruth Hopkins. Dr. Park served this country as a surgeon during the war of 1812, having come from Ireland to America and settled at Jerseytown, Pa. He died June 5, 1851.

Mrs. Araminta D. (Park) Alexander was born March 21, 1819, and died Oct. 21, 1889. She and her husband had the following children: Mary was the wife of Joseph Jones, of Danville, Pa., and both are deceased; Martha and Letitia were twins, the former marrying Charles Lotier, of Danville, Pa., now deceased, and the latter having been the wife of the late William C. Davis, formerly a confectioner and baker of Danville, Pa., the son of William S. Davis, a native of Wales; William P. is deceased; Silas is deceased; Harriet J. resides at Berwick, Pa.; Jane is deceased; Elizabeth is deceased; Sarah is deceased; Benjamin died in infancy. Mr. Alexander was a consistent member of the Methodist Church and a man well and favorably known. He was an honorable citizen and a true Christian character, and he is remembered with the utmost respect by those who knew him.

SAMUEL SECHLER, of Liberty township, Montour county, was born May 9, 1855, in the old "Moser Hotel," in Valley township, that county, son of Thomas and Christine (Henry) Sechler. He is a member of one of the oldest families of Danville. He attended school at Lewisburg, Pa., and then came to this section, working on a farm until his marriage, when he bought the property he and his family now cultivate. Mr. Sechler married Mary C. Davis, who was born Oct. 10, 1852, in West Chillisquaque township, Northumberland Co., Pa., and to their union have been born five children: Grace, born Nov. 9, 1882, is the wife of Frank Cromis; John, born Oct. 9, 1885, is living at home; Hannah M., born July 1, 1889, and Carrie Anna, born Aug. 12, 1897, are at home; Ralph, born July 20, 1893, is a farmer. Mr. Sechler and his family attend the Methodist Church at Mexico, in Liberty township.

John Davis, great-grandfather of Mrs. Mary C. (Davis) Sechler, was one of the oldest settlers in Montour county, He married Susan Martin. His son Azariah, Mrs. Sechler's grandfather, was one of the earliest settlers of Limestone township, Montour county. He married Hannah Parker, and they had one child, William Henry.

William Henry Davis, son of Azariah, was born in Liberty township in 1826, and died in 1889. By calling he was a millwright, and he followed the trade in West Chillisquaque township, Northumberland Co., Pa., until 1855, when he moved to Iowa, farming there

until his death. He married Hannah McWilliams, daughter of John and Maria (Cruser) McWilliams, natives of Bucks county, Pa., and of the four children born to them but two are alive: Mrs. Sechler and Anna Jane, the latter the wife of Levan Bennett, of Danville.

The McWilliams family is well represented in Liberty township. Robert McWilliams, his three sons, Hugh, John and Robert, and his daughter, Jane, wife of Robert Curry, settled in the township in 1771, near Mooresburg. They came from Ireland and were of the Scotch-Irish race which has contributed so many good citizens to this country. From this family almost all of the name of McWilliams in this part of the State are descended. John McWilliams and his wife, maternal grandparents of Mrs. Sechler, were settled in Limestone township for a time, in 1826 buying a place near Lime Ridge, in West Chillisquaque township, Northumberland county, where he died in 1848. They had nine children.

The wife of Mrs. Sechler's great-grandfather, John Davis, was a Martin and daughter of one of the first settlers of what is now Montour county, in the neighborhood of Montour Ridge. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Martin, were murdered by a band of eight Indians (including Roland Montour and his sons) at their home on the Chillisquaque creek, two miles east of Pottsgrove in Liberty township, Montour county, Oct. 14, 1781. She was killed outright, and he was scalped and left for dead; he had almost reached the spring when the sons returned home, but had lost too much blood to recover. Their daughter, Susan Martin, and granddaughter, Ann McNeal, then eight years old, were taken prisoners. The older girl carried the younger. After the murder of the old people the Indians took their captives and started for the camp of Montour's relatives, which was about five miles west of the Martin farm, at the place where the Loyalsock creek empties into the river, four miles east of Williamsport. The Indians had seemed friendly; old Roland Montour was at the Martins' to dinner a few days before the murder.

When they camped the first night one of the Indians made Susan, who was barefooted, a pair of moccasins, and cut the lower part of her dress off and made a sling, which she placed around her neck, for little Ann to sit in when she carried her.

John Martin had two sons, Roger and Hays. The boys were away from home at the time of the murder, one having gone to mill at the mouth of the creek, and the other was helping raise a log barn on the farm now occupied by William Lazarus. When they came home and made the discovery they declared vengeance. The next morning Hays started after the Indians and Roger buried the dead. Hays was gone about three weeks, and when he came back all he would say was, "The Montours won't trouble anybody else." That was the last seen of any of the Montour tribe except Madame Montour, who was with the Mahonings' camp, where Danville now stands.

The older girl was exchanged about a year after her capture and came back, and married John Davis, a resident of what is now Limestone township, Montour county. Little Ann was left in the care of a Canadian family for about eight years, when with a lot of others she was brought to Fort Duquesne, near Pittsburg, from where word was sent out that all persons having friends with the Indians should come and identify them. Roger Martin went after Ann and bought her freedom, though he was at first unable to identify her on account of the great change. On questioning her, she said all she could remember about home was she had uncles Roger and Hays. She became a spinner and weaver by trade and made her home wherever she chose to stay. She had one child, a daughter Sarah, who married a Layard and was the mother of Samuel, Thomas and Ann Layard, of Layardsville. After the death of Layard she married Benjamin McWilliams, of Limestone township, Montour county, and they made their home in Liberty township, Montour county. Her mother Ann McNeal called it her home, though she was seldom there. Ann McNeal died about the year 1867 or 1868, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. McWilliams, aged about eighty-nine years.

REV. RICHARD HENRY GILBERT, D. D., was born in Dowlais, South Wales, April 8, 1855, and is the son of John (Davy) Gilbert and Elfreda (Truscott) Gilbert. His early education was secured in the finely endowed public school of Dowlais; and, later he attended the schools of Breage and Germoe, Cornwall, England. Coming to America with his mother and sisters (his father having come a couple of years earlier) in July, 1868, he attended the public school at Ebervale, Pa. This was supplemented by wide reading, and after entering the ministry of the Central Pennsylvania Conference, Methodist Episcopal Church, March, 1880, he took a course in a Theological Correspondence School. He re-

ceived the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., June, 1905.

Mr. Gilbert married, in Hazleton, Pa., Aug. 8, 1875, Sarah Rosalie Spohn, who died Sept. 19, 1882. His second marriage occurred in Dillsburg, Pa., Dec. 11, 1883, to Julia Ann Lau. She died Aug. 12, 1905, and on Nov. 6, 1907, he was married at Huntingdon, Pa., to Mrs. Margaret Jackson Crispin, of Berwick, Pa. Of his first marriage two children survive: Frederick J., born June 10, 1877, and Cleo C., born Nov. 24, 1879. Of his second marriage one son survives, Richard H., Jr., born March 26, 1885.

After a clerkship in the company store at Ebervale, and sundry minor tasks, followed by more than a year's travel in Nova Scotia, and Porto Rico, W. I., he clerked in Hazleton, Pa., 1874-76; conducted a photograph gallery, 1876-77; was local editor of the Hazleton *Sentinel*, 1877-78, and has been a Methodist preacher since September, 1878. He has served the following appointments in the Central Pennsylvania Conference: Bloomingdale circuit, 1878-79; Fort Littleton circuit, 1879-81; Dillsburg circuit, 1881-83; Emporium, 1883-86; Grace Church, Williamsport, 1886-89; First Church, Chambersburg, 1889-91; First Church, Tyrone, 1891-96; First Church, Huntingdon, 1896-1900; First Church, Berwick, 1900-06; presiding elder (now designated superintendent) of the Danville district, 1906-12; secretary of the Annuity Fund, 1912; field secretary for Goucher College Fund of Central Pennsylvania Conference, 1913, and is at present conference secretary of the Church Temperance Society.

Dr. Gilbert has been active by voice and pen outside the pale of his own church. He is a frequent contributor to the secular and religious press; has lectured at St. John's College (University Extension Course), Annapolis, Md.; Mountain Lake Park, Md., Chautauqua Assembly; Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa.; Dickinson Seminary, Williamsport, Pa.; the Williams' Grove Sunday School Assembly, Williams' Grove, Pa.; the Belleview Chautauqua Assembly, W. Va.; and has been frequently in demand by literary societies and church conventions in and out of the State. He edited the Young People's department of the "Church Forum"; and was president of the Pennsylvania Auxiliary of the American Society for Religious Education; secretary of the Pennsylvania Brotherhood of St. Paul; member of the American Bible Society; Athenian Society, of the College of Liberal Arts of Grant University; member of the National Council of the National Economic League; member of the American Sociological Society; of Knapp Lodge, No. 462, F. & A. M., and Berwick Council, No. 1761, of the Royal Arcanum.

Dr. Gilbert has been honored in his church, having been a delegate to the 1901 session of the Methodist Ecumenical Conference, London, England; to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, 1900, in Chicago, and 1908, in Baltimore, and was elected a reserve delegate to the session of 1904. He has been for several years a member of the board of managers of the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension, and has twice been vice president of that board. He is also a member of the Mutual Beneficial Association of his Conference.

Among his extensive writings may be mentioned: "Travel Notes of a Southern Trip," "The Adventures of a Runaway," "Fred. Thompson's Mistake," and several essays on moral and religious topics. He has made several trips abroad, and the results of these visits have been given in sundry newspaper articles, and his lectures, "The Beauties of Britain" and "Glimpses of Life Abroad." Among the few recreations possible in such a busy life has been, and chiefest, the production of pastel and oil paintings, some of which contribute to the adornment of his present home in Berwick, Pennsylvania.

In politics he was a Republican and so continued until he formulated the brief creed, that the politics that suit the liquor business could not suit him; since which time, 1884, he has been a stanch Prohibitionist. He was chairman of the State convention of that party in Altoona about 1898; and was placed on the ticket for Assembly, by the Prohibitionists of Columbia county, in 1904. His pronounced temperance views secure for him frequent invitations to serve the Anti-Saloon League of Pennsylvania, and also the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

ALEXANDER B. HERRING, for several years burgess of Orangeville and a prominent citizen of that part of Columbia county, was born there Nov. 20, 1841, son of John Herring and a descendant of a German family, which was founded in this country by Christopher Herring.

Christopher Herring, the emigrant ancestor, came to America with his wife and eight children before the Revolutionary war. They were "redemptioners," having to serve for a time after arrival as servants of the persons

who paid their passage. Two of these children were killed at the battle of Brandywine and another, Ludwick, grandfather of Alexander B., settled at Orangeville in 1800. It is said he died in 1838 and is buried in the Orangeville cemetery. He was a teamster, hauling produce from Orangeville and Pottsville to Reading before the development of the railroads. John Herring, son of Ludwick, was born in Orangeville, Pa., in 1808, and there resided until 1889, when he removed to Bloomsburg, and spent his days in retirement until his death in 1893. For many years he was a carpenter foreman on the Pennsylvania canal between Nanticoke and Sunbury, and he was a justice of the peace at Orangeville for a number of years. He cast his first vote for Andrew Jackson and until his death was a member of the Democratic party. He married Rebecca Snyder, a sister of the late Sheriff John Snyder, and she died in 1882. She was a member of the Lutheran denomination and he of the German Reformed Church. They had eight children: Clinton D.; George A.; Alexander B.; Calvin and Elijah R., twins; Rebecca, wife of Jackson Knorr; Priscilla, wife of John S. Neihart; and one that died unnamed.

Alexander B. Herring obtained his education in the public schools and Orangeville Academy and chose the vocation of carpenter. He took contracts for the Bloomsburg & Sullivan Railroad Company, built most of the houses in the town of Jamison City, and some in Berwick and Bloomsburg. In the fall of 1911 he retired and is now living in his fine home at Orangeville, where he is one of the oldest residents. By his first marriage, to Alice Sterner, daughter of John and Elizabeth (John) Sterner and sister of Prof. L. P. Sterner, of Bloomsburg, two children were born: Cora, widow of Charles Sweppenheiser, now living in Orangeville; and John, a carpenter, living in Wilkes-Barre. The mother died in March, 1868, and Mr. Herring married (second) Lavina, daughter of John and Sarah (Evans) Neyhard. They have the following children: Anna, who died at the age of thirty-two, was the wife of Frank Foster; Alberta married Oliver McHenry and is living in Berwick; Clinton, an attorney of Bloomsburg, is living at Orangeville.

Mr. Herring is a member of Oriental Lodge, No. 460, F. & A. M., of which he is a past master, and has served many years as treasurer of the lodge. He is a Democrat in politics; has served as county commissioner one term; school director six years (secretary of the school board five years, and treasurer for one year); was elected burgess of Orangeville in 1905, for one term, and again in 1910, and is still serving. He is a member of the Reformed Church, of which he has been deacon and trustee for many years.

CHARLES EMERSON RANDALL, editor and proprietor of the Catawissa *News Item*, was born Nov. 4, 1856, at Providence, Luzerne Co., Pa., and is a son of David Richardson and Elizabeth S. (Emerson) Randall, members of old New Hampshire and New York families. The Emerson family was an old one in England, branches of the line at present living in many parts of that country and America. The Randall family were residents of Scituate, on the New England coast, in 1645.

David Richardson Randall, father of Charles E., was born Aug. 21, 1818, in Cheshire county, N. H., and died Aug. 31, 1875. His father, Joseph Randall, a farmer, moved to McDonough, Chenango Co., N. Y., when David was about six years of age. He educated himself as a teacher, entering Oxford Academy, Oxford, N. Y. For a time he was superintendent of the schools of Chenango county, and then taking up the study of law was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county Nov. 4, 1847. He opened an office at Providence, that county, later removing to Wilkes-Barre, where he practiced law until his death in 1875, attaining a leading position at the Luzerne county bar.

Mr. Randall was twice married; first in 1849 to Mary Childs, who bore him four children, none of whom are living. In 1855, he married Elizabeth S., daughter of Moses Sargent and Elizabeth (Lawton) Emerson, who bore him seven children, of whom four survive: Charles E., Jennie M. (wife of J. Richards Boyle, D. D., of Sinking Springs, Pa.), Nettie Elizabeth (Mrs. Eugene A. Rhoads, of Ashland, Pa.), and David V. (superintendent of Lytle Colliery, Minersville, Pa.).

Charles E. Randall was educated in the public schools of Wilkes-Barre and entered the office of the Luzerne *Union*, where he learned the printer's trade. In the fall of 1881 he came to Catawissa to take charge of the office of the *News Item*, which he purchased three years later, in partnership with John C. Yocum. The partnership continued for a few years and then Mr. Randall purchased all of the interests of his partner. Since taking sole control of the paper he has made it the most prominent weekly in the county and produces

a paper which is a model after which many country weeklies could take pattern with advantage. As a writer Mr. Randall is famous, both for truth and fearlessness, and he is a factor in the development and prosperity of the section of the State in which he resides. The paper is Democratic in politics, but Mr. Randall does not allow partisanship to blind him to the virtues of his political opponents or the defects of his partisans.

In September, 1880, Mr. Randall was married to Elizabeth J. Search, of Wilkes-Barre, and they have two children: Eugene Y., a mining engineer in the employ of the Susquehanna Coal Company at Nanticoke, Pa., and Ruth Esser, wife of Sterling E. Young, a hardware merchant, of Catawissa. She has one child, Elizabeth Emerson.

The family are members of the Lutheran Church and Mr. Randall is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Knights of the Golden Eagle, Patriotic Order Sons of America, Royal Arcanum, Grand Fraternity and Fraternal Order of Eagles. He is also a vice president of the Columbia County Historical Society.

JOHN S. MENSCH, who has a valuable farm in Montour township, Columbia county, about two and a half miles west of Bloomsburg, is one of the well known citizens of his section, in whose advancement and improvement he has taken an active part. He was born May 19, 1837, in Franklin township, Columbia county, son of Michael Mensch.

The Mensch family is an old one in this county, Johannes Christian Mensch, great-grandfather of John S., having founded it here over a century ago. He was a native of Germany, born Jan. 31, 1745, and his wife, Sabina, was born in that country Feb. 8, 1753. They came to this country accompanied by his brothers Adam (born June 2, 174—) and Abraham (born Feb. 25, 1750), and for a time lived in Berks county, Pa. Subsequently they brought their family to Columbia county, settling in what is now Franklin township, where they had a tract of 400 acres. Here Johannes Christian Mensch lived and died, his death occurring Oct. 26, 1826, when he was aged eighty-one years, eight months, twenty-six days; he is buried at Catawissa. His wife died June 10, 1829, aged seventy-six years, four months, two days. They had the following children: Adam became a farmer and miller of Roaringcreek township; Abraham, born Jan. 24, 1774, was a farmer in what is now Montour county for a time, afterwards moving to Buffalo valley, Union county, where he owned about five hundred acres of land (his family is still in that section); John is mentioned below; Peter obtained part of his father's homestead in Columbia county, but later settled in Black Hole valley, in Lyconing county, Pa., where he followed farming until his death; one daughter, Mrs. Keiser, was married in Berks county and died there; Mrs. Rodenberger also married in Berks county and died there.

John Mensch, son of Johannes Christian, was born Nov. 5, 1789, in Berks county, and came to this section with his father. Inheriting part of the old homestead, he acquired the rest by purchase, and there passed his life. He was a prosperous farmer and made many improvements upon the place, including the erection of a fine large barn. He died in June, 1875, aged eighty-five years, six months, twenty-five days, and is buried at Catawissa. His wife, Catherine Heimbach, born Oct. 16, 1796, died June 20, 1872, aged seventy-five years, eight months, four days. They had children: Sarah married Joseph Reitz, and (second) Isaac Berger; Michael is mentioned below; Eliza married Charles Bitting; Jesse married Catherine Shultz; Christian married Margaret Cromeley; Maria married Washington Parr; William married Catherine Leiby; Abby married Lafayette Reitz; Catherine married John Sidler and (second) Jonathan Loarman.

Michael Mensch, born April 11, 1816, on the old homestead in Franklin township, became the owner of part of that place and followed farming. Later he purchased a small tract in the same township to which he removed, remaining on that property until his death, which occurred Dec. 15, 1884. He was active in the affairs of the township, serving as school director and supervisor. His wife, a daughter of John Shuman, was born May 9, 1816, and died Feb. 26, 1902. They are buried in Catawissa cemetery. They were the parents of four children: John S.; Thomas M., deceased; Catherine, Mrs. Owen Clayton; and Matilda, Mrs. William Benninger.

John S. Mensch was reared upon the farm and attended public school in the locality. He remained at home until twenty-one years old, when he went West to Illinois, engaging in farming there. After a short stay he returned home and found employment driving a team in Bloomsburg, for Boyd McKelvy. Then for two years he worked at home for his father, receiving fifty cents a day and his board, and

at the end of this period began farming for George Zarr, his wife's uncle, at Catawissa, being located there for five years. The next twelve years he farmed for Samuel Kastenbader, and about 1880-81 bought the property in Montour township where he has since lived and worked. This was formerly the old Good homestead, and consists of 150 acres of good land lying along the Danville road about two and a half miles west of Bloomsburg. Mr. Mensch's buildings and equipment are up-to-date and in the best of condition, and he is engaged in general farming. He has not confined his activities to looking after his own interests, but has also helped to promote the public welfare in his vicinity. He has given his fellow citizens many years' service as school director and supervisor, still holding the latter office; he was formerly foreman of the State road in this district. He is a life member of the Agricultural Society, which he has served one year as member of the executive committee, and two years as president; and is a prominent member of the Patrons of Husbandry, having been one of the charter members of Catawissa Grange, No. 22, for the good of which body he has labored faithfully. Politically he is a Democrat, in religious connection an Episcopalian, his wife also belonging to that church.

On Dec. 27, 1859, Mr. Mensch married Matilda Zarr, who was born Jan. 13, 1840, daughter of Daniel and Hannah (Cleaver) Zarr, and they have had a family of thirteen children, namely: Flora, born Oct. 17, 1861, is at home; George, born Aug. 13, 1863, lives at Jersey Shore, Pa.; William, born Jan. 6, 1865, resides at Bloomsburg; Clara, born Sept. 20, 1866, married Winthrop Bryfogle; Daniel Z., born Aug. 19, 1868, is cashier in the Shickshinny (Pa.) National Bank; John Harry, born July 8, 1870, conducts the hotel at Rupert, Columbia county; Margaret, born Feb. 17, 1872, married Clark Clever; Morris C. S., born Sept. 16, 1873, is now in Camden, N. J.; Charles, born April 16, 1875, lives at Rupert, and is in the employ of the Philadelphia & Reading company; Adah, born Jan. 5, 1877, married Emerson Fisher and lives at Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; Frank, born July 28, 1879, lives in Montour township; Guy, born Feb. 21, 1882, and Mayberry Hughes, born March 2, 1886, are at home.

EDWARD EVERETT, M. D., has been located at Millville, Columbia county, for the last fifteen years, and the confidence of a large circle of patrons in the town and vicinity who depend upon him for professional services is sufficient evidence that his skill and conscientiousness have been well proved.

Dr. Everett is a son of Samuel Everett, who came from New England and followed surveying and teaching for a number of years, later keeping a hotel at Orangeville. He married Mary Ann Corson, whose father, Benjamin Corson, was an old settler in Lycoming county, Pa., and they had two sons, Edward and Thomas; the latter was a farmer and merchant, and died at the age of fifty-eight years. The parents are deceased.

Edward Everett was born Feb. 12, 1847, at Orangeville, and obtained his early education in the public schools of Columbia county. He took his medical course at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, graduating in 1868, and has been in practice continuously since. Fifteen years ago he settled at Millville, where he has since followed his profession with the success which has been characteristic of his career. He is a busy man, but never too busy to give each patient the attention necessary to assure the best results, for which reason he is trusted and esteemed by all who have had need of his services. Moreover, he is a public-spirited citizen, giving due attention to the general welfare, his professional duties affording him many opportunities for judging the real needs of the community. He is a member of the Grange, and of the Odd Fellows fraternity, and attends the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Dr. Everett's first wife, Amanda McMichael, whom he married in 1869, died in 1876. She was survived by two children, Bruce and Jennie. The son, born in 1871, is farming in Lycoming county, Pa.; he is married and has three children, two sons and one daughter. Jennie is the wife of Thomas Robbins, a lumberman of Lycoming county, and they have three children, two sons and one daughter, Hazel, Everett and Roy. In 1878 Dr. Everett married (second) Emma R. McMichael, by whom he also had two children: Howard, now of Detroit, Mich., and Cleo, at home.

FRANK GORDON BLEE, of Limestone township, is a representative of one of the most respected names in Montour county, where his father, the late Frank G. Blee, was honored three times with election to the office of associate judge.

The family is of Irish origin, and John Blee, the grandfather of Frank G. Blee, was born in 1783 and came to this country from Ireland

in 1795, when but twelve years old. At Philadelphia he learned brickmaking, which trade he subsequently followed at Morristown. Having accumulated a little money he bought land in Anthony township, Montour county, near the farm of Robert McKee, but he later sold this property and bought another in Derry township, that county. In time, as he prospered, he bought two other farms, and afterwards another, the one occupied by his son Frank, at one time owning four farms. He died in 1860, at the age of seventy-seven years. He was twice married, his first wife being Sarah McCord, who was the mother of ten children: Joseph, William, James, Robert, John, Joseph (2), Sarah, Mary, Margaret and Elizabeth; the three last named were living in Illinois in 1887, the others at that time all deceased. By his second marriage, to Hannah Gingles (whose mother was one of those who escaped at the Wyoming massacre), Mr. Blee had five children: Sarah A., wife of Edward Morris, of Washingtonville; Susan H., wife of John Butler, of Danville; Savilla and Maria F., twins, who died in childhood; and Frank G.

Frank G. Blee was born Aug. 5, 1839, and was reared in Pennsylvania. When a youth of seventeen he went out to Illinois, where he remained until the spring of 1860. In 1861 he joined an army wagon train in the quartermaster's department, with which he continued until the fall of 1862. On Aug. 9, 1862, he enlisted, for nine months, in Company A, 132d Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and saw considerable hard service, taking part in the important battles of South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. After he was mustered out, at Harrisburg, May 24, 1863, he returned to the farm, but he followed lumbering in North Carolina to some extent during the next few years, and while so engaged rented his place. In 1872 he settled upon the farm, which is located at Washingtonville, and there made his home the rest of his life, dying Feb. 16, 1911. He was one of the influential citizens of the county for many years, and the positions of responsibility with which he was honored showed how popular he was with his fellow citizens. In 1878 he was elected county commissioner, which office he held for three successive terms, being re-elected in 1881 and again in 1884, each time running ahead of his ticket, the Democratic. During the nineties he became associate judge, which office he continued to fill thereafter until his death, at which time he was serving his third term.

On Sept. 24, 1863, Mr. Blee married Louisa A. Butler, daughter of Daniel and Eliza (Spencer) Butler, of Derry township, and they had a family of six children: Robert E., Winifred (deceased), Frank Gordon, Harry W. (who died in 1868), Sallie M. (who died Dec. 20, 1885) and Lizzie (who died July 26, 1877). The mother died in January, 1878.

Frank Gordon Blee was born May 1, 1874, in Derry township, Montour county, where his boyhood days were spent. He had common school advantages, attending until he was thirteen years old, when he accompanied his father to Western Pennsylvania, engaging in the lumber business there for the next seven years. Returning home, he remained there until he reached his majority, and then went to Middletown, Conn., where he found a position as attendant in the Connecticut State Hospital. He was there three years, going next to Boston, Mass., where for the three years following he was employed as a motorman. Subsequently he was engaged as an electrical worker for nine years. Coming back to the home farm at the time of his father's death, he continued there until January, 1913, when he moved to his present farm in Limestone township, following general agriculture and stock dealing. He has always devoted himself to his work, never taking any active part in public affairs, and he has never desired official honors. Politically he is a Democrat.

On June 24, 1903, Mr. Blee married Edith M. Lytle, a native of Pennsylvania, born Nov. 15, 1876, daughter of Jacob and Caroline (Fultz) Lytle, farming people of Blair county, Pa., who live at Williamsburg. Mr. and Mrs. Blee have two children: Frank Gordon, born Sept. 3, 1904; and Maxine Lytle, born Sept. 11, 1909.

Mr. Blee holds membership in the Presbyterian Church, his wife in the Lutheran Church.

HARMON M. BREISCH, a prominent farmer, cattleman and lumber dealer of Catawissa township, Columbia county, was born in that township July 29, 1859, and is a son of Joseph Breisch, a well known and respected farmer of German descent, who was an old resident in this section of the State.

Joseph Breisch was born in Catawissa township, Columbia county, Aug. 15, 1822, and was a son of George and Rebecca (Wall) Breisch, who were natives of this State and of German descent. His grandfather, Jacob Breisch, was born in the old country and came to America in early youth. Grandfather Wall

was sold in bondage to pay his passage to America, working for some years after his arrival to repay the money. George Breisch was born in Montgomery county, Pa., and came to Columbia county in 1802, when he established the old Breisch homestead which has been in the family ever since. He died in 1870. Joseph Breisch was reared on the farm, leaving to take charge of a place of his own in 1852. In 1853 he married Harriet Miller, and they had five children: John E., living at Catawissa; Emma J., wife of Charles W. Newhauser, living in Washington, D. C.; Rebecca, unmarried; Harmon M., living at Catawissa; and Regina, wife of Britton Hughes. Joseph Breisch and his wife were both members of the Lutheran Church. He died in 1901, and they are buried in the cemetery at Catawissa.

Harmon M. Breisch attended the public schools near his home and later was a student in Dickinson Seminary, at Williamsport, Pa. Returning home he purchased his father's farm in 1892, adding land adjoining until he now has over four hundred acres, and in addition to general farming he has a dairy, serving the people of Catawissa with milk and dealing in cattle as a side line. He also carries on a profitable lumber business. One of his specialties is the cultivation of plums, of which he has a fine orchard, the yearly product from the trees being about 150 bushels.

Mr. Breisch married Maude Cotner, daughter of Frank Cotner, of Limestoneville, Montour county, and they have the following family: Florence, Pearl, Ralph, Warren, Eugene, Mildred and Louise.

Mr. Breisch is a Democrat and has served as school director of his township. He is the largest taxpayer in the township and a business man as well as a successful farmer. He is a member of the Lutheran Church, and of Catawissa Lodge, I. O. O. F.

THOMAS E. HARDER, proprietor of one of the most important enterprises at Catawissa, operated as the Mammoth Furniture Store, and president of the Catawissa Knitting Mills Company, an industrial plant of much value to the borough, was born Dec. 15, 1843, son of Washington Harder and grandson of John Harder. John Harder had the following children: Thomas, Samuel, Washington, Mary A., Nancy, Susan and Sarah A. Washington Harder, son of John Harder, became the father of the following children: Dr. Charles, who was in active practice as a physician and surgeon at Rohrsburg and Bloomsburg, Pa., when he died; George, a veteran of the Civil war, who resided at Catawissa, where he was a policeman until his death; Thomas E.; Sarah, who married Frederick Merceran; and Mary, Mrs. Thorp, living in Ohio.

Thomas E. Harder married Clara A. Hamlin, and they have had children as follows: Charles M., who is assisting his father; Guy W.; and Pearl, who is the wife of Charles M. Evans, of Bloomsburg, the leading shoe merchant of that city.

Mr. Harder not only handles a full line of furniture of all kinds at the Mammoth Store, but is also in the undertaking business, and has a full equipment for carrying out the wishes of his patrons regarding funeral arrangements. He belongs to Catawissa Lodge, No. 349, F. & A. M., and to Catawissa Chapter, R. A. M. Politically a Republican, he has served as burgess of the borough and member of the council, as well as in other capacities.

Mr. Harder and his two brothers served in the Civil war for the Union cause, Dr. Charles in the Iron Guards, as a private for some two years, and George in the 132d Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry; he reenlisted, in the 3d Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, and again in the 188th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, serving in all about three years. Thomas E. Harder enlisted for nine months in 1862 in Company H, 132d Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered out in the spring of 1863. Reenlisting in the 30th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, he served on the Colonel's staff as sergeant major during this term, which was an honor seldom conferred upon a youth of his age. Again in 1864 he reenlisted, with the 3d Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, serving until the close of the war. He was located at Fortress Monroe, Va., the last several months of his service. After activities ended he was a clerk in the pay department at Fortress Monroe until he was mustered out. He participated in the battles of South Mountain, Antietam (where his regiment stood in front of the "bloody lane"), Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, but much of his time was spent on special duty, such as scouting, etc. He was at Petersburg and the taking of Richmond, in fact was in the thick of the fray most of the time. At Fredericksburg he was stung by a flying missile. When he recovered enough to get in action he was surrounded by the dead and wounded, he being the only one on his feet of those left on the field.

The Catawissa Knitting Mills Company was organized in November, 1909, with

a capital stock of $12,000, by local business men, under the name of the Montour Knitting Mills. In March, 1910, business was discontinued, and F. R. Dent was made receiver and trustee. All matters of the concern having been settled up the present stockholders organized, in March, 1911, as the Catawissa Knitting Mills Company, with a capital stock of $8,000. The plant is located in a three-story building, equipped with all modern machinery for manufacturing ladies' hosiery, and the volume of business shows a steady and healthy increase. This is one of the leading industrial plants of Catawissa, and as it has Thomas E. Harder as president, W. H. Laubach as secretary and manager, and C. P. Pfahler as treasurer, its prosperity is assured.

IVEY. The Ivey family comes of English origin, and has long been an important one in Columbia county, where its representatives have made their influence felt, chiefly along agricultural lines.

William Ivey, the founder of the name in the United States, was born in England in 1818, and died on his farm in Hemlock township, Columbia county, Feb. 8, 1883, aged sixty-four years, five months, twenty-three days. He married Ann Williams, who was born in England in 1824, and passed away February 12, 1897, aged seventy-three years, one month, eight days. Both were buried in Rosemont cemetery, at Bloomsburg, Pa. In 1852 William Ivey brought his family to this country, locating at Buckhorn, in Hemlock township, Columbia Co., Pa., where he found employment for a time at ore mining. As soon as his means warranted he purchased the old Barton farm in Hemlock township, which he continued to operate until death claimed him, in 1883. A man of courage and strong convictions, he lived up to what he believed was his duty, and brought his children up to honor and respect him. His children were: Richard; Eliza Ann, who married William Gulliver; Mary Jane, who married John Walter; Elizabeth, who married George Wilson; Sarah, who married William Pooley; William, who is deceased; and Edward W.

Edward W. Ivey, son of William Ivey, a farmer of Hemlock township, was born in England Feb. 27, 1846, and was only five years old when brought to this country by his parents, so that he has been practically reared in Columbia county, where his mature years have been so profitably spent. From the time he was old enough to give any material assistance Mr. Ivey was kept busy working for his father until the latter's death, when he succeeded to the homestead of 100 acres of very valuable land, well cultivated and fertile. Believing in the dignity of agricultural labor, and having proved in his life that it can be made to pay, he devotes all his attention to his farm, carrying on general farming. For some years, until 1908, he operated a milk route, but after having been engaged in that line for twenty-one years abandoned it, much to the regret of his many customers at Bloomsburg, who had grown to depend upon him for their milk supply. Modern in all his methods, Mr. Ivey's premises are in excellent shape, and he takes a pride in them and his equipment. His buildings are well fitted for their several purposes, and he is one of the best types of the advanced agriculturist that Columbia county possesses.

Edward W. Ivey married Elmira Gelespie, a daughter of William Gelespie, of Buckhorn, Pa. Children as follows have been born to this marriage: Charles F. is a merchant of Nescopeck, Pa.; Hattie, who married Daniel Morton, is living in Bloomsburg, Pa.; Washington, who is a machinist by trade, is living at Fernville, Hemlock township; Bruce, who is a carpet weaver, lives at Fernville; Elizabeth, who married O. W. Crawford, is living at Bloomsburg, Pa.; Lettie lives at home. Politically Mr. Ivey is a Republican and has given his school district the benefit of his zeal and experience as a director of its board.

Richard Ivey, son of William Ivey and brother of Edward W. Ivey, is a farmer of Hemlock township. He was born at Minersville, Schuylkill Co., Pa., and was brought to Columbia county when a child. His educational advantages were obtained in the excellent schools of Hemlock township, and by the time he was old enough to be of much assistance to his father the latter had bought a farm upon which he reared his children amid healthful surroundings, early teaching them lessons of industry and thrift. Richard Ivey also worked hauling ore from the mines in Hemlock township, and grew up to useful manhood. Later on he began farming in Catawissa township, Columbia county, remaining there four years, when he returned to Hemlock township, and continued his agricultural operations for several years more. For the next two years he was at Bloomsburg, Pa., and in 1907 bought his present farm in Hemlock township, adjoining the old homestead of his father, now owned by his brother, Edward W. Ivey. This farm contains 202½ acres of valuable land, upon which Mr. Ivey has made

many important improvements, including the erection of all the outbuildings. His premises show the hand of a careful and efficient manager, and his stock and implements have been selected with intelligent comprehension of his needs. In February, 1914, he had the misfortune to lose his home, a disastrous fire destroying the dwelling and all its contents.

Richard Ivey married Mary Jane Cooper, who died July 12, 1905, and is laid to rest in Rosemont cemetery, Bloomsburg, Pa. Mr. and Mrs. Ivey had the following children: George A., a farmer of Montour township, Columbia county; Sarah A., who married Charles Freese and lives in Bloomsburg town; Richard, Jr., who is living in Buffalo; John C., who is living in Bloomsburg; R. W., of Light Street, Pa.; Reuben, who is living at Pittsburgh, Pa.; Lloyd W., who is living at Buffalo; Mary Jane, who married Ross Edwards; Clara, at home; Jessie, who married Charles Broat and lives at Tamaqua, Pa.; Maude E., who is at home; and Rachel, also at home—all living. The following are deceased: Eliza Ann, born in 1873, died in 1874; William, born in 1876, died the same year; Blanche, born in 1889, died in 1890; Grace, born in 1892, died in 1894.

Mr. Ivey is a member of the Reformed Church, is interested in its growth and development and an important man in the congregation. The Republican party holds his membership and receives his support, although he has never cared to go into public life, believing that he can better do his duty as a citizen in a private capacity.

JAMES FRANKLIN ELLIS, of Exchange, Montour county, has been cashier of the Farmers' National Bank at that place ever since it was established, and has also been well and favorably known in other connections.

The Ellises are among the oldest and most substantial families at Exchange, and James F. Ellis is living up to the best traditions of a worthy name. He was born June 22, 1858, in Anthony township, Montour county, son of Andrew and Jane A. (Ellis) Ellis, and a descendant of Stephen Ellis, the first of the name to settle in this region, one of the early residents of Anthony township. Rev. Milton Lightner, the first regular pastor of St. James' Episcopal Church at Exchange, made his first visit to the place to preach at the funeral of Stephen Ellis. When the latter died he left a verbal will giving $200 towards the erection of an Episcopal Church, "should there ever be a disposition to erect such a building." The church was commenced in 1848, on land purchased for that purpose, the cornerstone was laid that year by Bishop Alonzo Potter, and the completed building dedicated by the Bishop, assisted by Rev. Milton Lightner and others. Prominent among the contributors to the work were the estate of Stephen Ellis, William Ellis, Stephen Ellis (son of Stephen Ellis, deceased), Catharine Ellis, Jane, William, Isabella, Ellen and John C. Ellis, Milton Lightner and Amos Heacock. The first officers of the church were: William Ellis, Stephen Ellis, John C. Ellis and Amos Heacock, vestrymen; William Ellis and Amos Heacock, wardens. In 1887 the officers were Charles Reeder, William Ellis, John Caldwell, John D. Ellis, Robert Caldwell, Stephen C. Ellis, vestrymen; Charles Reeder, senior warden; Stephen C. Ellis, junior warden.

Stephen Ellis, the pioneer of the family in Montour county, was born in Ireland, and came from Londonderry, that country, to America in or about 1770. His father, who was a sea captain, when he retired from the water took up land near Baltimore, Md., but finally went back to Donegal, Ireland, where he died. Stephen Ellis assisted his cousin at Juniata, Pa., before coming to this section, and then settled permanently near Exchange, in Anthony township. Here he and his wife spent the remainder of their long lives in the vicinity in which they first located, he farming until his death, which occurred in 1845, when he was eighty-two years old. He married Eleanor (or Mary) Cunningham, like himself a native of Ireland, who survived him a few years, and they were buried in the Episcopal graveyard at Exchange. They were the parents of twelve children.

William Ellis, second son of this large family, was born in Anthony township May 8, 1800, and died in 1860. In 1833 he married Sarah Murray, of Lewis township, Northumberland county, daughter of John and Mary (Watts) Murray. They then bought and cleared up a tract of land in the woods of Murray Hill, now in Madison township, Columbia county. Upon this they lived and carried on the pursuit of agriculture, finally becoming possessed of several other tracts of land in adjoining counties. Mr. Ellis was a member of the Episcopal Church at Exchange, at which place he is buried. His wife survived him until Jan. 21, 1892. They were the parents of three children: Andrew, John D. and Stephen M., John D. being the only survivor.

Andrew Ellis, father of James Franklin

Ellis, was born July 8, 1834, in what was then Columbia (now Montour) county, and became one of the prominent men of his region in his day. He engaged in merchandising, and later followed farming, being one of the most respected citizens of his township, and was elected to the office of justice of the peace, which he held for five years. He was still serving at the time of his death, which occurred May 4, 1879, when he was but forty-five years old. He married Jane A. Ellis, a native of Bucks county, who outlived him many years, dying in February, 1912. They had two children, James F. and W. S. Ellis.

James Franklin Ellis received his education in the public schools. He was reared to farming, and continued to follow that occupation for eight or ten years during his earlier manhood. He served his fellow citizens in Anthony township for a number of years in official positions, two terms as tax collector and two terms as assessor, and was storekeeper and gauger in the United States Internal Revenue service, at Hazleton, Burnes and Coles Creek, all in Pennsylvania. At one time for about seven years he was mercantile appraiser for Montour county. In 1906 he was one of the organizers of the Farmers' National Bank, of Exchange, and has ever since served as cashier of the institution, of which he is also a director. The substantial citizens who are officials and directors of this bank are the best guaranty of its stability, and it has always been considered a high class concern, well deserving the substantial support it has received in the community. Mr. Ellis by his efficient efforts has done his share toward establishing and maintaining this reputation. His principal interests are centered in the bank, but he also owns seventy acres of land.

In January, 1886, Mr. Ellis married Julia A. Watson, of Anthony township, daughter of John and Louisa Catherine (Steiner) Watson, farming people. Mr. Watson was a school director. Mr. Ellis is a member of the Reformed Church, and his wife belongs to the Presbyterian Church at Washingtonville.

FRANK EMERSON DE LONG, whose success as a manufacturer has made for his name a permanent place in the history of industrial development in the United States, is a native of Danville, Montour Co., Pa. His home is located at Washingtonville, where his grandparents settled many years ago, and there he has established a country estate that is scarce equaled in this part of the State.

Henry De Long, his grandfather, was born in Berks county, Pa., and his wife, Magdalena Berger, was a native of Union county, this State. His ancestors came from France, while hers were of German origin. When but a youth Henry De Long came to Columbia county and settled at Washingtonville, the territory being then included within that county. He followed the trade of weaver, and lived to be sixty-six years of age. His wife died at the age of ninety.

Daniel De Long, son of Henry, was born March 27, 1827, at Washingtonville, where he lived until his eighteenth birthday, attending the country schools in the intervals of labor at the loom. He then went to Philadelphia, where he obtained the better part of his education, returning after a time to Montour county to take the position of bookkeeper at the old Rough and Ready mill in Danville. He was afterwards superintendent of the company store for ten or twelve years. In 1872 he built a plant of his own in East Danville, which was known as the Danville Iron Foundry. It was 56 by 84 feet in dimensions, solidly constructed, having a slate roof, an unusual feature at that time. It had a cupola, capable of melting seven tons of iron at one heat, core oven, crane, blacksmith shop, pattern shop, etc., and was completely equipped for the production of stoves, and plows and various other agricultural implements. The first left-handed plow in this part of the country was manufactured here by Mr. De Long. All kinds of machine work were done at his foundry, which he carried on successfully for fifteen years, after which he retired and moved to Philadelphia. Mr. De Long also conducted a large coal yard in Danville in connection with his foundry. He was director of the First National Bank of Danville; served as member of the school board; and for twenty years was warden of the Episcopal Church. He was a member of the I. O. O. F., belonging to Lodge No. 100 of Philadelphia; and was a thirty-second-degree Mason, a member of Lodge No. 224, F. & A. M., Danville, Mount Moriah Council, No. 10, R. & S. M., Catawissa Chapter, No. 178, R. A. M., and Crusade Commandery, No. 12, K. T.

Mr. De Long was married to Jane Emerson, who was born Sept. 10, 1831, in Sunderland, England, and came to America in 1854. She now resides at the De Long homestead at Washingtonville. Of the children born to Mr. and Mrs. De Long only two survive, Frank E. and Sarah E., the latter the wife of George McConnell, formerly of Toronto, Canada, and now manager of the De Long estate

Frank E. D. Long.

at Washingtonville. His sketch is given elsewhere. Daniel De Long died Jan. 13, 1889, and is buried at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Frank Emerson De Long was born at Danville, where he attended the public schools and completed his education at the Kelso Academy. While a young man he entered the employ of a mining and engineering company in New York City, where he remained for five years. He then removed to Philadelphia, where he engaged in the business of fire insurance. In 1889 he began to devote his entire time to invention, working on various articles and devices, the most successful of which were a folding paper box and an electric stenograph. He perfected the hook and eye known as the De Long in 1890, the sales of which have been phenomenal and world-wide. The ingenious phrase, "See That Hump," served to call the attention of the public to its merits, and it proved one of the most successful advertising hits of the trade; and as the article itself was found to be beyond what was claimed for it the demand rapidly increased. The business which Mr. De Long built up, with the production of this one article as a nucleus, now includes the manufacturing of numerous articles for women's use, each of which maintains the high standard of the hook and eye, and their sale extends over the civilized world.

Mr. De Long is vice president of the De Long Hook & Eye Company, whose home factory is in Philadelphia; he is also a director of the Canadian company, a branch of the parent company. Besides his interests in manufacturing, he is one of the largest real estate operators in Philadelphia, making a specialty of plots in the central and business portions of the city. His offices are located in the De Long building, at the southeast corner of Thirteenth and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, which is said to be the busiest corner in the entire city.

Mr. De Long is one of the well known clubmen of Philadelphia, belonging to the Union League, Racquet, Philadelphia Country and Philadelphia Cricket Clubs. He is also a member of the Union League Club of New York, and the Country Club of Williamsport. He is a member of Christ's Memorial Church of Danville and one of its most liberal supporters. In politics he is a Republican.

Mr. De Long owns the old homestead near Washingtonville and has gradually added to it until he has over three hundred acres, where he carries on general scientific farming. He has erected a beautiful residence and various outbuildings, making one of the finest country homes in this part of Pennsylvania. The grounds surrounding have been laid out by landscape artists and present unusual beauties. He has also planted a large grove of pines, which adds much to the beauty of the place. The home overlooks an extensive valley, bounded on all sides by a high range of hills, making as picturesque a scene as may be found in many of the most famous European localities.

William Henry De Long, son of Daniel and Jane (Emerson) De Long, was born Dec. 14, 1859, at Danville, and died Dec. 14, 1902, at Washingtonville. He is buried in the family lot at South Laurie Hill, Philadelphia.

Charles Foley De Long, son of Daniel and Jane (Emerson) De Long, was born Dec. 4, 1861, at Danville, and died Oct. 21, 1899. He was a member of the firm of Richardson & De Long Brothers, pioneer manufacturers of the De Long hook and eye. He was married to Ida Sherborne, a daughter of William Sherborne, of Philadelphia, who was a member of a steamship transportation company. Three children were born to this marriage: Blanche S., now Mrs. Paul Alexander, of Chatoulenco, Vevay, Switzerland; Dorothy May; and Charles Foley.

Jonathan De Long, brother to Daniel De Long, was born at Washingtonville and attended the public schools at that place. He learned the trade of mason while a young man, a calling which he followed throughout his active years. In 1857 he was married to Jane Cotner, of Derry township, and two children were born to them: John Clinton, who became a weaver, and Sarah Jane, who was married to Frank Coursen, postmaster at Washingtonville. Mr. and Mrs. Coursen have two children: Jennie Bernice, who is married to Rev. Charles G. Heffner, a Lutheran minister, of Reading, Pa., and Dorothy Johanna, residing at home.

GEORGE McCONNELL, of Derry township, Montour county, general manager of the De Long estate at Washingtonville, is a native of Toronto, Canada, born March 3, 1877. His father, M. McConnell, also a native of Toronto (born March 23, 1851), passed all his life in that city, where he was for years engaged in the wholesale cigar and tobacco business, building his trade up to large proportions. In 1902 he sold out, thereafter living retired until his death, which occurred in November, 1906, when he was fifty-five years old. His wife, whose maiden name was Mary Dal-

ton, was born in August, 1852, daughter of John and Mary Dalton, natives of Ireland, who came to Toronto in an early day and there passed the remainder of their lives, Mr. Dalton retiring some time before his death. Mrs. McConnell is still living in Toronto. She and her husband had six children, all of whom survive: Dr. John Francis McConnell, of Colorado Springs, Colo.; George; Miss Marie Louise, who lives in Canada; Florence, wife of B. K. Sweeney, of Denver, Colo.; Harry C., of Toronto, Canada; and Gladys, of Colorado Springs, Colo., wife of George Anderson Fowler. This family was reared in the faith of the Roman Catholic Church.

John McConnell, grandfather of George McConnell, was a native of Ireland. He was engaged as a clerk in the Canadian civil service, holding government positions practically all his life. His wife was Elizabeth Hennessy.

George McConnell obtained an excellent education in Toronto, and after leaving school became employed with his father, with whom he was associated nine years. He then spent some time in New York and Philadelphia, engaged in mercantile pursuits. He is now general manager of the 300-acre estate of Frank E. De Long, at Washingtonville, Montour county (where he has been engaged since 1908), one of the most beautiful country places in this region, which under his care is undergoing a process of modern development calculated to expand its possibilities to an extent which could only be attempted with modern resources. Mr. McConnell has not allied himself to any political party. He is devoted to business, and has been very successful in his present position.

On July 9, 1908, Mr. McConnell married Sara E. De Long, sister of Frank E. De Long. They have no children.

PETER H. VOUGHT, a farmer of Franklin township, Columbia county, was born in Montour county, Aug. 8, 1832, son of John Vought, Jr.

John Vought, Sr., the grandfather, was born in New Jersey, and coming to Pennsylvania bought a farm on Big Roaring creek. He married Hannah Metz, and their children were: Daniel; Howell; James; John, Jr.; Anna, who married Peter Bodine; Elizabeth, who married John Hoffman; and Mary, who married J. Vastine. John Vought's remains were laid to rest in the Lutheran Church cemetery at Sharp Ridge.

John Vought, Jr., married Esther Knittle, of Franklin township, and they had two children, Simon and Peter H. Throughout his useful life John Vought was a farmer, operating in Montour county. He served as a school director and also as poor supervisor, and personally was a most excellent man.

Peter H. Vought remained at home until he was twenty years of age, at which time he bought fifty acres of land in Franklin township, Columbia county. With this small beginning he commenced farming, steadily adding to his holdings until he now owns 1,200 acres, all in Franklin township, which he devotes to general farming and fruit raising. He is one of the heaviest landowners in the township.

Peter H. Vought married Esther Knittle, but no children were born to them. Mrs. Vought died about 1900 and is buried in the Sharp Ridge Lutheran Church yard. Mr. Vought was a school director at one time and also served as poor supervisor, elected to both offices upon the Democratic ticket. His success in life has been fairly earned by hard work and unceasing economy, and he is naturally held in high respect by all who know him.

LUTHER EYER, vice president of the First National Bank of Catawissa, was born March 12, 1846, son of Rev. William J. Eyer, pastor of the Lutheran congregation at Catawissa from 1838 to 1874, when death cut short a career of religious and physical activity in the interests of his fellow men. His wife followed him to the grave in 1876, and they rest side by side in the cemetery at Catawissa.

Rev. William J. Eyer was born Jan. 4, 1803, in Lebanon county, Pa., came to Columbia county at the age of thirty-four, and settled in Catawissa in 1838. His education was obtained in the city of New York, where he was long under the instruction of Rev. Mr. Geisenhammer, and before coming to this section to take charge of the congregations at Catawissa, Bloomsburg and Roaringcreek had served a congregation at Rhinebeck, N. Y., where his eldest two children were born. By his marriage to Charlotte Havemeyer, May 7, 1829, the following children were born: Frederick C., Sept. 15, 1830; Susannah C., Aug. 18, 1834; Catherine, Jan. 23, 1838; William, Dec. 7, 1843; Mary, Nov. 8, 1840; Luther, March 12, 1846. Of these, Susannah, widow of Rev. D. M. Henkel, resides in Catawissa; Frederick Christian is living retired in Bloomsburg; Mary was the wife of George Stevens, both now deceased; William resides in Florida, where he has an orange grove.

Luther Eyer attended public school at Catawissa and a select school at Wyoming, Pa., going thence to the Millersville State Normal School near Lancaster, Pa. He then went to New York City and entered the employ of Havemeyer & Elder, sugar refiners, for a year, returning to Catawissa in 1869 to enter upon railroad work. In 1873 he purchased a farm in Montour township, Columbia county, remaining on it for almost forty years, and at the end of that period returning to Catawissa, where he has since lived. In 1873 Mr. Eyer married Jane, daughter of David Clark, who was a son of Andrew Clark, one of the pioneers of Columbia county. Mr. and Mrs. Eyer have had five children: William, living on the home farm; David and Luther, deceased; Kate, wife of Dr. J. F. Fulton, of Berwick, Pa.; and George, living at home.

Mr. Eyer is one of the foremost men of his section and has been a leader in school matters for years, taking an active part in establishing the public schools of Catawissa and serving as director. He was councilman of the borough and was one of the organizers and directors of the First National Bank of Catawissa, of which he is now vice president. He is also a stockholder and director in the Catawissa Knitting Mills. In religious affiliation Mr. Eyer is a Lutheran, as is his entire family.

FREDERICK B. SMITH, proprietor of the Catawissa Marble and Granite Works, is a native of Germany, having been born in the province of Saxony, Prussia, Nov. 7, 1839. His parents, Frederick and Etta (Steinach) Smith, were natives of that country. His father, who was a carpenter, died while in the prime of life, leaving two children, Frederick B. and Charles G., both of whom now reside in Catawissa. The mother came to America, with her second husband, Mr. Dell, in 1860, and located in Montour township, Columbia county, where they both resided until their deaths. They had one child, Edward Dell.

Frederick B. Smith was but a child at the death of his father, and was placed in a national school until the age of fourteen, receiving a good German education. He was then apprenticed to the trade of stonecutter, working at it for five years, and like all of his countrymen was compelled to serve in the army for three years, being assigned to the 31st Prussian Infantry. On his return home he served three and a half years as journeyman at his trade, and then started business for himself, having his apprentices and journeymen as was the custom then. In 1864 he was called to the colors in the war between Prussia and Denmark, and continued in service from January to September of that year. Again he took up civil life, but in 1866 he was once more called to the colors, in the war with Austria. He served a few months, and was under corporal. In 1869 he left the Fatherland for the new world, sailing on a Red Star steamer for America from Bremen, and had the trials of a twenty-one days' voyage ere he arrived in New York. Upon his arrival in America, Frederick B. Smith went to Columbia county to visit his mother and stepfather, who persuaded him to remain. Going to work at Scranton, he found employment with Michael May, who kept a marble yard, at $3.50 a day, and remained with him three years. He sent for his family, and in 1872 they located in Catawissa, where he entered into business for himself. His establishment was the first of its kind in the town, and it is first in importance, and for thirty-one years he has held the most of the trade of the borough. His two sons are of great assistance to him in the works, where they are noted for their skill, acquired from the father, who had thorough training under the old German apprentice system.

Mr. Smith designed and erected the soldiers' and sailors' monument at Catawissa, having been the winner in competition with twenty-five others. The cost of the monument was $1,000, and it is a work of art, which has received the commendation of visitors from all parts of the State. It was unveiled by Governor Hoyt in 1878. In addition to this tribute to the dead there are hundreds of tombstones and markers in this and other cemeteries of this section, all evidences of the care and pride he takes in his handiwork. In 1882 Mr. Smith became the proprietor of the "Danville Hotel," which he operated for two years, being the last proprietor of that hostelry. The site of this hotel is now occupied by the Thomas Beaver Free Library of Danville.

Mr. Smith is a stanch Democrat and is a member of the Lutheran Church, taking a great interest in religious matters and standing for the right in every movement in behalf of his fellow men.

In the year 1863 Mr. Smith was married, in the Fatherland, to Christina Neuschildt, who remained there when her husband came to America, he sending for her in 1872, after he had provided a home in the New World. She died in 1879, and was buried in the cem-

etery at Catawissa, where a handsome monument marks her grave. Two children blessed their union, Charles E. and Freda, who married Macius Mines and resides near Camden, New Jersey.

Mr. Smith married for his second wife Jessie Rhawn, daughter of Casper Rhawn and sister of William H. Rhawn, one of the leading attorneys of Columbia county. By this marriage he had five children: Albert; Carrie, wife of A. H. Sharpless, of Bloomsburg; Hattie, wife of Mark Dillon, a florist of Bloomsburg; Ettie, wife of Charles Gallagher, of Pittsburgh; and Louisa, who resides in Pittsburgh.

Charles E. Smith, eldest son of Frederick B. Smith, was born in Tennstadt, Saxony, Prussia, Sept. 10, 1863, and came to America at the age of eight with his mother and sister. The foundations of his education were laid in the German schools and the public schools of Catawissa, and later he studied in the State Normal School at Bloomsburg. He then entered the marble works of his father, with whom he remained until 1901, when he went to Allegheny City to take the foremanship of granite works there. Returning to Catawissa he was in business with his father until 1909, when he was appointed clerk in the county commissioners' office, which position he now holds. He is a supporter of the policies of the Democratic party, and a member of the Knights of the Golden Eagle and of the Odd Fellows, of which latter he is a past grand. He is also a director in the Catawissa Bank. Mr. Smith was united in marriage, July 8, 1902, to Christina, daughter of Judge J. T. Fox, of Catawissa, and they have one child.

Albert Smith, second son of Frederick B. Smith, was born in Catawissa in April, 1881, and obtained an education in the public schools there. From boyhood he took an interest in the stonecutting trade, and after learning the business thoroughly became a partner with his father. He makes his home in Bloomsburg, and is one of the rising young men of the borough, having the respect of all who know him. He married Flora Metheral, and they have one child, Jessie Elizabeth.

EDWARD RODMAN DRINKER, late of Bloomsburg, Columbia county, for a number of years manager of the Bloomsburg Iron Company, and afterwards a member of the firm known as the Hess Manufacturing Company, was a resident of that place for almost half a century, from 1846 until his death. His grandfather, Henry Drinker, Jr., was the first white man in that section of Pennsylvania now comprised in Wayne, Pike and Luzerne counties, in 1791 buying the large tract long known as "Drinker's Beech," a name suggested by the large number of beech trees thereon The Drinker family has been in America from early Colonial days, and Edward R. Drinker was of the ninth generation from the immigrant ancestor, Philip Drinker.

(I) Philip Drinker, born in 1596, came to New England in 1635 from Exeter, England, in the ship "Abigail," Robert Hackwell, master, bringing his wife and two children. Their ages at the time of embarking were recorded: Philip Drinker, thirty-nine; wife, Elizabeth, thirty-two; sons Edward, thirteen, and John, eight years. They settled at Charlestown, Mass. His death occurred June 23, 1647. Mr. Drinker became a man of some note, engaging in the pottery business, and also kept the first ferry over the Mystic river in 1640. Edward (who died 1700) and John appear to have been the only children.

(II) John Drinker, younger son of Philip, born in 1627, married Elizabeth ———— and they had children: John, Elizabeth, Mary, Sarah and Philip.

(III) John Drinker, son of John, born March 31, 1653, at Beverly, Mass., was a ship builder or carpenter. He married Ruth Balch, and their children were: Joseph, Edward and John.

(IV) Joseph Drinker, son of John and Ruth, married Mary Janney, by whom he had the following family: Henry, Joseph, John and Tabitha.

(V) Henry Drinker, son of Joseph, born in 1709, married in 1731 Mary Gottier, and died in 1746. Their children were: John, Henry, Daniel, Joseph and Elizabeth.

(VI) John Drinker, son of Henry, was born in 1733, and died July 27, 1800. He was a man of literary tastes, and also did some newspaper work. On Feb. 27, 1756, he married Rachel Reymear, who was born Oct. 18, 1730, and died May 21, 1822. They had a family of six children: Henry, Joseph (born 1758, died 1759), Hannah, Ann, Joseph D. and Mary.

(VII) Henry Drinker, Jr., son of John and Rachel, was born Jan. 22, 1757, in Philadelphia, where he resided all his life, dying there Oct. 19, 1822. For a number of years he was cashier of the Bank of North America of that city, having been elected to that position in January, 1800, and serving through-

out his active career. On April 4, 1782, he married Mary Howell, daughter of Abram and Rebecca (Waln) Howell, and they had children: John, Henry Waln, Rebecca W., Richard and William Waln.

In 1787 he came to the region in Pennsylvania now included in Wayne, Pike and Luzerne counties, being the first white man there. During the year 1791 he bought from the State 25,000 acres of "unseated" land there, in the Lackawanna valley. "As the dweller in wigwams turned his footsteps towards the setting sun, in search of other hunting grounds where the deer and moose and buffalo had not been driven out by the white conqueror, no region was left behind him more fitted for the chase, the war dances or hostile campfires than that section lying between Stroudsburg and the Lackawanna, first known as 'Drinker's Beech.'" Mr. Drinker's family became prominent in that section, his sons Richard and Henry Waln coming out to take charge of it. They received the charter for the railroad from Great Bend to the Delaware river, now the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western road, and also built fifty miles of turnpike in Luzerne county, still known as the Drinker turnpike.

(VIII) Richard Drinker, son of Henry Drinker, Jr., was born Jan. 28, 1796, in Philadelphia. He studied law and was admitted to the bar at Philadelphia. In 1846 he moved to Bloomsburg, Columbia county, that year buying the farm just adjoining the village (later known as the Troup farm), whereon he made his home for several years, in 1854 settling at Scranton, Pa., where he engaged in conveyancing and the real estate business and passed the remainder of his life. He died there Nov. 21, 1861. For over twenty years he served as a justice of the peace, and he was known for his good judgment and intellectual attainments. He had a gift of writing poetry, and composed and published a number of poems. He married Lydia E. Wragg, daughter of John Wragg, a native of England who came to America about the time of the French Revolution. The ship in which he crossed the Atlantic was captured with all on board, and he was held prisoner a long time. Upon his release he came to Luzerne county, Pa., but later he moved West, dying at Beloit, Wis., when about ninety years old. To Mr. and Mrs. Richard Drinker were born children as follows: Richard Waln, Eliza Morgan, Edward Rodman, Francis Perot, Alfred Cope, Rebecca Howell, Charles Morgan and Mary Ann.

(IX) Edward Rodman Drinker was born Nov. 5, 1830, near Clifton post office, in Covington township, Luzerne (now Lackawanna) Co., Pa. Moving to Bloomsburg with his father in 1846, he began his connection with the iron business that year finding employment as an office boy with the Bloomsburg Iron Company, and at the age of seventeen became bookkeeper. He held that position with increasing responsibilities for the next twenty-seven years, and in 1880 became manager of the company, remaining with the concern until it discontinued business (1887). He then became a member of the Hess Manufacturing Company (founders), continuing in that association until his decease. In Mr. Drinker's death, which occurred at Bloomsburg Aug. 24, 1893, that place lost one of its most valued citizens. He was prominent and successful in business; had served his fellow men in various public capacities, for five years as member of the borough council; and was a leading member and liberal supporter of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, serving as vestryman for over thirty years, and acting as one of the building committee when the present edifice was constructed. Fraternally he belonged to the Blue Lodge, F. & A. M.

In 1862 Mr. Drinker enlisted in the Union service as an emergency man, and soon afterwards went with his regiment to the front, arriving at Antietam during the battle, after which the regiment returned home and was disbanded.

On Jan. 18, 1859, Mr. Drinker was married to Martha Mendenhall, who was born May 11, 1834, at Derry, Pa., daughter of Joshua and Susan (Dietrick) Mendenhall, and died at Bloomsburg, Nov. 5, 1907. Mr. and Mrs. Drinker are buried in Rosemont cemetery at Bloomsburg. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Drinker: Edward Waln is associated with the Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company and is located at Philadelphia, Pa.; Richard Carlton is in the steel manufacturing business, associated with the Heppenstall Forge and Knife Co., at Pittsburg, Pa.; Miss Lydia Wragg resides in Bloomsburg, Pa.; Susan died in infancy.

GEORGE L. REAGAN, M. D., deceased, for years a physician and surgeon of Berwick, Columbia Co., Pa., was born Feb. 9, 1834, in Berks county, Pa., son of George and Mary (Long) Reagan.

George Reagan, father of Dr. Reagan, was an ironmaster of Berks county, and subsequently moved to Sunbury, Pa., where he

became the owner of a gristmill. In the latter years of his life he moved to Virginia, where his death occurred. He and his wife were the parents of eight children.

George L. Reagan received a common school education, and as a young man engaged in the lumber business with a brother, in Schuylkill county. Deciding upon a medical career, he disposed of his business interests, and entered the Vermont Medical College at Burlington, Vt., from which he was graduated. During the following eighteen years he practiced his profession at Shenandoah, Schuylkill county, and in 1878 came to Columbia county and settled at Berwick, where he was engaged in practice for more than thirty-two years. He had been the first physician at Shenandoah, and continued to hold many of his patients even after coming to Berwick, where he built up a large country practice. In connection with his practice he conducted drug stores at Shenandoah and Berwick. In his death, which occurred April 7, 1911, Columbia county lost one of its eminent medical men, and a citizen who always held the interests of his community at heart. He was an active member of the county and State medical societies; of Knapp Lodge, No. 462, F. & A. M., and of Berwick Lodge, No. 246, Odd Fellows; and with his wife attended the First Methodist Episcopal Church. Politically the Doctor was a Republican, and he had been a member of the council for three terms, having the honor of being chosen to the first council of the borough.

On Aug. 7, 1866, Dr. Reagan was married to Tillie E. Dietrick, who was born July 7, 1839, at Berwick, Pa., daughter of Jacob and Eliza (Snyder) Dietrick, natives of Little York, Pa., of German descent. They came to Berwick at a very early date, Mr. Dietrick establishing himself in business here as proprietor of the only shoe stand in Berwick for a number of years. Both he and his wife died here, the parents of three children: Charles, a resident of Ocean Grove, N. J.; Mary, the widow of John L. Freas, living at Berwick; and Tillie E. There were several step-brothers and step-sisters, Mr. Dietrick having been married three times.

GEORGE MICHAEL BOWER, the oldest living citizen of Briarcreek township, Columbia county, was born at Evansville, that township, Dec. 20, 1822, son of George Michael and Margaret (Zener) Bower.

John Bower, the grandfather of George Michael Bower, was born in Germany and emigrated to America in young manhood, finally settling on a farm in Briarcreek township, where he passed the remainder of his life. He and his wife, who was a Hill, were members of the German Lutheran Church, and are buried in Briarcreek township, at the old Brick Church. They were the parents of the following children: Jacob, who married Catherine Zimmerman; Solomon, who married Mary Evans; Abraham, who married Nellie Remley; Daniel; Esther, who married Bastian Kinter; Philipena, who married David Whitmire; and George Michael.

George Michael Bower, son of John Bower, and father of George Michael Bower (2), was born on what is now the John Fester farm, in Briarcreek township, Columbia Co., Pa. He received a public school education, and in young manhood learned the trade of weaver, but subsequently turned his attention to farming, owning a tract of fifty-three acres which he devoted to general agriculture. There he raised his own flax, from which he wove carpets and linens. He spent his entire life at Evansville, and was actively engaged in work up to within seven years of his death, which occurred when he was eighty-one years old. During the early days, when Montour and Columbia counties were known as Columbia county, he was a frequent passenger on the old packet boat which plied to Danville. He was a Democrat in politics, and served on various occasions as juryman at Danville. Up to the age of sixty years he was a member of the German Lutheran Church, at that time changing to the United Evangelical Church, in the faith of which he died. He and his wife were buried at Evansville, where they had been so long and so favorably known. Mrs. Bower bore the maiden name of Margaret Zener, and was a daughter of George and Annie (Zimmerman) Zener. She and her husband had the following children: Sarah, who married William Whitmire; Isaac, who married Elizabeth Hagenbuch; Reuben, who married Sarah Dietterick; Samuel, who married Sarah Wright; Daniel, who married Margaret Remley and (second) Mary Remley; Hannah, who married Henry Martz; George Michael; Catherine, who married Charles Whitmire; Enos, who died at the age of sixteen years; and Isaiah, who married Hannah Hagenbuch.

George Michael Bower, son of George Michael Bower, received his education in the old pay schools of Briarcreek township, and with the exception of one year worked with his father until the latter's death. During that

year he was employed in a brickyard, returning to his home after a severe attack of bilious fever. He has spent practically his entire career in agricultural pursuits, and is now the owner of 190 acres of good land, which he is renting out on shares. A man of remarkable vitality, he carried on active operations until 1912, when he retired. Although the oldest living citizen of Briarcreek township he is still active and alert, with a keen mind and unimpaired faculties. On political questions he is a Democrat, and at various times has been honored by his fellow citizens with election to office, serving as school director, supervisor and judge of elections. He has long been regarded as an influential man in the ranks of his party in Briarcreek township. For some years he was a member of the Grange there, but no longer holds membership therein, feeling that it is the duty of younger men to take up the responsibilities of that organization. He has held many offices in the United Evangelical Church at Evansville, and for a long time served as class leader.

At the age of twenty-seven years Mr. Bower was married to Matilda Mosteller, daughter of Jacob and Margaret (Grove) Mosteller, and to this union were born children as follows: Mary Jane, who married Adam Michael; Celesta M., now the widow of James Stoudt; Pierce, who died at the age of twenty-four years; Norman, who married Deborah Wenner, of Berwick; Oscar, who married Mary Grassly; and a son deceased in infancy. Mrs. Bower was buried at the United Evangelical Church at Evansville. Mr. Bower married for his second wife Mrs. Mary N. (Girton) Mosteller, who was born March 5, 1835, in Greenwood township, Columbia Co., Pa., was educated in the public schools of Briarcreek township, and worked out until her first marriage, to Charles Mosteller, by whom she had three children, all deceased, Etta, Jennie and one that died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Bower have had three children: Mattie C., who married Chauncey Witmire; Warren Paxton, who married Bertha Sitler; and Gertrude Ellen, who married Isaac Jones, and resides at Scranton, Pennsylvania.

William Girton, the grandfather of Mrs. Bower, was born in England about 1775, and emigrated to America with five brothers, first settling in New Jersey, where he was married. Later he came to Greenwood township, Columbia county, where he carried on general farming until his retirement a number of years prior to his death. He was active in Democratic politics, and was a faithful member of the Presbyterian Church. He and his wife are buried in Greenwood township. They were the parents of the following children: Peter, who married Margaret Smith; Asa, who is married and resides in the West; James, also married and in the West; Mary Catherine, who died shortly after her marriage; Mahala, who died unmarried; and Jacob.

Jacob Girton, son of William Girton, and father of Mrs. Bower, was born in Greenwood township, where he was educated in the public schools. He worked with his father until his marriage, at which time he moved to Bloomsburg, Pa., but after a few years came to Briarcreek township, and located on what is now the Alvin Davis farm, which he conducted ten years for Andrew Freas. Subsequently he moved to Evansville, where he spent the closing years of his life, and both he and his wife were buried at the old Brick Church of the Presbyterian faith, of which they were members. He was a Democrat in his political proclivities, and an active worker in the ranks of his party. During his residence in Columbia county he formed a wide acquaintance, and was held in the highest esteem by all who knew him. Mr. Girton married Mrs. Rachel (Hess) Nicholas, widow of George Nicholas, by whom she had three children, Sarah, Catherine and George, all deceased. Her father, John Hess, came to Columbia county from Northampton county, Pa. To Mr. and Mrs. Girton were born eight children, as follows: John, who died in childhood; William, who married Rebecca Hosler, both deceased; Mary N., who married George M. Bower; Margaret, who was the wife of Henry Bower, a resident of Berwick; Maria, deceased, who was the wife of Webster Dawson; Samuel, deceased; James, who died at the age of three years; and Henry, who after the death of his first wife, Emma Troch, formed another union (he lives in Kansas).

Mr. Bower has had a phenomenally long, active and honorable career, and upon his life record there is not the slightest stain or blemish. Surrounded by a wide circle of friends, with his children and grandchildren around him, a comfortable home and a generous competency, he may well feel content in looking back over the years that have made up his useful and well spent life.

JAMES F. PFAHLER, a physician and surgeon of Berwick, Columbia Co., Pa., was

born at Catawissa, same county, Oct. 20, 1877, son of Charles P. and Alice (Hartzel) Pfahler.

James F. Pfahler, grandfather of Dr. Pfahler, was born at Heidelberg, Germany, and came to the United States at an early day, settling in Columbia county, Pa., near Catawissa. There he became a tanner, and carried on that line of business throughout the remainder of his life.

Charles P. Pfahler was born in Columbia county, Pa., and like his father became a tanner, conducting an extensive business of that kind at Catawissa until his retirement. He is now residing at Catawissa. His wife was a daughter of Joseph Hartzel, who belonged to a pioneer family of this county, and was a farmer all his life. Mr. and Mrs. Pfahler have had two children: Nellie, who is living at home, and James F.

James F. Pfahler attended the common and high schools of Catawissa, graduating from the latter, following which he entered the University of Pennsylvania, and after a five years' course was graduated from the department of medicine of that institution in 1901. He then entered the West Pennsylvania Hospital at Pittsburg, where he remained a year, gaining a very valuable experience. In 1903 he came to Berwick and entered upon general practice, and he is now the busiest physician in his locality, having a steadily increasing patronage. Dr. Pfahler is a member of the Columbia County Medical Society and the Pennsylvania State Medical Association, and fraternally belongs to the Masons at Berwick and the Odd Fellows at the same place.

On Sept. 18, 1907, Dr. Pfahler was married to Catherine Eyer, a native of Catawissa, Pa., daughter of Luther and Jane (Clark) Eyer, both of whom are residing at Catawissa; her father is a farmer. Mrs. Pfahler is one of four children born to her parents: William, who is a resident of Columbia county; David, who is deceased; Mrs. Pfahler; and George, who is living at Catawissa. Dr. and Mrs. Pfahler have no children. They are consistent members of the Lutheran Church.

WILLIAM H. HESS, a retired farmer, of Centre township, Columbia Co., Pa., and a veteran of the Civil war, was born in the same township in which he still resides, Jan. 14, 1844.

The Hesses are of German extraction, as are so many of the old and prominent families of the Keystone State. The paternal great-grandfather founded the family in America, coming from his native Germany, and locating near Easton, Pa., where he became a farmer and rounded out a useful life.

Frederick Hess, the grandfather, was born in the vicinity of Easton, Pa., and while growing up on the farm and learning agricultural duties was also taught the trade of a mason, following it until 1812. In that year he left his early home and came to Columbia county, settling near Lime Ridge, in Centre township, in the vicinity of the canal lock. Buying a tract of fifty acres of timberland, he began developing a farm from the wilderness, passing through all the incidents and privations of pioneer life in this section. Upon his land he erected a house and necessary outbuildings, and while operating his land followed his trade and conducted the Stonypoint ferry, so that his time was fully occupied. Probably he overexerted himself, for he lived only eight years after coming to Columbia county, dying in 1820, and was buried in the Brick Church cemetery in Briarcreek township.

Frederick Hess married Catherine Henry and (second) Elizabeth Henry, who died in Centre township in 1847, and was buried in the Hidlay Church cemetery. She bore her husband four children: Henry; Susan, who married Samuel Hagenbaugh; Rebecca, who married David Coleman; and Elizabeth, who married Charles Hagenbaugh.

Henry Hess, son of Frederick Hess, was born near Easton, Pa., Dec. 12, 1808, so was in his fourth year at the time of the family migration to Columbia county, and therefore was practically reared within its confines. Growing up in the wilderness, he developed sturdiness of body and character, and learned early to work to some purpose. Losing his father when only twelve years old, his educational opportunities were limited, especially as he was the only son in the family, and his widowed mother naturally had to depend upon him, although he lived with his father's cousin, John Hess, of Wapwallopen, Luzerne Co., Pa. For the seven years following his father's death Henry Hess remained with this cousin, assisting him in the work of the farm, and at the expiration of that period returned to Centre township, Columbia county, where he learned the trade of wheelwright and also wagonmaking with Michael Hagenbaugh, one of the leading wagonmakers of his day and locality. Completing his apprenticeship, Mr. Hess settled at Lime Ridge, in Centre township, where he worked at his allied trades,

and also had charge of the canal lock at that place for ten years. Later on in life he returned to his first line of work, and began farming in Centre township, following agricultural pursuits the rest of his active life. Becoming the owner of eighty-five acres of land, he took a good deal of pride in improving his property, erected substantial buildings, and kept everything in good order about his premises. After his retirement he resided until his death on a one-acre lot which his son, William Henry Hess, then bought. There Henry Hess died Aug. 11, 1887, and was buried in the cemetery of Hidlay's Church, where his mother had been laid to rest. He was a consistent member of the Reformed Church, which he served faithfully and well as deacon and elder, and was a man of high standing in that body. A stanch Democrat, he gave his services cheerfully in various local positions, and was a conscientious, efficient public official.

On March 25, 1832, Henry Hess married Maria Hayman, who was born in Berks county, Pa., a daughter of Peter and Savilla Hayman, both of whom died in Columbia county in 1827. Mrs. Hess passed away March 19, 1891, having survived her husband several years, and she was buried in the same cemetery. Her religious affiliations were with the Lutheran Church. Henry Hess and his wife had children as follows: Savilla, who married in September, 1853, Daniel Mourey, of Scott township, Columbia county, died Oct. 21, 1886; Levina married Wesley Hess, of Centre township, and both are deceased; Joseph A., who married Levina Coleman, died in Centre township; William Henry is mentioned below; Isaiah Jacob, who married Alice Hess, resides in Berwick, Pa.; Emma Jane married Lloyd I. Conner, resided at Hazleton, Pa., and died eight years ago; James Harvey resides at Berwick, Pennsylvania.

William Henry Hess, son of Henry Hess, attended the local schools and grew up on the farm, learning all the details of agricultural life from boyhood. His first employment away from home was with Isaac Hess, a distant relative, who paid him twelve dollars per month, and he was thus engaged when he began his career as a soldier.

From the outbreak of the Civil war he had been greatly interested, but his youth forbade his enlistment during the earlier years of the great struggle. However, on Sept. 2, 1864, he enrolled with Company F, 209th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, under Capt. Henry Lee and Col. L. B. Kauffman. This regiment was organized at Harrisburg Sept. 16, 1864, and was sent to the front, being assigned to the 1st Brigade, 3d Division, 7th Corps, Army of the Potomac. Mr. Hess remained with his company until the close of the war, and participated in every engagement of his regiment, including the fall of Petersburg, April 5, 1865.

At the time of his discharge Mr. Hess returned home to resume his peaceful occupation of farming, obtaining employment on the Levi Hutchinson farm, which he operated on shares. This was a tract of 105 acres, and he conducted it for four years, when he left to go on the Elias Creasy farm, which contained ninety-four acres. This he also operated on shares, for eight and a half years, until 1879, when he was able to buy the Gilbert Fowler property of seventy-five acres in Centre township. He inaugurated and carried out many valuable improvements during the two years he lived upon it. Seeing better opportunities in a change, he went to Briarcreek township, Columbia county, settling on the Eli Whitney farm. Mr. Whitney was the nephew of the celebrated Eli Whitney, inventor of the cotton gin. The Whitney farm was a small property. After remaining on it for two years Mr. Hess moved back to Centre township, and located on his father's eighty-five-acre farm, on which he began making improvements. This place continued to be his home for a quarter of a century, and he carried on general farming and stock raising with considerable profit. Feeling that he had accomplished enough Mr. Hess then turned the property over to his son, C. H. Hess, and settled with his wife on the one-acre lot where his father spent his last years. They made an addition to the house, which is now larger than the farmhouse. For over a year Mr. Hess has been in poor health.

On Sept. 28, 1867, Mr. Hess was married to Savilla Hayman, a native of Orange township, Columbia Co., Pa., daughter of Benjamin and Franey Hayman. The former, born in Berks county, Pa., died in Orange township, Columbia county, and the latter died in Centre township, Columbia county. Mr. Hayman was the first sheriff of Columbia county. Mrs. Hess is a woman of marked intelligence, and her interest in the Centre township Grange has been as deep as her husband's, both being active members of that organization. While alive to the trend of public events, she is devoted to her home and family and is a noted housewife. Though not connected with any

religious denomination she has a broad outlook upon life, and is liberal in her tolerance of other people's views. Mr. and Mrs. Hess have had four children: Clark H., who is now operating the homestead, married Anna Stahl, a daughter of William Stahl, a veteran of the Civil war, and they have eight children, Ethel Albertha, Elliott Stahl, Evelyn Mildred, William Hayman, Myron Clark, Grace Margery, Corene Anna and Blanche Fay; Ario Lockard died at the age of seven years; a daughter died in infancy unnamed; Guy Lester is at home.

The principles of Democracy have always appealed to Mr. Hess, and he has given them intelligent support. A man of action, he has naturally been called upon to serve in local offices and was roadmaster for six years, a school director for three terms (during which period he acted as secretary and treasurer of the board), and for three terms an efficient member of the board of supervisors, representing his township. For years Mr. Hess has been a member of the G. A. R. Post at Orangeville, Pa., and has very much enjoyed meeting his old comrades at the reunions. The Reformed Church has had in him one of its most effective members and workers. In every relation of life Mr. Hess has proved himself worthy of the respect and confidence he inspires. As a soldier he was brave and obedient to organized authority, while as a private citizen he has labored to bring about a betterment of existing conditions and to raise the moral standard of his neighborhood. In his work as an agriculturist he rendered his calling valuable assistance, and has reared his sons to follow him in this line.

ROBERT J. RUHL, manager of the Bloomsburg Paper Company, was born in Baltimore county, Md., in April, 1856, and spent his boyhood at New Freedom, York Co., Pa., where he attended school. At an early age he began to be self-supporting, commencing work as an iron ore miner, and so continued for some twenty-three years, becoming superintendent of the mining department of the Princess Iron Company in Virginia. In March, 1903, Mr. Ruhl came to Bloomsburg, Pa., to take charge of the old established paper mill which was owned by his father-in-law, James M. Shew, now deceased. The plant turns out waterproof paper which is sold throughout the anthracite region. Ten men are given steady employment. This plant was entirely destroyed by fire on Nov. 24, 1905, but rebuilt within the six months following, the latest improved machinery suitable for the manufacture of this special kind of paper being installed. There are about forty-three acres of land connected with the plant, making the property very valuable.

The history of the mill is interesting, as it was built and operated by Thomas Trench as a gristmill. It was three stories in height. A Mr. Phillips succeeded Mr. Trench as owner, and he operated a small button factory in conjunction. Mr. Trench regained the property in 1840, and converted the gristmill into a paper mill. Later it came into the hands of Mr. Shew.

Mr. Ruhl married Lydia Shew, a daughter of James M. Shew, late of Bloomsburg, and they have two children, as follows: Gladys, who married A. J. Robbins; and Jessie, who married William McKelvy Reber. Mr. Ruhl is an elder of the Presbyterian Church of Bloomsburg and takes a deep interest in that body. In addition to his other interests, he is a director of the Bloomsburg National Bank, having held that office since 1909, and without doubt he is one of the best known business men of his city.

REV. JOSEPH J. C. PETROVITS, pastor of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church of Berwick, Columbia Co., Pa., was born at Kövecses, Nyitra Co., Hungary, in 1886, a son of Jacob and Mary (Peter) Petrovits. The ancestors of his father, Jacob Petrovits, came from Germany. His father, however, was born in Austria. While in the military service he stayed three years in Komarom, Hungary, where, after the expiration of his military years, he married his present wife, who is a Hungarian by birth. In 1885 he brought his family to Vedröd, Pressburg county, in order to assume charge of the gardens of the estate of Count Joseph Zychy. Both parents are still living there. They had eight children: Julia, Valeria, Joseph J. C., Mary, Josephine, William, Theodore and Elizabeth.

For two years Rev. Father Petrovits attended school at Budapest, and then continued his studies at Pressburg, where he stayed for two years, leaving for Nagyszombat, one of the oldest institutions of learning in Hungary. There he graduated, finishing his preparatory studies for the university. In 1902 he entered the seminary at Esztergom, that country, where he carried on his studies for a year. In 1903 he came to the United States and entered the St. Charles Borromeo Seminary of Philadelphia, where he completed a four years' course, and was ordained to the

priesthood by Archbishop Pendergast of the diocese of Philadelphia. For his future field he selected the diocese of Harrisburg. He was assigned to St. Patrick's cathedral at Harrisburg as an assistant, and remained there for thirteen months, when he was appointed assistant to Father Galligan at Locust Gap, where he spent three months. Following that he was made pastor pro tem of St. Michael's Lithuanian parish at Shamokin, Pa. After a year of faithful service there he was appointed pastor pro tem of St. Mary's Croatian parish at Steelton, Pa., and four months later was assigned to his present parish at St. Mary's Church of Berwick, Pennsylvania. The parish consists of various nationalities, and being able to converse in eight languages he is well fitted to administer the spiritual needs of all the Catholics that are assigned to his care.

VASTINE. Abraham Van de Woestyne, with his wife and three children, viz., John, Catherine and Hannah, left Holland in the seventeenth century and crossed the ocean in a sailing vessel, landing in New York. They soon crossed over into New Jersey. About the time William Penn founded Philadelphia they came into Pennsylvania. In 1696 we find them in Germantown, Philadelphia.

In 1698 John Van de Woestyne purchased several tracts of land from one Jeremiah Langhorn, in Hilltown township, Bucks Co., Pa., and there erected a granite dwelling along the pike leading from Philadelphia to Bethlehem. It stood, as was the custom in that day, with its gable to the road, fronting south, at a point two miles north of Line Lexington and four miles southwest of Sellersville, Bucks Co., Pa. The name John Van de Woestyne appears on a number of official papers and documents on record in Bucks county; it is found on many papers pertaining to roads and improvements in Hilltown township. John Van de Woestyne died Feb. 9, 1738, his wife, Abigail, surviving some time. They were the parents of five children, as follows: (1) Abraham, born May 24, 1698, died in October, 1772, in Hilltown. He married Sarah Ruckman, and they were the parents of five daughters: Abigail, married to Andrew Armstrong; Ruth, married to James Armstrong; Mary, married to Robert Jameson; Rachel, married to Hugh Mears; and Sarah, married to Samuel Wilson. Thus far we have been unable to learn anything about their descendants. (2) Jeremiah, born Dec. 24, 1701, died in Hilltown, 1769. He and his wife, Deborah, were the parents of one son and two daughters: Jeremiah died in New Britain, Bucks Co., Pa., in April, 1778 (his wife's name was Elizabeth); Martha married John Louder; Hannah married Samuel Gresham. (3) Benjamin, born July 9, 1703, died in August (17th?), 1749. (4) John died Feb. 9, 1765, in Hilltown, Pa., unmarried. (5) Mary, born March 1, 1699, married a Mr. Wilson and removed to South Carolina.

Benjamin Vastine, son of John and Abigail, was the progenitor of the family in Northumberland county, Pa. He became a member of the Friends Meeting and at one of the meetings held in Philadelphia requested permission to hold meetings in his house. He married Mary Griffith, and their union was blessed by the birth of seven children, as follows: Hannah married Emerson Kelly; John married Rachel Morgan; Abraham married Elizabeth Williams; Benjamin married Catherine Eaton (he died in September, 1775); Jonathan married Elizabeth Lewis; Isaac married Sarah Matthews; Amos married Martha Thomas.

The name Van de Woestyne has changed gradually, first to Voshne, then to Vashtine and lastly to Vastine. The name in Dutch meant forest, hence the early settlers often called John Van de Woestyne "Wilderness."

John Vastine, son of Benjamin and Mary (Griffith) Vastine, married Rachel Morgan, and they became the parents of two sons and two daughters: Benjamin, who married Mary Van Zant; Simon, who had a son named John; Nancy, and Margaret.

Abraham Vastine, second son of Benjamin and Mary (Griffith) Vastine, married Elizabeth Williams. Their family, four sons and two daughters, were as follows: John, William, Abraham, Nancy, Mary and Jeremiah. This family first settled in York county, Pa., and later removed to Kentucky.

Benjamin Vastine, third son of Benjamin and Mary (Griffith) Vastine, married Catherine Eaton, and they were the parents of two sons and two daughters: Mary married Josiah Lunn; Peter married Hannah, daughter of Jonathan Vastine; Benjamin married Dorothy, daughter of Amos Vastine; Elizabeth married Alem Morris.

Jonathan Vastine, fourth son of Benjamin and Mary (Griffith) Vastine, with his nephew Peter, who was also his son-in-law, came to Northumberland county, Pa., where they purchased two large farms, the former about 600 acres (later owned by Valentine Epler), and the latter 300 acres near that of his uncle. Jonathan, like his father, was a member of

the Society of Friends. He was a farmer, and built a house on his farm. He died about 1830 and is buried in the old Quaker burying ground at Catawissa, Pa. He married Elizabeth Lewis, and to them were born five sons and three daughters: Benjamin married Elizabeth Van Zant; Ann married Thomas Robbins; Hannah married Peter, son of Benjamin Vastine; Mary married William Marsh; John married Catherine Osmun; Jeremiah married E. Reeder; Thomas died unmarried; Jonathan married Nancy Ann Hughes.

Amos Vastine, sixth son of Benjamin and Mary (Griffith) Vastine, married Martha Thomas, and they were the parents of two daughters: Dorothy married Benjamin, son of Benjamin Vastine; Martha married Robert C. Shannon.

Benjamin Vastine, son of John and Rachel (Morgan) Vastine, married Mary Van Zant, and they were the parents of three sons: Benjamin, Thomas and John.

Benjamin Vastine, son of Benjamin and Mary (Van Zant) Vastine, married Elizabeth Hauck, and they were the parents of the following: Margaret, who married William Savidge; Armand; Harriet, who married Alem Hughes; Algernon, and Thomas.

Thomas Vastine, son of Benjamin and Mary (Van Zant) Vastine, married Sarah Ellis, and they became the parents of four sons and seven daughters: Ann (married George Pensyl), Lucinda (married John Adams), Mary, Samantha, Benneville, Grace Ella, John, Rufus, Thomas J., Jane and Sarah Matilda.

John Vastine, son of Benjamin and Mary (Van Zant) Vastine, married Sarah Scott, and their children were: Hannah, who married Mahlon Huff; Ellen; Sarah Jane; Benjamin; Catherine, and Isabella.

Peter Vastine, son of Benjamin and Catherine (Eaton) Vastine, married Hannah, daughter of Jonathan Vastine, and their union was blessed by the birth of nine children: Catherine, unmarried; Elizabeth, who married John Colket; Benjamin, who married May Yoder; Mary, who married Henry Johnson; Ann, who married Henry Boone; Lydia, married to Charles Housel late in life; Thomas Jefferson, who married Harriet Paxton; Peter E., who married Mary Miller; and Jeremiah, unmarried.

Benjamin Vastine, son of Benjamin and Catherine (Eaton) Vastine, married Dorothy, daughter of Amos Vastine. They were the parents of two daughters: Martha, wife of Joel Miller; and Catherine, wife of Benjamin Miller.

Benjamin Vastine, son of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Lewis) Vastine, married Elizabeth Van Zant, by whom he had one son and three daughters: Lewis married Martha Boone; Mary married Samuel Boone; Ann married Isaac Wolverton; Rachel married John M. Housel.

Lewis Vastine, son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Van Zant) Vastine, married Martha Boone, and they were the parents of the following children: Hannah (married Dudley Adams), Margaret (married Jacob B. Gearhart), Rachel Jane, Elizabeth (married John H. Morrall), Matilda (married Abraham Gulick), Sarah, Martha, William B., Lewis B. and George.

John Vastine, son of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Lewis) Vastine, inherited a part of his father's farm and in 1833 built what to his descendants is known as the "Stone House" —now owned by Gessie P. Savidge—where he lived. He married Catherine Osmun. To them were born four sons and three daughters: Elizabeth (died at the age of seventeen), William, Amos, Margaret, Sarah Ann, Thomas Prine and John (who graduated from Jefferson Medical College, and died shortly afterward, in his twenty-second year).

William Vastine, son of John and Catherine (Osmun) Vastine, on Jan. 24, 1833, married Elizabeth, daughter of John and Salome (Reed) Hursh. When he was twenty-one years old they settled on a farm, then owned by his father-in-law, later descending to his wife. In 1843, in line with the custom of his forefathers, he built himself a house. It is now the property of his granddaughters, Katherine M. and Ellen E., daughters of Simon and Elizabeth (Faux) Vastine. He was a large landowner, cultivating between 450 and 500 acres. In religious faith he was a member of the Lutheran Church. Politically he was a Whig. He died in 1859. To Mr. and Mrs. Vastine were born six sons and two daughters: Amos, Jacob Hursh, Hugh Hursh, Simon, Ezra, Elizabeth Ann, Daniel and Ellen, the two last named dying before reaching the age of twelve. Each received an education beyond the common schools.

Amos Vastine, eldest son of William and Elizabeth (Hursh) Vastine, is mentioned below with the account of his son William.

Jacob Hursh Vastine, second son of William and Elizabeth (Hursh) Vastine, graduated from Jefferson Medical College in 1858. In 1861 he married Sarah, daughter of George Hughes. He practiced in Numidia, Columbia Co., Pa., later removing to Danville, Montour

Co., Pa., and finally settling in Catawissa, Columbia county, Pa. He was president of the First National Bank of Catawissa until his death, in 1904. His widow still resides at Catawissa. They had children: Henrietta (married Asa Spencer), Elizabeth (deceased), George Hughes, M. D. (deceased, married Nellie Pfahler), William Mayberry (married Elizabeth L. Kostenbauder), Jacob Marion, M. D. (married Catherine Sharpless), Harriet B. (married Horace C. Booz), Sarah (married Ralph Roy Griffith), and Alder (married Mabel Thomas).

Hugh H. Vastine, third son of William and Elizabeth (Hursh) Vastine, married Susan, daughter of Wilson Mettler. He followed farming throughout his life, operating three farms in Rush and Gearhart townships, Northumberland Co., Pa. Their children were Wilson M., Elizabeth B. and Hugh Spencer (married Sarah Metler).

Simon Vastine, fourth son of William and Elizabeth (Hursh) Vastine, owned two large farms in Rush township, including the homestead property previously mentioned. He married Elizabeth, daughter of William Faux, their children being Katherine M. and Ellen E.

Ezra Vastine, fifth son of William and Elizabeth (Hursh) Vastine, was born in the year 1843. He married Sarah C., daughter of Robert and Bertha (Banghart) Davidson. To them were born two daughters, Bethia and Sara Mary. Upon reaching his majority he joined his brother Amos in buying a farm, disposing of his interest the following year and later buying another which he also sold. In 1876 he bought the farm now known as the Ezra Vastine estate and in 1877 built on it the brick house. In the spring of 1895 he removed to Danville, Pa., residing on West Market street. He died Feb. 24, 1896, and was buried in a lot beside his parents in the Lutheran cemetery in Mayberry township, Montour county. He was a successful farmer and at the time of his death was a director of the Danville National Bank.

Elizabeth Ann, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Hursh) Vastine, married James Oglesby, M. D.

Amos Vastine, second son of John and Catherine (Osmun) Vastine, was born in 1813, married Susan Lerch, and died Nov. 15, 1889. His principal business was farming, but at one time he was engaged in the mercantile business at Paxinos. He owned some 600 acres of land, which he tilled, and also had large real estate interests at Mount Carmel. He was one of the promoters of the Mount Carmel Savings Bank, of which he was president from its organization until his death; was also one of the organizers of the Shamokin Township Fire Insurance Company and was treasurer of the same at the time of his death. Politically he was a Republican, and he filled the office of county commissioner from 1871 to 1874. Mrs. Vastine was the daughter of Felix Lerch, one of the pioneer settlers of Mount Carmel. Mr. and Mrs. Vastine were the parents of the following: Felix, who died young; John, who married Kate Bird; Thomas, who married Lizzie Haas (children Amos and Hattie); Catherine, who married E. S. Persing (children, Anna, Sadie, Amos and Susan); and Hattie, who had two children (Amos and William) by her first husband, Oliver Reed, and married for her second husband William Metz.

Margaret, second daughter of John and Catherine (Osmun) Vastine, married Charles Hefiley, and they were the parents of three children, Elizabeth (married Harvey Robbins and had children, Margaret, Charles and Joseph), Harriet and George W. (married Emma Persing and had children, Harriet and Harvey).

Sarah Ann, third daughter of John and Catherine (Osmun) Vastine, married Robert C. Campbell, and they were the parents of Abram (died unmarried), John L. (lives in Danville, Pa.), James C. (married Margaret Mettler), and Margaret C., Hannah J., Isabella A. and Sarah Alice, all four of whom died unmarried.

Thomas Prine, third son of John and Catherine (Osmun) Vastine, married Lanah Vought, and they had children: John Wellington, who married Emma Fisher; Catherine and Matilda, both unmarried; Rosanna, who married George W. Miller. Thomas Prine Vastine was a farmer and spent the greater part of his life in Mayberry township, Montour county.

Jeremiah Vastine, third son of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Lewis) Vastine, married E. Reeder, and they had a family of one son and three daughters, as follows: Mary married C. Fisher; Margaret married D. Robbins; Lourissa married William Leighou; Thomas married Eliza Reeder and they were the parents of Catherine.

Jonathan Vastine, fifth son of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Lewis) Vastine, married Nancy Ann Hughes, and their children were the following: Hugh Hughes; Lewis, who married Sarah Potts and had one daughter, Anna,

who married Alfred Hablerstadt; and Benjamin, who died unmarried.

Hugh Hughes Vastine, son of Jonathan and Nancy Ann (Hughes) Vastine, married Catherine Zimmerman and they were the parents of the following children: Martha Ann died unmarried; William L. married Alice Cardell, and had children, Blanche, Jane, Mary and Cora; Oscar married Ada Gillaspy; Mary married John K. Erdman, and had children, Hattie, Sarah, Nora, Allen, Bert, John, Calvin, Kimber and Frank; Jonathan married Cora Hess, and had children, Charles, Katie and ————; Jacob married M. Smith and had children, Ethel, Hattie and Grethel; Lewis married Mary Minamaker; Sarah C. married E. Campbell; Harriet married William Arnold and had children, Bessie and Ann; Ida married Charles Hoffman and had children, Vergie, Edwin, John, Mary, Wesley, William Wellington and Frank.

WILLIAM VASTINE, a retired farmer, residing on West Market street, Danville, Pa., through whose efforts and assistance much of the early history of the Vastine family here given was obtained, was born in the "Old Stone House," in Rush township, Northumberland county, Oct. 29, 1859. After a course of studies in the country schools he entered the Danville Academy, on leaving which he took up the occupation of agriculture and has followed it ever since. At present he is cultivating a tract of almost 400 acres in Point township, Northumberland county, originally known as the Nixon farm.

On Feb. 26, 1884, Mr. Vastine was married to Elizabeth Boone Gearhart, daughter of Mayberry Gearhart, and to their union have come two children: Katherine Gearhart, born Dec. 31, 1884; and Elizabeth Boone, born Aug. 15, 1888. Mr. Vastine is a member of the Washington party, and a member of the Mahoning Presbyterian Church, to which his family also belong. He is a man of dignified presence and of upright character, and has gained the respect and confidence of the entire community. His pride of family is unbounded and he takes a warm interest in the preservation of the history and relics of the past and the pioneers of this section. He possesses a number of valuable antiques, which have been preserved in his family for many generations, among them being a copy of a sixteenth century Bible, printed in beautiful German text, and of great rarity and value.

Amos Vastine, the father of William, was born in Rush township, Northumberland county, Nov. 25, 1833, where he attended the local schools and obtained the limited education their facilities afforded. To the small fund of knowledge gained in this way he later added by close observation and attention to small details, and his native shrewdness and mental ability enabled him to acquire a great and comprehensive grasp of the important things of everyday life. During his childhood he resided on the home farm, later removing to Danville, where he resided until his death. He was a Republican in politics, although he did not take a prominent part in the party, and was an honored member of Danville Lodge, No. 224, F. & A. M. He was possessed of an indomitable will, and when once convinced that he was in the right he pursued his decision to the end without deviation. He devoted his means to the education of his children, believing that learning was one of the means to future happiness and prosperity.

On May 23, 1855, Amos Vastine married Mahala Shults, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Maustellar) Shults, and they had these children: (1) Elizabeth, born in 1857, died in 1879. (2) William was born Oct. 29, 1859. (3) Mary Laura, born in 1861, became the wife of Dr. John R. Kimmer, a native of Shreve, Ohio, and a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore. He died in 1900, while she preceded him April 29, 1898. Their children were John V. and Jessie M., the latter married to Elmer D. Harshbarger, sanitary engineer of the Pitt Construction Company, Pittsburgh; they have one child, Laura Eugenie. (4) Dr. John Hurst, a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Baltimore, and now practicing in Shamokin, married Helen Benscoter, and they have four sons, Richard B., Robert, Frederick and William H., and one daughter, deceased, Josephine Louise. (5) Ellen Kate, wife of Henry Maines, has one son, Charles V. (6) Amos Beeber married Louise Frances McClure, and has one child, Mary Frances. He is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, with the degree of D. D. S., and is a resident of Danville.

Jacob Shults, father of Mrs. Amos Vastine, and grandfather of William Vastine, was born in Columbia County, Pa. The ancestors of the family emigrated from Germany at an early date and settled in Berks county, Pa., later coming to Columbia county, and locating in the section adjoining Jerseytown, where Jacob was reared to manhood upon a farm. There he was married and then

removed to Rush township, Northumberland county, where he became a prominent citizen and took a warm interest in the affairs of the county. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church and one of the active promoters of the Mahoning Church at Danville, which he assisted in building. For years he served as one of the elders of the congregation. During the latter years of his life he made his home in Danville, where he died in 1862, his wife having preceded him in 1854. Both are interred in the Fairview cemetery.

When quite young Mr. Shults married Elizabeth Maustellar, and their home was blessed with eleven children: Matilda, wife of Abraham Hendrickson; Jacob, who married Elizabeth Shultz; Philip, who married Kate Dewald; Katherine, wife of Jesse Mensch; James, who married Elizabeth Shires; Mary, wife of James Woodside; Maberry, who married Caroline Heim; Daniel, who married Margaret Ephlin; Mahala, wife of Amos Vastine; and Peter and William, who died in early youth.

JOSEPH HAMMETT RINARD, agent of the Adams Express Company and proprietor of the Catawissa Five and Ten Cent Store, is a native of Catawissa, born in the town Oct. 15, 1858, and is a member of a well known family of pioneers of this State.

Solomon Dyer Rinard, his father, was a native of Pennsylvania, having been born in what is now Shamokin Jan. 27, 1827. His father, Conrad Rinard, was of German descent and a farmer by occupation. In 1830, with his wife and six children, he crossed the Alleghenies in one of the old "prairie schooners" and settled in Armstrong county, Pa. Three years later Jacob Dyer, who had married Mary M. Rinard, a sister of Conrad, brought the little boy back to Catawissa to join his older sister, Mary D. Rinard, who had already lived with them. Jacob Dyer at that time was a merchant on the corner now occupied by H. R. Baldy's store. Later he purchased the "Catawissa House," and here Solomon Dyer Rinard grew to manhood, receiving only the meager education of the public schools of that day; but being of a studious, observing disposition, he became widely known for his general knowledge of the details of everyday life, and his advice, so often asked, was always freely given. Solomon Dyer Rinard learned the trade of tinsmith with Isaac Linville, and later bought out his employer, carrying on the business in the place now occupied by the Baldy homestead, near the corner of Main and Third streets. In 1861 he bought the corner and built the store and workshop (now occupied by his son) into which he moved his rapidly increasing business of manufacturing and selling tinware, stoves, etc., selling the product of a number of men throughout Columbia county. In 1872 he sold the business to A. B. Cleaver, remodeled the building and opened a general store which he conducted until a few years before his death, when age and poor health compelled him to relinquish active work. Mr. Rinard was a director of the Catawissa Deposit Bank, Catawissa's first banking house, and one of the organizers of the First National Bank in 1891, being its vice president until, on the death of J. H. Vastine, he became president, an office he filled until his death.

Mr. Rinard was a Republican from the birth of the party. He held the postmastership of Catawissa, Pa., under Lincoln, Johnson and Grant, and, always progressive, he was the first to get the daily papers through from Philadelphia on the day they were issued, the papers arriving at 3.30 P. M.—an event in those days. He was a charter member of St. Matthew's E. L. Church, an elder and trustee, superintendent of the Sunday school for many years, and for thirty-one years church treasurer. Fraternally he was a member of the local Masonic bodies, blue lodge and chapter.

Mr. Rinard was married first to Elizabeth Frederick, who died in 1854, and by her had one child, Mary Elizabeth, now the widow of Carl M. von Dorster; she has one child, Herbert Rinard von Dorster, who married Florence Faus Beishline, and they are the parents of one child, Herbert Rinard von Dorster 2d. For his second wife Mr. Rinard married Angelina Hartenstine, of Chester county, who died in 1884. By her he had three children, Joseph Hammett, Abraham Lincoln and Sarah Emma, who died in young womanhood.

Solomon Dyer Rinard was a self-made man in the fullest sense, a man of great probity, a good citizen, and had a very high sense of the responsibilities of life. He died Nov. 7, 1910, at the ripe age of nearly eighty-four years.

Joseph Hammett Rinard attended the public schools and entered his father's store as clerk, also assisting him in the express business. He continued to clerk for his father until the latter retired, and then assumed the entire charge of the store, conducting it until 1909, when he opened a 5 and 10 cent store on Main street, the third of its kind in

Catawissa. Upon the death of his father in 1910 he moved the store to its present location. He was appointed express agent in 1903, which position he still fills. Mr. Rinard is a successful business man of progressive ideas, and keeps a well stocked store which is liberally patronized by the people of his town. Like his father he is a Republican, and a member of the Lutheran Church, of which he is steward and trustee. He is a past grand of Concordia Lodge, I. O. O. F., and member of the grand lodge of that order in Pennsylvania. He married Nov. 3, 1881, Lucille Florence Wardell, who was born in Moscow, Pa., daughter of John and Margaret (Besecker) Wardell, and granddaughter of Conrad Besecker, who was killed in action in the Civil war. The Wardell family is of English descent and the Beseckers are of German origin. Mrs. Rinard aids her husband in the conduct of the store and has proved a successful business woman. She is a member of the W. C. T. U. and prominent in the cause of temperance.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Rinard are the parents of five children: Ralph Wardell, transfer clerk for the Adams Express Company at Sunbury, Pa., married Clara Gersey; Edwin Laurence, stone cutter, at Catawissa, married Clara Shuy; Mabury Hight is engaged as a telegrapher at Bedford, Pa.; John Byson, a student, is at home; Margaret Wardell is also at home.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN RINARD, teller of the First National Bank of Catawissa, is the youngest son of the late Solomon Dyer Rinard. He was born in Catawissa April 6, 1864, attended the public schools of the town, and after graduation entered his father's store, where he clerked and acted as assistant express agent. In 1900 he was appointed teller of the First National Bank, which position of responsibility he has held with great credit ever since. He is a man of quiet tastes and temperate habits, and is popular with all who have the pleasure of coming in contact with him. In political affiliation he has followed the example of his father, who was a Republican. He is also a member of the Lutheran Church, a past grand of the I. O. O. F., and a member of the B. P. O. Elks, of Bloomsburg Lodge, No. 436.

FRANK C. ANGLE is one of the prominent business men of Montour county, best known to the public as the proprietor and publisher of the *Morning News*, a daily, abounding in items of local interest, and the *Montour American*, a weekly newspaper. Mr. Angle has been associated with the growth of Danville in many ways, and has done much for the advancement of its interests. He is a native of the place, born Feb. 25, 1854, son of William and Henrietta (Pursel) Angle. His paternal grandfather was a leading agriculturist of Greenwood township, Columbia county, where he lived a long and useful life.

William Angle, the father of Frank C. Angle, was born in Greenwood township, Columbia county. He removed to Danville when a young man, establishing a general mercantile business in a store opposite the Danville public library. The building in which he was located has since been torn down. He was engaged in that business for over twenty years, at the expiration of which period he had accumulated enough wealth to enable him to retire and spend his declining days in ease and comfort. He owned many valuable pieces of property in Danville and built a block of dwelling houses on Church street. He served in the town council for several terms, and was also a commissioner of waterworks. In political matters he faithfully supported the principles of the Republican party. To him and his wife, Henrietta (Pursel), a daughter of William Pursel, of Jersey Shore, Pa., were born the following children: Frank C.; Lizzie H., the wife of J. E. Buley, of Syracuse, N. Y.; and William P., a well known dentist and business man of Jersey Shore. Mr. Angle died at the age of sixty-three years.

Frank C. Angle, after completing the required course at the common schools, attended the civil engineering department of Lehigh University, at South Bethlehem, Pa., from which he was graduated with the class of 1876. He then took up the study of law with Thomas Galbreth, a learned lawyer of Danville, and was admitted to the Montour county bar in 1879, after which he formed a partnership with James Scarlet and began practice. Subsequently this association was dissolved, and Mr. Angle has since been occupied with the conduct of various business enterprises. He is a man of high principles, shrewd and energetic. He has been closely connected with many public undertakings, especially where the welfare of the borough of Danville has been concerned. He was for several years a member of the board of commissioners of waterworks, Danville; he was manager of the Danville Opera House for twenty-seven years; and was proprietor of the Danville Atlas Manufacturing Company, which was established in 1875, and discontinued in 1902. He erected

Frank C. Fogle

the building in which that concern was located, manufacturing all kinds of wooden household novelties, and the company for many years did an enormous business, also conducting a branch house at Williamsport.

In 1895 Mr. Angle purchased the *Montour American,* which was founded Dec. 11, 1855, by D. H. B. Brower, who was succeeded by Joel S. Bailey and Charles Cork in 1864. Mr. Brower again became the owner in 1871 and disposed of it to W. H. Bradley and Lewis Gordon. They conducted the paper for a few years, and were succeeded by Edward C. Baldy, William B. Baldy, and finally by Bennett & Frick, from whom Mr. Angle purchased the establishment. Under his successful guidance the plant has been improved and modernized and has prospered accordingly. In September, 1897, he established the *Morning News,* which has had an exceedingly rapid growth. Mr. Angle is a man of medium stature, of fine personal appearance, and by the pleasant and courteous manner which he manifests toward everyone has become very popular and has made many friends throughout his section of the country.

Mr. Angle married Sue Robison, daughter of Theodore Robison, of Easton, Pa., and they are the parents of two sons, namely: Theodore R. Angle, of Danville, and Frank Pursel Angle, of Milton. In his religious views Mr. Angle is an Episcopalian, a member of Christ (Memorial) Church.

THEODORE ROBISON ANGLE, eldest son of Frank C. Angle, and now associated with him in the newspaper business, was born at Danville June 20, 1885. He received his preparatory education there, graduating from the high school in 1900, after which he went to Cheltenham Military Academy, Ogontz, Pa., for a year's study, graduating in 1901. He then took a course in electrical engineering at his father's alma mater, Lehigh University, at South Bethlehem, Pa., which he attended for three years. He has since been associated with his father in the publication of the Danville *Morning News,* of which he is managing editor. His connection with the paper has given new impetus to a business always conducted along vigorous lines and with the policy of not only keeping abreast of the times, but leading the thought of the community on subjects of vital interest. Mr. Angle is a member of the Friendship Fire Company, and sustains his interest in college matters by his membership in Eta chapter of the Psi Upsilon fraternity. He belongs to Christ Memorial Episcopal Church.

On Oct. 12, 1908, Mr. Angle married Martha Adella Harpel, daughter of Dr. Francis Eugene and Euphemia (Brader) Harpel, and they have one child, Theodore Robison, Jr., born May 12, 1910.

JOHN L. MACDONALD, who has been engaged in business in Berwick for a number of years, was born in Allegheny City, Pa., May 31, 1869, and is a direct descendant of the celebrated Clan Donald. His family coat of arms is as follows: Quarterly, first, argent, a lion rampant, gules armed and langued azure; second, argent, a dexter hand couped fessways holding a cross crosslet fitchee in pale, gules; third, or, a lymphad, sails furled, flags flying and oars in action, sable; fourth, vert, a salmon naiant proper; over all, on a fess sable an eagle's head, couped argent, beaked, gules, between two sprigs of three leaves of maple, or. *Crest,* a dexter arm in armour grasping a dagger proper. *Motto,* "Perseverantia."

The branch of the family from which John L. Macdonald is descended was early represented by John Macdonald, who with his wife, Emily (Cameron), and two sons, settled in the State of New York in 1785. They purchased a tract of land in Saranac county, near the Adirondack mountains. Their family consisted of the following children: James, Charles, John, Colin, Duncan, Catherine (who married Charles McEwan, and died near Gananoque, Canada), Margaret (who married David Auchinvole), Emily (who married John McMillan), Charlotte (who married Joshua Legge), Christine and Jane.

Charles Macdonald, in 1811, removed to Gananoque, Canada, where shortly after his arrival he married the only child of Col. Joel Stone, the founder of the village. In 1817 he was joined by his brother John, and with him formed the firm of C. & J. Macdonald. In 1826 the firm built a flour mill, which was one of the most complete in Canada, shipping their products direct to England. They were later joined by Colin Macdonald, who became a member of the firm in 1828, and so continued until his death in Cuba, in 1842. John Macdonald was active in politics and served as a member of the Legislative Council of upper Canada. He died in 1860 and was buried at Gananoque. Charles Macdonald died in 1826, and was buried near Gananoque, in Willowbank cemetery. His son, William S. Macdonald, became a member of the firm above

mentioned in 1833, and continued his connection until the firm was dissolved in 1847.

Another son of Charles Macdonald was John L., who was born at Gananoque. He was educated in the common schools of that place and became one of its active business men and most esteemed citizens. He was engaged as a general merchant and miller, manufactured nails, and plowshares and other farming implements, and owned a large tract of land at Gananoque. With his brother, William Stone Macdonald, he owned large tracts of oil land, and he prospected for oil in the Gaspe peninsula. He is buried at Gananoque. To John L. Macdonald and his wife Agnes Maud Auchinvole were born four children: David Stone married May D'Olear; Charles William married Olive Dray; Mary married Robert Montgomery; John died without issue.

Charles William Macdonald, born in 1840, in Gananoque, Canada, was educated in the public schools of his native place and Brockville, Ontario. He learned mechanical engineering, and in time became a resident of the United States, becoming interested in nail factories at Pittsburgh, Pa., and Wheeling, W. Va. He was also engaged in railroad construction work. He married Olive Dray, of Niles, Ohio, and their three children are: John L., married to Isabelle Sophia Jones; Elsie, wife of Frederick L. Backus; and Agnes Maud, Mrs. Marcus M. Drake. Mr. Macdonald is deceased.

After being graduated from the common schools of his native city, in 1881, John L. Macdonald began working for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, but that same year continued his studies at Wheeling, W. Va. The following spring he accompanied his father, who was a railroad contractor, to Canada, and they worked on a railroad between Port Arthur and other points both east and west, along Lake Superior, the father holding contracts for some of the work. In 1886 John L. Macdonald returned to the United States and was engaged in construction work on the Eastern railroad of Minnesota, with headquarters at Duluth. The following year he located at Buffalo, N. Y., being in the employ of the New York Central Railroad Company as clerk in the superintendent's office, but returned in 1888 to Minnesota to become first brakeman and later conductor between Superior, St. Cloud and Minneapolis. In 1890 Mr. Macdonald was employed in the car accountant's office at St. Louis, Mo., and in 1891 was transferred to the New York Central's office at Buffalo, N. Y. In 1894 he went with the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company, and remained with that company until the outbreak of the Spanish-American war, in 1898, when he enlisted from Buffalo, in the 65th New York National Guard, under Col. Samuel M. Welch. He was sent to Hempstead Plains, N. Y., and thence to Camp Alger, Va., where the regiment was held. Mr. Macdonald was in the service for seven months. When he was mustered out at Buffalo, in November, 1898, he was sergeant of Company K. Returning to the employ of the D., L. & W. Railroad Company, as accountant, he remained with the same until Feb. 12, 1901, when he was sent to Berwick as agent for the road, and representative of the United States Express Company, which he continues to represent; he now gives all his time to the duties of express agent.

Mr. Macdonald married Isabelle Sophia Jones, a daughter of John and Mary E. (Walkenshaw) Jones, from Bryngwyn, Wales, England. Mr. and Mrs. Macdonald have two children: John L., born Oct. 1, 1905, and Mary Eliza, born June 12, 1907. He is a Progressive Republican and very actively interested in the proper growth of his party. An Episcopalian, he is a vestryman of his church, and belongs to Parish Lodge, No. 292, F. & A. M., of Buffalo; Caldwell Consistory, of Bloomsburg; and Irem Temple, A. A. O. N. Mystic Shrine, at Wilkes-Barre. He is also a member of the Royal Arcanum.

The Stone family, Mr. Macdonald's ancestors through his great-grandmother, trace back to William Stone, the founder of an old and prominent family of Connecticut and other parts of New England. He was one of a number of emigrants who sailed from London, England, May 20, 1639, landing in New Haven, Conn., about July 1st of that year. His brother John Stone also came, and they were probably sons of Rev. Samuel Stone, of Hertford, England. They were from the town of Guilford, England, and founded the town of Guilford, Conn., settling there the year of their arrival in America.

Stephen Stone, a descendant of William, removed with his family to Litchfield, Conn., April 23, 1751, at which time Joel was in his eleventh year, having been born Aug. 7, 1740, at Guilford. Here he remained with his father until he became of age, and then with his father's consent engaged in mercantile pursuits in company with Jabez Bacon, a descendant of one of the original emigrants. They were quite successful, accumulating a con-

siderable property. In 1775 Mr. Stone's relations with his neighbors became seriously complicated by reason of his outspoken loyalty to the British Crown, and eventually he was obliged to forsake all and take refuge within the British lines in New York, where he was cordially received, and took up arms to serve the King, under the command of His Excellency Sir William Howe. He remained in New York until the evacuation by the English troops. During Mr. Stone's sojourn in New York he was married to Leah Moore of that city, March 23, 1780, the officiating clergyman being Rev. Charles Inglis, rector of Trinity Church, afterwards of London, England, and eventually the first Bishop of the Church of England in British North America, being appointed to the See of Nova Scotia about the year 1787. In 1783 Joel Stone sailed for England for the purpose of recovering a legacy to which his wife was entitled from her uncle, Commodore John Moore, formerly of Bombay, East India, who died at sea, and to secure suitable recognition from the British Government for the losses he had sustained by reason of his loyalty to the Crown during the Revolution. He appears to have experienced some of the proverbial delays involved in a chancery suit in those days, for he was not enabled to announce his departure from England until Aug. 2, 1786, when he sailed for Quebec, arriving Oct. 6, 1786, having succeeded in recovering his wife's legacy and a military pension due the rank of captain. During his sojourn in England he had a miniature painted and sent to his wife; a replica of this in oil, executed by George Butler, of New York, hangs in Blinkbonny. He at first thought of settling at Cornwall, but finding all the desirable lands already located in that vicinity he made further explorations westward, and in 1791 came upon a tributary of the St. Lawrence which attracted his attention from the wild beauty of a cascade which emphasized its junction with the great river. The Indians called the place "Rocks in Deep Water" or Cadanoghue, a word which has been transformed in our English tongue to Gananoque. The possibility of utilizing this natural source of power at once appealed to Mr. Stone, and application was made to the British government for the grant of land to which he was entitled as a United Empire Loyalist. In course of time this grant was made, of land on the west side of the Gananoque river, and Mr. Stone settled there in 1792. A similar grant was made to Sir John Johnson of lands on the east side of the river; which lands were subsequently purchased from Sir John by Charles and John Macdonald. From this time forth Mr. Stone devoted himself to the founding and development of what has since become the thriving town of Gananoque. He was the first white man who ever resided there, having been landed from a French-Canadian batteau and left to his own resources.

His wife died in 1793 and was buried in Cornwall. Three children were born to him by his wife Leah, one of whom died in infancy, a son and a daughter attaining maturity. He became engaged in the preparation of timber and lumber to be forwarded by raft to Quebec, and in return brought merchandise for exchange. His business interests grew rapidly, and comfortable surroundings took the place of the rude shelter of earlier years. In 1799 he married Mrs. Abegail Daton. Their home became the rendezvous of all comers and was known far and near for its boundless hospitality. He was the first collector of the port, and on the 2d of January, 1809, was appointed colonel of the 2d Regiment, Leeds Militia. Owing to declining years he was soon obliged to resign his military command. Colonel Stone died in his home at Gananoque Nov. 20, 1833, and his remains rest in Willow Bank cemetery, west of the town.

His early struggles for existence in what was then scarcely more than a wilderness may easily be imagined, but we find no record of it in the correspondence which remains to us; and what is particularly noticeable is that not a discordant note is sounded in any of the Colonel's letters to relatives and friends from whom he had been obliged to part in 1775.

MARKS GRAHAM, now a resident of Bloomsburg, is one of the large owners of farm property in this section and also has independent business interests, in the management of which he has been very successful. A native of Ireland, Mr. Graham was born in Queen's county in 1844, son of John Graham.

John Graham was engaged in fruit growing in Ireland. When some of his older children came to America he followed them with his wife and three younger children, landing in New York City after a voyage of seven weeks and three days made in a sailing vessel. They proceeded to what is now Madison township, Columbia Co., Pa., and died there, though they had lived in Danville for about sixteen years. He led a retired life from the time he settled in this country. He and his wife, whose maiden name was Catherine Moore, are buried

at Danville. They were devout members of the Catholic Church. The following children were born to this couple: Patrick, who died in Madison township; James, who died in Colorado leaving a large estate (he had a cattle ranch of fifteen thousand acres); Eliza; William, deceased; John, who lives at Wamego, Kansas; Philip, who lives in Colorado; Martin, living in Colorado; Edward, of Bloomsburg, who resides with his brother Marks; Marks; and Frank, living in Anthony township, Montour county.

Marks Graham was only a boy when he came with his parents to America. He found his first employment in the iron mill at Danville, and was engaged in such work for fifteen years at that place, after which he joined his father in Madison township, taking charge of the latter's farm. After his father's death he acquired the ownership of the homestead, which he still owns, a tract of two hundred acres of valuable land. He lived there until he removed to Bloomsburg, and made the reputation of being one of the most progressive business farmers in his locality, his energy coupled with commendable enterprise bringing him unusually good results in his agricultural operations. He also owns two fine farms in Montour county, each containing two hundred acres, one in Anthony township (the old Jonas Smith place) and one in Derry township (the old Edward Dieffenbauch place). Mr. Graham has not limited his interests to farming. He was one of the organizers of the Farmers' National Bank, Exchange, Montour county, and became a member of its board of directors, and he is a stockholder in the Bloomsburg Brick Company. In 1907 Mr. Graham moved to Bloomsburg, where he has since resided, his home being on East Third street, near East street. He is a member of the Catholic Church, and in his political preferences is a Democrat.

Mr. Graham was married to Mary Garvey, who was born in Ireland, and died in May, 1908. She is buried at Bloomsburg. Two children were born to them: John, a graduate of the Bloomsburg State Normal school and of Villanova College, Villanova, Pa., class of 1912; and Patrick, who attended high school at Bloomsburg, and since 1912 has been a student at Villanova College.

CHARLES F. ALTMILLER, M. D., has been engaged in the practice of medicine at Bloomsburg since 1904, and meantime has become associated with a number of important business enterprises in that town and the vicinity. His professional work and other interests have brought him in contact with an unusually large proportion of his fellow citizens, and he is highly esteemed by all who know him. Dr. Altmiller is of German extraction, his father and grandfather having been natives of Germany, from which country the latter, John C. Altmiller, brought his family to America in 1857. He settled at Hazleton, Luzerne Co., Pa., where he died April 2, 1886. He was a music teacher by profession.

Charles Altmiller, the Doctor's father, was thirteen years old when he came to this country with the rest of the family. He continued his studies in the public schools of Hazleton, and for a number of years after beginning life on his own account was engaged in the mercantile business. He served three years during the Civil war, being a bugler. For over twenty years he has been prominent in the administration of public affairs at Hazleton. In 1891 he became the first city treasurer of that place, filling the office for a term of three years, and from 1896 to the present time he has been a member of the city board of assessors. Politically he is a Democrat. On Aug. 12, 1866, he married Christine Baitter, also a native of Germany, born Sept. 12, 1850, daughter of Jacob and Barbara (Schweitzer) Baitter. They are the parents of eight children: John C., Justus E., Katherine, Emma, Charles F., Adele G., Magdalene and Hilda.

Charles F. Altmiller was born at Hazleton July 4, 1877, and received the foundation of his literary education at public school there. He then entered Temple College, at Philadelphia, and after graduating from that institution matriculated at the Medico-Chirurgical College, in the same city, from which he was graduated in 1901 with the degree of M. D. For the next two years he was associated in practice with Dr. Longshore, at Hazleton, after which he became examining physician at the Medico-Chirurgical College, remaining there for a year in that capacity. Then he spent six months in 1904 studying abroad, at Berlin and London, specializing in diseases of the stomach and intestines. In 1904 he came to Bloomsburg, where he has since practiced, and he has attained high prestige among his fellow practitioners, as well as popularity with a wide circle of patients. He is a prominent member of the Columbia County Medical Society, of which he was president in 1911, and also belongs to the Pennsylvania State Medical Society. Dr. Altmiller is president and general manager of the wholesale and retail drug house of Moyer Brothers, at Blooms-

burg, is interested in the Richard Manufacturing Company (manufacturers of special machinery) and proprietor of the *Daily Sentinel* and *Semi-Weekly Democratic Sentinel.*

Fraternally the Doctor is a Mason, holding membership in Washington Lodge, No. 256, F. & A. M., and Caldwell Consistory (thirty-second degree), both of Bloomsburg, and in Irem Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., at Wilkes-Barre. He also belongs to the B. P. O. Elks, I. O. O. F. and Knights of the Golden Eagle. Politically he is a Democrat.

On April 28, 1903, Dr. Altmiller married Martha Moyer, daughter of William S. and Martha (Menajh) Moyer, of Bloomsburg. They attend the Presbyterian Church.

HIRAM R. BOWER, now living retired at Berwick, was born in Centre township, Columbia county, Oct. 30, 1831, son of Abraham and Ellen (Remley) Bower, and a grandson of George Michael Bower.

George Michael Bower came from Saxony to America at the age of thirteen and settled in Berks county, Pa. After his marriage to a Miss Hill he removed to Columbia county, near Evansville, and bought a farm of 120 acres from a man named Desser. He was a successful farmer and became one of the prominent men of his part of the county. He was the father of the following children: Jacob, Michael, Solomon, Daniel, Philena, Catherine and Abraham.

Abraham Bower, father of Hiram R., was born in Kutztown, Berks county, and was a stonemason by trade. In early manhood he moved to Centre township, Columbia county, bought a farm of fifty acres, and immediately erected new buildings and began to renovate the land, bringing it to a high state of cultivation. He married Ellen Remley, whose parents, Michael and Susan Remley, were both of German ancestry and pioneer settlers in Berks county. Mr. and Mrs. Bower had thirteen children, all of whom are dead except Hiram. They were: Samuel; Phoebe, wife of Daniel Miller; Rachel, wife of John Sloan; Elizabeth, wife of Caleb Fowler; William; Abraham; Susanna; Lavinia, wife of George Johnson; Catherine, wife of Thomas Evans; Ellen; Aaron, a Methodist minister, of Metamora, Ill.; Hiram R.; and Matilda, who married George Johnson and (second) Daniel Behr. Mr. Bower died at the age of seventy-eight and his wife at the age of sixty-four. He was a Democrat, and served as supervisor and school director.

Hiram R. Bower was educated in the common schools and remained at home until he was twenty-three years of age, meantime preparing himself for the ministry. However, Providence had decreed otherwise for him, and ill health compelled him to relinquish his ambition. After recovery he entered the store of Abraham Muller, the largest in the county, being connected with the establishment as clerk for ten years. In 1864 he associated himself with Isaiah Bower and M. E. Jackson, under the firm name of Jackson, Bower & Co., and they conducted a store until 1870, when Mr. Jackson retired. In 1880 Mr. Bower obtained the entire control of the business, reorganized it and successfully carried it on until 1890, when he retired. He had been interested in the real estate business and during that time built the fine residence he now occupies.

Mr. Bower was married Oct. 29, 1857, to Rebecca, daughter of John and Lydia Martz, who had a family of five children. To Mr. and Mrs. Bower have been born five children: Layman F., Aaron B., Minnie, Elizabeth, and Frank, the last named dying when three years old. Mr. Bower is a member of Berwick Lodge, No. 246, I. O. O. F., and is a past grand of the same. He and his family are all members of the Methodist Church. Since 1890 Mr. Bower has been field man of the Columbia County Sunday School Association, was for four years president and is now vice president. In October, 1912, he attended the meeting of the State Association of Sunday Schools held at Philadelphia and was there awarded a medal in recognition of the fact that he had been actively engaged in the work for sixty-two years. He has attended all of the Sunday school conventions, State, National and international. Mr. Bower is much interested in the weather department of the signal service and has a fine set of instruments for recording the changes of temperature and pressure.

Layman F. Bower, son of Hiram R., is vice president of the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company, at Milwaukee, Wis. He and his wife, Gertrude (Henninger), have four children, of whom Florence is married to Rev. Charles Davidson; both were formerly missionaries in Japan, and Mr. Davidson is now principal of schools at Tokio. Russell Forrest married Margaret Kirkpatrick, of Scranton, Pa., and they have two children, Russell and Margaret. Harold was married in Chicago and is now living in Milwaukee. Layman, Jr., completes the family.

Aaron B. Bower, son of Hiram R., is a lawyer of Scranton, Pa. He married Harriet

Garney and they have three children, Helen, Harriet and Wallace.

Minnie Bower married William Smith, of Tarrytown, N. Y., and they have one child, Leonora B.

Elizabeth Bower married Luther Wesley Mendenhall, of Pittsburgh, and they have two children, Elizabeth and Luther W., Jr.

FRANCIS PIERCE CREASY, now living retired in Bloomsburg, was for over twenty-five years engaged in farming in Catawissa township, Columbia county, moving thence to his present home in 1908. He was born May 5, 1857, in Catawissa township, son of Nathan Creasy and grandson of William Creasy. His first ancestors in America came from Germany and settled in New Jersey, coming from there to Columbia county, Pa., about one hundred and twenty-five years ago. Some of the family settled about Mifflin township and engaged in farming.

William Creasy, grandfather of Francis P., was one of the earlier settlers in the Catawissa valley, in Schuylkill county, Pa., and engaged in farming throughout his active life, in his latter years living retired, in Catawissa; he owned a tract of land in that township. He died in January, 1886, in his seventy-ninth year, and is buried at Catawissa. He and his wife Mary (Gearhart) had one son, Nathan.

Nathan Creasy, son of William, was born in Schuylkill county, Pa., and came with his parents to Catawissa township, Columbia county, when a child. He followed farming, after his marriage buying the tract which his son Henry now occupies, and there he continued to live until his death, which occurred in August, 1881. He was a member of the Lutheran Church, and was one of the well-known and highly respected residents of his district. His wife, whose maiden name was Krickbaum (Susanna or Catherine), survived him, dying in 1883, and they are buried at Catawissa. Mrs. Creasy was born on the farm now owned by her son Henry, and was a daughter of Henry Krickbaum, who was of German extraction. To Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Creasy were born eight children, namely: Alice, who is deceased; William T., a prominent resident of Columbia county; Francis Pierce; Elmira, Mrs. Hess, of Almedia, this county; Henry L., of Catawissa township; Nathan C., a merchant of Catawissa; Dora S., wife of Noah Helwig, a prominent farmer of Catawissa township; and a daughter that died in infancy.

Francis Pierce Creasy attended public school in his native township, and was trained to farming from his earliest years. He began that occupation on his own account in the year 1881, in Catawissa township, where he owns a fine farm of 111 acres upon which he was engaged in general agricultural pursuits until 1908, at which time he retired and removed to Bloomsburg. His nephew, Charles Creasy, now cultivates the farm, for him.

Mr. Creasy has always been looked upon as one of the intelligent and public-spirited citizens of his locality, and he has been prominent in the Grange movement, with which he is still connected. Since 1900 he has been a member of the Agricultural Society of Columbia county. While living in Catawissa township he served one term as school director and nine years as auditor, and in every relation of life has proved himself a highly desirable member of the community. He has been treasurer of the Farmers' Mutual Telephone Company since it was started, in 1906. In politics he is a Democrat, in religious connection a member of the Lutheran Church.

On Nov. 24, 1881, Mr. Creasy was united in marriage with Catherine Reeder, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Reeder, and she died May 14, 1909; she is buried at Catawissa. Mr. and Mrs. Creasy had no children.

WILLIAM H. SNYDER, deceased, former county superintendent of schools and prothonotary of Columbia county, Pa., was born in Orange township, that county, Nov. 24, 1840, son of John and Catharine (Wolf) Snyder, of Berks county.

John Snyder was of German descent and came as a boy to Columbia county from his native county, Berks. He was a stonemason and plasterer by occupation, and served as constable of Orange township for seventeen years. He was commissioned sheriff of Columbia county in 1852, and again in 1858, serving in all six years. He married Catharine, daughter of Henry Wolf, a German school teacher, and they had eleven children, of whom William H. became the most prominent.

William H. Snyder attended the Orangeville Academy and Greenwood Seminary, and as soon as he had completed his course began to teach school, at the age of eighteen. He followed teaching for more than thirteen years, reading law during all of his spare time. In 1872 he was elected to the position of county superintendent of schools, served for nine years, and then refused a further term in order to complete his law course. He then studied in the office of E. R. Ikeler, and was admitted

to the bar in 1882. Mr. Snyder served for a time as supervising principal of the Bloomsburg public schools, and in 1884 was elected prothonotary, filling the office for two consecutive terms, six years. At the end of his last term he opened an office in the M. E. Ent building, now the Farmers' National Bank building, and practiced law until his death. At that time he was a notary public, and attorney for the Bloomsburg poor district. As a lawyer Mr. Snyder was known for his thorough and exact knowledge of difficult points of law, and as a man he was greatly admired for his happy disposition and frankness. Possessed of keen judgment, he always expressed himself clearly and positively upon any matters of which he had correct knowledge. He died Nov. 11, 1898, at the age of fifty-seven years, eleven months, eighteen days, and is laid at rest in Laurel Hill cemetery, at Orangeville. He was a member of the Reformed Church, having been confirmed in Orangeville by the Rev. Alfred Hautz.

On Dec. 26, 1868, Mr. Snyder was married, by Rev. E. B. Wilson, at the Stillwater (Pa.) parsonage, to Sarah M. Fleckenstine, and in the course of time six children came to bless their home for a little while. Bruce J. died Nov. 14, 1879, at the age of four years, six months, as the result of whooping cough. William R. died Feb. 9, 1881, aged five months. In 1884 the saddest loss came to the parents. Three of their children passed away in the short space of three weeks of the terrible scourge of childhood—diphtheria. Charles J. died Oct. 6, 1884, aged thirteen years and two months; George R. died Oct. 24, 1884, aged one year and ten months; and Jennie C. died Oct. 28, 1884, aged sixteen years, eighteen days. Paul H., the last of the children, was born Oct. 23, 1885, attended public school and was president of the senior class of the high school and of the Franklin Literary Society when he died, Dec. 1, 1902, of typhoid fever. Memorial services were held at the high school building, Miss Laura Prosser reading his biography and the class singing his favorite hymn, "Abide With Me." Resolutions, written by Edna Briggs, Mary Welliver and Silas Riddle, were also read.

In 1885 Mr. Snyder bought a home at the corner of Fourth and Catherine streets, and there his widow still lives. She was born May 24, 1844, in Orangeville, second daughter of Nathan Fleckenstine and Catherine Poe, and attended country school until she was nineteen. Every day she faithfully walked a mile and a half to the school, where she sat on wooden benches and wrote standing up against the wall at the crude desks of the time. In those days punishments were more severe than at present. Besides whipping, a split stick was sometimes clamped over the fleshy part of the ear, where the piercing for earrings was done, thus causing much pain. Mrs. Snyder was confirmed under Rev. William Goodrich, of the Reformed Church at Orangeville, when she was fifteen years old, and lived at home until her marriage. Since her husband's death she has taken great interest in the cause of temperance, and is president of the Charity Union. She attended the International Sunday School convention at San Francisco, Cal., in 1911, and was a delegate to the World's Sunday School convention at Zurich, Switzerland, in 1913.

Joseph Poe, grandfather of Mrs. Snyder, was a first cousin of Edgar Allan Poe. He was born in Albany township, Berks Co., Pa., Sept. 19, 1790. His parents were of French and English descent. His father came to America with a colony of Germans who settled in Berks county during the days of Indian occupation, and served as a captain in the Revolutionary war. His mother was a relative of the Booth family which furnished so many illustrious members to the dramatic stage. George Poe and his wife Ephie (uncle and aunt of Joseph Poe), and Sarah (Booth) Poe, mother of Joseph Poe, are all buried within an inclosure in the Mifflinville cemetery, their resting places being marked by monuments erected by Joseph.

Ferdinand Booth, with his wife and baby, Sarah, seven weeks old, was living in a log house southwest of Mifflinville in 1777. During the absence of the father and the hired girl Indians captured the mother and child and carried them to the Wyoming valley, and thence to Ohio. In the latter State Mrs. Booth was forced to marry an Indian chief, but was treated well, although always watched. After eleven years had passed she was assisted to escape with the child by a fur trader, who brought her back to her home. There she found the husband had married again, thinking her dead. She refused to interfere with him, so he built her a house some distance from the one he lived in, and there she reared Sarah to womanhood. There the father of Joseph Poe married Sarah Booth, the stolen child, and Joseph was born after their removal to Albany township.

Joseph Poe was but sixteen years old when he was apprenticed to Larry Ruck, of Bloomsburg, to learn the trade of shoemaker. After

his time was out he went to Mifflinville, borrowed ten dollars and bought a set of tools with which he started working around the country, from house to house, making and patching shoes. His ten dollars had grown at the time of his death to seven farms and more than thirty thousand dollars. He married Mary Wolf, daughter of John Wolf, in 1814, and they had six children, Catherine (Mrs. Nathan Fleckenstine), George, Maria, Sarah, Stephen and Joseph. The first wife died in 1835, and Mr. Poe married for his second wife Leah Beam Miller, by whom he had two children, Polly and Phoebe. Polly married John Wolf, of Mifflin township, and Phoebe married Samuel Turnbach, of Blackcreek. George Poe died unmarried at the age of fifty-five, and is buried in Mifflinville. Stephen Poe is living, in feeble health, with his son Charles, in Catawissa.

A very industrious and thrifty man, Joseph Poe was also strictly just in all his dealings. In 1838 he bought two farms above Orangeville, one of 160 acres and the other of 140 acres. The township line divided them, one being in Fishingcreek township and the other in Orange township. To Catherine he gave the 160-acre farm and to Maria the 140 acres. He and his second wife were devout members of the German Lutheran Church. His death occurred in 1880.

Joseph Poe had two sisters: Mary married Benjamin Levan and died at Freeport, Ill. The other sister married A. Maurey and died in Conyngham, Pa., at the age of ninety-five years; she left one son, David.

Catherine Poe was but seventeen when her mother died, and she took charge of her brothers and sisters and kept house for her father. After her father's second marriage she married Nathan Fleckenstine, Dec. 27, 1837, the ceremony being performed by Rev. D. S. Tobias, of the Reformed Church. They first resided with Nathan's father, Jacob, at Summer Hill, but later moved to the farm given them by Joseph Poe. There they lived for thirty-five years and raised a family of four boys and four girls: Joseph, Jacob W., William, George S., Sarah M., Margaret, Mary C. and Clara Agnes. In addition to these children Mr. and Mrs. Fleckenstine brought up four orphans: Jacob Geisinger, Samuel Trump, Andrew Lunger and Betsey Steiner (who married Elijah Everett and was left a widow with two sons). After their children had grown Mr. and Mrs. Fleckenstine moved to Orangeville, where they resided until they died. They also made a home for an old lady, Catharine Slaugh, a native of Bingen-on-the-Rhine, who lived with them until her death.

Nathan Fleckenstine was a great hunter and fisherman and his larder was always filled with the finest game. He had perfect health until a short time before his death, when his eyesight failed him and he could not take his usual exercise. He was greatly beloved by the villagers and children and was a great worker in the church. His wife, Catherine, died July 13, 1901, and he passed away Nov. 13, 1905. She lived to be eighty-four years, seven months, six days old, and he just lacked ten days of being ninety years of age. Both are buried in the Laurel Hill cemetery at Orangeville.

In 1859 Margaret Fleckenstine married Samuel Hidlay, a prosperous farmer of Centre township, and to them were born children as follows: (1) Joseph, a deputy sheriff, of Bloomsburg, married Sadie Girard, and has three children, Ruth, Ray and Margaret. (2) William H., twin to Joseph, now cashier of the Bloomsburg National Bank, married Ada Conner and has three children, Eugene, Clair and Harold. (3) Andrew Curtin married Mary Creacy and they have two children: Bruce, a clerk in Wilkes-Barre, and Lillian, a trained nurse, in Philadelphia. (4) Minnie married Clarence Drum, a prominent farmer and stock raiser of Briarcreek township, and they have eight children, Franklin, the oldest, now attending the Bloomsburg State Normal school. (5) Charles lives in Big Horn, Wyo. (6) Margaret, married to Edward Richard, lives in Newberry, Pa.; they have two children, Donald and Miriam. (7) Elizabeth, who is a trained nurse, lives in New York State. (8) Della married John Caine, of Beach Haven, and had one son, Hidlay. She died April 4, 1911, at the age of forty-four. (9) Mamie married Hubert Harman, of Milton, Pa., and they have three children: Harry, in the United States navy; and Collins and Bruce, at home.

Joseph Fleckenstine enlisted in the 16th Pennsylvania Cavalry in 1862, and served for three years lacking nine days. He had many narrow escapes from death but passed through many engagements unscathed, finally being mustered out after the surrender, and returned to the home of his parents, where he still lives.

Jacob W. Fleckenstine married Sarah Stebbins, of New York, and they have six children: Laura married Elmer Thompson and has two children, Paul and Elmer, Jr.; the parents are

both nurses, and they reside in Philadelphia. Jennie married Walter Ivins, a member of the Ivins Cracker Company of Philadelphia, and they have two children, Margaretta and Mary; Mr. Ivins also owns the Model Chicken Farm at Lansdale, Pa. Jessie married Rev. William Gerhard, a Reformed minister, of Orangeville, and they have one child, Ruth. Pearl married Arthur Williams, a printer, of New York; Mr. Williams's father was the first American singer to appear in the Crystal Palace, London. Joseph Poe Fleckenstine was a trained nurse in Bellevue hospital, New York, where he nursed Loft, the candy manufacturer of that city, so successfully as to be taken into the factory and made manager; however, the work was too confining and he resigned to take charge of the poultry farm of his brother-in-law, Walter Ivins; he married Phoebe Dickson, of Salem, N. J., a trained nurse, in June, 1914, and on July 15th following returned to the employ of Mr. Loft as manager of his confectionery store in Newark, N. J. Nathan C. Fleckenstine is in the confectionery business at Jamaica, Long Island; he married Nellie Kellogg, and they have one son, William. Jacob W. and Sarah (Stebbins) Fleckenstine, the parents of this family, are living at Lansdale, Pa., on the model farm of Walter Ivins.

Mary C. Fleckenstine married William Appleman, of Benton, Pa., and died in February, 1880, leaving a little daughter, Bessie, then but four years old. Bessie married Bruce Keller, ticket agent at Orangeville, and they have had three children, two living, Elizabeth and John, Jr. Bruce Keller's father, John Keller, was the sexton at Orangeville for more than thirty years, working at the shoemaker's bench except when so engaged. He and his wife were much beloved, and were always ready to nurse the sick and help the unfortunate.

Clara Agnes Fleckenstine, born May 16, 1861, married George W. Bertsch, a merchant tailor, of Mauch Chunk, Pa. They have had no children. Mr. Bertsch's father was a prosperous tailor and left a fine estate to his four children.

William Fleckenstine married Harriet Belles, and to them were born two children: Harry died Dec. 23, 1906, at the age of twenty-four, and is buried in the Laurel Hill cemetery, Orangeville; Carrie married Howard Hartung, of Honesdale, Pa., and they have one child, Harriet. William Fleckenstine is at present employed in the S. S. Fleckenstine dry goods store, in Orangeville.

George S. Fleckenstine married Elizabeth Fisher, daughter of a prosperous farmer of Briarcreek township, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Alfred Hautz, who was pastor of the Reformed Church of Orangeville for forty-five years, and is still actively engaged in religious matters, being president of the Wyoming Classis. To Mr. and Mrs. Fleckenstine were born three children, Conner Fisher, Carl and Jessie R.; Carl married Dora Leidy, and they had two children, Sarah (deceased) and Nathan; Carl is conducting his father's store, while the father is holding the office of county commissioner. Jessie R. married Clinton Herring, an attorney of Orangeville.

George S. Fleckenstine entered the mercantile business in 1880 and has made a great success in Orangeville. In 1905 he bought the old homestead, Meadow Brook farm, which he has brought to a high state of cultivation. In 1896 he was elected treasurer of Columbia county, and held the office for one term. In 1911 he was elected county commissioner, and is still serving in that position.

Catharine (Hahn) Wolf, daughter of Dewald Hahn, was born in Bethlehem, Northampton Co., Pa., June 6, 1776, and died Sept. 28, 1836, in Centerville, Mich., where she was buried. She was on a visit to her son Joseph at the time. He bought a tombstone at Newark, Ohio, and hauled it the two hundred and fifty miles to Centerville to place over her grave. John Wolf, her husband, was born in 1769, the son of Christian Wolf, who came when a widower with one child from Wittenberg, Germany, to America.

Dewald Hahn, father of Catharine (Hahn) Wolf, was born Feb. 8, 1752, and died March 3, 1833. Franie, his wife, born Oct. 5, 1752, died Jan. 14, 1834. They had four daughters: Catharine, wife of John Wolf; Susan (Mrs. Achenbach); Mary, wife of Abraham Hess; Sarah, wife of Charles Miller.

Catharine (Hahn) Wolf had four sons, Joseph, Jonas, Abraham and Christian. The Hahn family were the possessors of all the land lying south of Mifflinville, so the sons had a farm to begin with. Abraham moved above Mifflinville and Christian to the south end of the town, on the same farm from which Joseph Poe's mother was stolen by the Indians. The Hahns bought the farms from Adam Booth.

Jonas Wolf was born in Mifflinville, Pa., Nov. 12, 1812, and died in Constantine, Mich., March 8, 1896. He was a prosperous merchant in Watsontown, Pa., in former days, afterwards moving to Constantine, where he

lived retired until his death. He married Margaret Gerhard, near Danville, in 1835, and their children were: Mary Catharine, Frances Annie, John Wellington, Joseph McDonald, Herman Gerhard and Ellen Reese. In 1850 he married for his second wife Mrs. Nancy Vincent Leman, by whom he had children: Carrie Vincent and Sallie Keefer. Carrie married Stephen Davis, a prosperous farmer in Constantine, Mich., where they reside at the present time.

Joseph Wolf, son of John and Catharine (Hahn) Wolf, was born in Mifflinville Jan. 30, 1810, and died at Mount Vernon, Ohio, in 1863. His wife, Harriet Doane, was born in Berwick, Pa., in 1808, and died in Urbana, Ill., in 1890. Joseph was a minister of the Gospel for thirty years. He was prominent in the Methodist Church, but in those days pastors received little salary, so he had to work at shoemaking to support his family properly. With the help of his daughters he bought and cleared land, continuing operations until he had gained a fine estate. Joseph and Harriet Wolf had eight daughters, as follows: Lucy, wife of A. Bart, a veteran of the Mexican and Civil wars; Hannah, wife of O. Gill; Caroline (Mrs. Martin); Josephine, who died young; Sarah A.; Harriet; Mary; and Clara A., mentioned below.

Clara A. Wolf married a Mr. Agnew, of Mount Vernon, Ohio. She was one of the first members of the W. C. T. U. in Ohio and one of the first crusaders at Mount Vernon, and took a warm interest in the cause of temperance. She is still living in Mount Vernon, and has become noted as a writer and composer. Of her four children, Wilbur, George, Carrie and Pansy, Wilbur Agnew was employed in the government printing office, and later died suddenly in Chicago, of malarial fever. George Agnew lives in Oakland, Cal. Carrie, Mrs. Bahnharst, lives in Springfield, Ill.; she has two sons, who are composers and writers of music. Pansy, Mrs. Crippen, lives with her mother at Mount Vernon, Ohio.

John Wolf, son of Abraham and Catharine (Hill) Wolf, was born Nov. 27, 1834. His sister Annie married George P. Miller. His brother Daniel married Phoebe, daughter of John Lazarus, a prominent farmer of Fishingcreek township, went West to buy horses just before his only child was born, and while riding through the timber was killed, a tree falling on him. His child, Annie, married P. Freynire. John Wolf married Polly Pohe (Poe), who was born June 9, 1837, daughter of Joseph and Leah Pohe, and died Jan. 7, 1891. She and her husband were faithful members of the Lutheran Church. They had these children: Dora, wife of Hudson Kase, of Danville; Minerva, wife of Harry Hubbard, of Wildwood, N. J.; Lillie, wife of Harry Eshelman, of Bloomsburg; and twins, a boy and a girl, who died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Eshelman have two daughters: Marguerite, wife of Ervine Sweeten, of Camden, N. J., and Emeline, who lives at home and is assistant librarian at the Bloomsburg public library.

REV. DAVID M. HENKEL, D. D., for twenty-three years a resident of the borough of Catawissa, was born at Point Pleasant, Mason Co., W. Va., April 12, 1819, and died in Catawissa at the advanced age of eighty-six in the year 1905. He was a son of Rev. Charles and Mary (Siegrist) Henkle, both also natives of West Virginia.

Gearhart Henkel, the first ancestor of this family in America, was an army chaplain, and came from Frankfort, Germany, in 1735, locating in Germantown, a suburb of Philadelphia. There he resided, serving a Lutheran congregation until his death, which is supposed to have been occasioned by a fall from his horse while traveling along one of the roads of the city. Of the six generations including Gearhart, Justice, Jacob, Paul, Charles and David M., it is interesting to note that the majority were Lutheran pastors.

Paul Henkel, the grandfather of Dr. David M. Henkel, was the father of six sons, five of whom were Lutheran ministers and one a physician. He died in New Market, Shenandoah Co., Va., in 1825.

Rev. Charles Henkel was the first Lutheran minister in Columbus, Ohio, from which city he removed to Somerset, in the same State, where he died in 1840.

David M. Henkel was quite a child when his parents moved to Columbus, and there he attended the public schools, continuing his studies at the Capitol University, where his theological education was also acquired. He graduated in 1849, was ordained, and was given charge of the Lutheran Church at Goshen, Ind., when that State was in the throes of first settlement. Here privations caused his health to fail and he returned to his home State to recuperate, in New Market, Va. He then entered upon a career of church upbuilding, taking a charge at Stewartsville, N. J. In 1859 he was called to Danville, Montour Co., Pa., and there built the church of Trinity Lutheran congregation, serving as its pastor for eight years. Having attached him-

self to the General Council, he was next called to Stroudsburg, Monroe Co., Pa., where he organized and built St. John's Church, remaining its pastor for four years. He was next sent to Richmond, Va., to build up an English Church, but his health failing he went to Mount Pleasant, N. C., and then to Nokomis, Ill., where he remained six years. In 1882 he was obliged to retire, and coming to Catawissa resided here until his death, taking no regular charge but occasionally filling a pulpit. He was an able speaker, an energetic worker for the Lord, and a member of the Masonic fraternity.

Rev. Mr. Henkel married Heleah Anna Maria Henkel, daughter of Solomon Henkel, M. D., of New Market, Va., and they had six children: Mary, wife of Rev. C. W. Sifferd; Leah, wife of Rev. A. L. Yount; Charles, married to a Miss Lease, of Nokomis, Ill.; Solon; William; and Luther S. After the death of their mother he was united, in November, 1875, to Susan C., eldest daughter of Rev. William J. Eyer, of Catawissa. By this union there were no children.

Rev. William J. Eyer, father of Mrs. Henkel, was born in 1803 and came to Catawissa in 1838. Here he served as pastor of the Lutheran Church until his death in 1874. He was a noted man, an able speaker, and his death was regretted by all who had come into contact with him. His wife Charlotte, Mrs. Henkel's mother, was a daughter of Frederick C. Havemeyer, the head of the great refinery corporation of New York and Philadelphia. Mrs. Susan C. Henkel still survives, and lives at the old homestead in Catawissa, in the house her father erected when he first came to this town. She has a large number of stanch friends in the borough and is an interesting conversationalist. She bears her age with dignity, and for one of her years is quite active and energetic.

FRANCIS PARVIN MASTERS, late of Pine township, Columbia county, was a native of Millville, that county, and belonged to an old established family of that section, still numerously represented in the vicinity. James Masters, his father, was in business at Millville for many years, as a merchant.

Mr. Masters is a great-grandson of James Masters, who in 1791 settled on the place in Madison township later occupied by his son David. There were then no improvements on the property. James Masters made a permanent home there, remaining on the place until his death in 1832, when eighty-four years and some months old. He built a sawmill, to which David in time added a carding machine, and subsequently a clover hulling machine; the latter's son Joseph finally converted the hulling mill into a chopping mill. James Masters married Margaret Salkel, and they had five children, three sons and two daughters: Isaac, Sarah, Martha, David and John. All lived to be grown and raised families. Sarah married Samuel Kester—they rode to Berks county on horseback to be married by the Friends' ceremony; Martha married Andrew Eves, son of John Eves, the pioneer; Isaac married Paul Kester's daughter, and subsequently moved to Ohio; John was a rambler, and never made a permanent settlement; David married Mary Eves, a granddaughter of the pioneer. The last mentioned couple were the grandparents of Francis P. Masters.

David Masters was born in 1783, near Kennett Square, in Chester county, Pa., and settled in Madison township, on Spruce run, adjoining lands owned by the pioneer Eves, and the Demotts. (This place was afterwards owned by Conrad Kreamer.) David was eight years old when he came with his father to the home place; there he grew to manhood. He married Mary Eves, daughter of Joseph, who was a son of John Eves, the pioneer. To David and Mary Masters were born George, James (mentioned below), Sarah, Joseph, Margaret, Parvin, Mary and Elizabeth, all living to maturity. George, born Nov. 2, 1810, in Madison township, married Margaret Mather, settled in Millville, and had four children, Sarah, David, Mary M. and William; Sarah married Daniel Rote, and located near Millville; Joseph married Sarah Edwards, and subsequently moved to Muncy, Pa.; Margaret married Benjamin Warner, and located in Muncy Valley; Parvin resided in Philadelphia, was thrice married, having children by each wife; Mary married George D. Keller, who settled first in Light Street, Columbia county, and ran a blacksmith business, afterwards bought a farm near Watsontown, Northumberland county, and later lived at Muncy borough; Elizabeth married B. Morris Ellis, a descendant of William Cox Ellis, one of the early settlers of Muncy Valley.

James Masters, born Sept. 28, 1812, was married Jan. 1, 1835, to Abigail Rote, who was of German descent, born March 3, 1812, daughter of Francis and Mary Rote, the latter of whom was a daughter of Daniel Welliver, one of the early pioneers of Madison township. After James Masters was married he moved to below Eyer's Grove, and operated

the old Dreiblebiss mill, owned then by Frick, Paxton & McKelvy; this he ran until 1837, when he moved to Millville and took charge of the grist and saw mill owned by his father. This mill he conducted until about 1841, when on account of failing health he rented it, and for four years clerked for his brother George and his partner, Mather. Then, on account of the mill losing trade by his absence, in 1845 he again took charge, and gave it his personal attention until the spring of 1849. At that time the mill burned down and he quit the milling business, moving to Sereno in December, 1849, and embarking in the mercantile business, which he carried on until 1857, when he discontinued the store and engaged in farming. In 1850 he purchased the farm of 107 acres in Greenwood township, and in 1858 purchased the farm of 228 acres in Pine township where he resided and was afterwards engaged in agricultural pursuits, increasing the original tract to about 240 acres. He was successful in his business. He had six daughters and one son: Mary, Elizabeth, Francis P., Catharine, Sarah E., Margaret A. and Susan. Mary married Dr. J. B. Patton; Elizabeth married R. L. Rich; Francis P. is mentioned below; Catharine and Margaret never married; Susan married John Eves, the wagon manufacturer. Only two daughters of this family now survive.

David Rote was born Sept. 13, 1832, in Madison township, eldest son of Daniel and Sarah (Masters) Rote. He resided here until March, 1886, when he purchased the place known as the John Bruner farm. He married Mary, daughter of George Welliver, whose wife Elsie was a daughter of Simon and Mary (Robbins) Kinney. The Kinneys were from New Jersey, and among the early settlers in Pine township. Mr. and Mrs. Rote had two children, Sarah E. and Anna E.

Francis P. Masters was born Jan. 28, 1839, and spent his early boyhood at Millville, until ten years old. He obtained a thorough education, receiving his preparatory training in the home neighborhood, and later attending the Westtown (Pa.) Boarding School, an old institution established by the Friends in 1799. During the greater part of his active years Mr. Masters was engaged in farming in Pine township, where he died June 11, 1910. He supported the Republican party on political issues.

On June 8, 1880, Mr. Masters was married to Orpha L. Eves, daughter of Wilson M. and Amelia (Robbins) Eves, and three children were born to this union: Alfred E., the eldest, met an accidental death when twelve years old, from a gunshot wound received while hunting; Marian W., born March 13, 1884, has been a teacher in the Westtown Boarding School, and is at present a student in Columbia University; Francis P., Jr., died Feb. 28, 1893, in infancy.

Mrs. Masters is a member of an old family of Friends which has been prominent in local history from the time Columbia county began to be settled. Full mention of the Eves family will be found elsewhere in this work.

GEORGE E. CREASY, D. D. S., who is engaged in the practice of dentistry at Berwick, Columbia county, was born there May 27, 1860, son of Stephen and Barbara (Frantz) Creasy.

David Creasy, the grandfather of Dr. George E. Creasy, belonged to a family of English origin, whose progenitor in the United States was Sir Edward Creasy, a nobleman, who owned a large estate in England. David Creasy was one of the early settlers of Columbia Co., Pa., where he was the owner of a large farm in the Catawissa valley, and later moved to Mifflin township, where he spent his last years. He died in 1872, at the age of seventy-two years.

Stephen Creasy, son of David Creasy, and father of Dr. George E. Creasy, learned the trade of cabinet-maker as a young man, and continued to follow that occupation throughout his life. For a short time he was a resident of Berwick, but the greater part of his life was spent in Mifflinville, where he passed away March 4, 1900. His wife, Barbara (Frantz) Creasy, was born in Wittenberg, Germany, whence she came to America with her mother and the eleven other children of the family, her father having died in the Fatherland. Mrs. Creasy died about 1878, the mother of six children: Anna, who is the wife of John Bastuscheck, of Mifflinville, Pa.; Emmanuel, who is deceased; George E.; M. Clymer, who is proprietor of the "Exchange Hotel" at Mifflinville; H. Lewis, who lives at that place, and Eli, who died in infancy.

George E. Creasy secured his early education in the public schools of Mifflinville, and was subsequently granted the privileges of attendance at the State Normal school. Following a two years' course there he entered the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and for sixteen years was foreman of a division on construction work at Wapwallopen, Luzerne Co., Pa. He took up the study of dentistry in 1897, and subsequently entered

the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, graduating therefrom in 1900. Since that time he has been located in the practice of his profession at Berwick. His skill has attracted a large and representative practice, and he is recognized as one of the leading members of his profession in this section. He makes his home at Mifflinville, but continues to maintain his office at Berwick, where in a wide acquaintance he numbers many warm friends. He is a Mason, belonging to Knapp Lodge, No. 462, F. & A. M., Berwick; Caldwell Consistory, three hundred and twenty, A. A. S. R., of Bloomsburg, and Irem Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of Wilkes-Barre.

On Jan. 24, 1888, Dr. Creasy was married to Harriet D. Bowers, daughter of Adam and Margaret (Mowery) Bowers, the latter now deceased, and the former a resident of Catawissa and an employee of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company. Dr. and Mrs. Creasy have no children.

PERCY BREWINGTON has been connected since 1900 with the Benton *Argus*, of which he has been sole proprietor for the last eight years. It has continued to improve steadily under his efficient management, the influence of his personality and public-spirited attitude on questions of local interest having made the paper a power in the community.

Mr. Brewington is a native of Maryland, born April 28, 1878, in the city of Baltimore, and he grew up at Salisbury, that State, being educated in the public schools. His experience as a printer began in 1881, when he was but thirteen years old. He started to learn the trade under the guidance of his uncles, who were doing a general printing business under the name of Brewington Brothers. With them he remained until he enlisted for service during the Spanish-American war, in 1898. As a member of Company F, 1st Maryland Volunteers, from eastern Maryland, he was under Captain Adams, at Fortress Monroe, later for several months at Camp Meade, Pa., and then at Camp McKenzie, Augusta, Ga., where he was mustered out Feb. 28, 1899. Returning to Salisbury, Md., he followed his trade there for a short time, but was soon in Philadelphia, where he worked at printing for Bradley & Co. In 1900 he removed to Benton, Columbia county, to work as foreman in the *Argus* establishment. The paper was the leading Democratic organ in the northern part of the county, and was owned by Mr. Smith. When he died, in August, 1900, Mr. Brewington remained to conduct the paper for the widow. In December of the same year, in company with A. H. Edgar, Mr. Brewington purchased it, this association lasting until May, 1906, when Mr. Brewington acquired the sole ownership, and the entire management has remained in his hands since. From June, 1906, until August, 1908, he also owned and ran two other Columbia county papers, the *Democratic Daily Sentinel* and the *Semi-Weekly Sentinel*, both of which were published at Bloomsburg. They were, like the *Argus*, representative Democratic papers, doing recognized work for the party in this section. The subscription list of the *Argus* has increased greatly during Mr. Brewington's ownership. His activity in the Democratic party has kept him in close touch with its proceedings, enabling him to present its affairs to his readers most reliably. He is now county chairman for the party, and State committeeman, and for the last twelve years has been a member of the Columbia county committee. He has been delegate to several State conventions at Harrisburg. Mr. Brewington's interest in business has made him an active member of the Board of Trade at Benton; he belongs to the Benton Cemetery Association. Socially he has numerous connections, being a member of Benton Lodge, No. 746, I. O. O. F., and the Benton Encampment of Odd Fellows, No. 207; of Camp No. 123, P. O. S. of A., Benton; the Knights of the Maccabees, also at Benton; and the B. P. O. Elks at Bloomsburg. His religious association is with the Christian Church.

Mr. Brewington married Elizabeth G. Kline, of Stillwater, Columbia county, and they have had six children: Robert K., born Nov. 17, 1902; Marion P., March 3, 1904; Harvard S., Oct. 1, 1905; Madge E., April 19, 1909; Woodrow G., Oct. 23 1912; John, May 4, 1914.

Abram Kline, Mrs. Brewington's great-grandfather, was one of the four brothers who came to Pennsylvania from New Jersey and settled in the vicinity of Stillwater and Orange. He farmed at Stillwater the rest of his life. He was born in 1767, and died in 1838. His wife's maiden name was Whiteman, and they had children as follows: George married Anna Roberts; Abram married a Roberts; John married a Kissner; Isaac A. is mentioned below; Samuel married a Davis; Jacob married a Fritz; Matthias married a Herr; Anna married John Laubau; Mary married Peter Coleman.

Isaac A. Kline, son of Abram, was born Feb. 2, 1802, and died in 1887 at the old homestead at Stillwater, in Fishingcreek township. He was a blacksmith and farmer, owning eight

acres, partly cleared and part in timber, and he followed general farming practically all his days. In religion he was a member of the Methodist Church. Mr. Kline was married to Maria McHenry, whose death occurred in September, 1853. She was the mother of the following children: Elizabeth married Uriah Van Horn; Mary married Samuel McHenry; Cordelia married Jeremiah Stiles; Sarah Ann married Jacob Hess; Thomas entered the Union service in the Civil war, in 1861, was mortally wounded at Petersburg, and died July 4, 1864, at David's Island, N. Y.; Catherine died young; John L. C. is mentioned below; Almira Eveline married F. M. Lutz; R. William Everett married a Belles; Harriet Ida married a Sitler; Lola Elnora married William Jacoby.

JOHN L. C. KLINE was born at Stillwater, Columbia county, Nov. 13, 1844, and grew up there, receiving a common school education. In his youth he had a thorough training to the trade of blacksmith, which he followed at Benton from the close of the Civil war. In 1864 he enlisted, entering Company E, 100th Pennsylvania Volunteers, under Capt. Daniel P. Buck and Col. Norman J. Maxwell. He took part in the actions at Petersburg and Fort Stedman, was one of the first over the breastworks at Petersburg, and was also on the South Side Road. After muster out at Harrisburg he resumed blacksmithing at Benton. By his marriage to Elmira Stiles Mr. Kline has had three children: Cora, wife of Andrew J. McHenry; Jennie, wife of Riter Hedden; and Elizabeth G., Mrs. Percy Brewington, of Benton. Mr. Kline is a member of the P. O. S. of A. and of the Christian Church.

Mrs. Elmira (Stiles) Kline is descended from Jeremiah Stiles, a native of New Jersey, who settled in Pennsylvania. He followed farming all his life.

John Stiles, son of Jeremiah, born about 1795, died in 1855 in Columbia county, at his home about two miles from Benton. Besides farming, which he followed all his life, he kept hotel at Rohrsburg. His wife, Martha (McHenry), was a daughter of Daniel and Mary (Stevens) McHenry. They had a family of eight children: Mary married Elijah Kline; Josiah is mentioned below; Susanna married Peter Appleman; Martha married Robert Colley; Sarah married Elijah Albertson; Nancy married Russell Stoher; Richard married Amanda Cunningham; Hannah married Hiram Everett.

Josiah Stiles, born in 1815, died in 1864, about two miles from Benton, Columbia county. After obtaining a common school education he engaged in agricultural pursuits, clearing land and following general farming. He was a member of the Christian Church. He was married to Beulah Albertson, daughter of John and Jane (Kitchen) Albertson, who were from New Jersey, and to them were born a large family: Richard married Alice Follmer; Boyd married Arvilla Keppler; John married Ella Follmer; Hiram married Anna Keppler; Elizabeth married George Cole; Martha married Thomas Tromp; Emma married George Klechner; Elmira married John L. C. Kline.

EUGENE D. TEWKSBURY, merchant and ex-burgess of Catawissa borough, Columbia county, was born in Susquehanna county, Pa., June 6, 1861, son of Hon. Edward M. Tewksbury, member of the Legislature from Columbia county from 1891 to 1894.

The Tewksbury family is of pure English descent, dating back to earliest times. An ancestor of the race was John Tewksbury, a merchant of London, who became noted as a Biblical student, possessing a manuscript copy of the Scriptures, which he frequently expounded in the meetinghouses of the time. One of his descendants was Reuben Tewksbury, grandfather of Eugene D. Tewksbury, who came from his birthplace in Vermont to Susquehanna county, Pa., in 1803, and died on his farm there in 1861.

Edward M. Tewksbury, father of Eugene D., was born in Brooklyn, Susquehanna Co., Pa., Sept. 10, 1837, son of Reuben and Mary (Cory) Tewksbury, the latter a native of Rhode Island. He was a farmer and school teacher, coming in 1869 to Catawissa township, where he bought the farm of 160 acres upon which the latter part of his life was spent. He was a temperance advocate and a pioneer in advancing the no-fence law, his fences being the first to be removed in the township. His death occurred Jan. 12, 1901, at the age of sixty-three. His wife passed away in 1902. Both are laid at rest in the McIntire cemetery, in this township. They had two children: Martha D., wife of Rev. John S. Souser, pastor of the Methodist Church at Huntingdon, Pa., and Eugene D.

Eugene D. Tewksbury came to this county with his parents at the age of seven, and entered the public schools, working during vacations upon the home farm, which he left in 1903 to engage in the mercantile business in Catawissa. Until 1908 he carried on business as a dealer in farming implements and fer-

tilizers, and in that year established his present well stocked hardware store, also handling vehicles and building materials. He has the largest business of the kind in the county, housed in a three-story building, and with a warehouse attached, 27 by 45 feet, well stocked with goods and implements. Mr. Tewksbury also operates the old homestead. In 1909 he was elected burgess of Catawissa, a position which he filled with credit and satisfaction to his constituents. In politics he is a Democrat.

On March 22, 1884, Mr. Tewksbury married Hannah E. Erwin, daughter of William and Ruthanna (Yocum) Erwin. They have had no children. Mrs. Tewksbury is a member of the Methodist Church.

Capt. John Yocum, maternal great-grandfather of Mrs. Tewksbury, came from Germany while a youth and settled in Berks Co., Pa., later being one of the pioneer settlers in Roaringcreek township, Columbia county. Here he took up a large tract of land and married a Miss McIntire, by whom he had nine children: Caleb, Jacob, John, Jessie, William, Eliza, Sarah, Hannah and Mary.

William Yocum, son of Capt. John, married Eliza Titsworth, and they had issue: Franklin; Ruthanna, married to William Erwin; Huldah, married to Samuel Cherrington; Isaac, living in Northumberland county; Britton, residing in Roaringcreek township; and Elnora, who married John Hawk.

William Erwin and his wife had issue: Hannah E., wife of Eugene D. Tewksbury; John W.; Curtis L., and Harry A.

ISAIAH W. WILLITS, M. D., of Bloomsburg, one of the oldest practicing physicians of Columbia county, is a past president of the County Medical Society and now serving as one of the censors of that body. He was born May 22, 1843, at Catawissa, Columbia Co., Pa., son of George H. Willits, and belongs to a family which has been settled in this county from Colonial times.

The Willits family is of English extraction, Richard Willits, who came from England prior to 1650, being its first member to locate in America. His son Thomas was born in this country in 1650, and his son, Thomas (2), born in 1682, located in Pennsylvania in 1738. He had a large family, one of whom was Isaiah, the grandfather of Dr. Willits.

Isaiah Willits was born in 1732, and early in life learned the trade of tanner, which he followed in Catawissa, being one of the first business men of that vicinity. He erected a large tannery there, and resided on the corner of First and South streets, on what later became the property of W. W. Perry. Isaiah Willits married Rachel Hughes, and they became the parents of the following children: George H., Charles, John, Matilda, Elizabeth, Clinton and Townsend.

George H. Willits, the Doctor's father, was born at Catawissa. Upon the death of his father he took charge of the tannery, which he conducted until he was obliged to give up the business on account of failing health. It being necessary for him to obtain open-air work, he took a contract to build a half mile of the Pennsylvania canal along the rocks of that vicinity. One year later he engaged in coal mining in Schuylkill county, shipping the product of his mine to the city of Philadelphia. Selling out his interest in the boats, he purchased some three hundred acres of good land opposite Catawissa from his father's estate, where he followed agricultural pursuits until 1867. He then disposed of his property and settled in Catawissa, where he spent the remainder of his life in retirement, dying March 22, 1881, at the age of seventy-eight years. He was an active member of the Republican party, in 1851 was elected for a five years' term as associate judge (up to that time the only Republican ever elected to the office from his district), and later served as postmaster and in various minor positions. He was united in marriage with Jane Clark, a daughter of John Clark, one of Catawissa's early and prominent merchants. She died Jan. 11, 1883, aged seventy-three years. Mr. and Mrs. Willits are interred in the Friends' burying ground at Catawissa. They had children as follows: Twin daughters, who died in infancy; Isaiah W.; Jane Cordelia, born in 1850, who died in 1888; and Charles Clark, for many years a physician and druggist of Catawissa, and later the proprietor of one of the leading dry goods stores of Sunbury, Northumberland county.

Isaiah W. Willits went to public school until twelve years old, after which he took a course of two years' study in the select school of Eaton and Wells, at Bloomsburg, and spent one year in the Greenwood Seminary, at Millville, Pa. Then after a year's study in Wyoming Seminary, at Kingston, he became a clerk in the store of W. Bittenbender & Co., of which firm his father was a silent partner. He remained there one year, and then for two years was engaged in a similar capacity for D. G. Driesbach, at Beach Haven, Pa. On Aug. 8, 1862, he enlisted in Company H, 132d Regiment, Pa. Vol. Inf., of which he

was made orderly sergeant when the company was organized. He was but nineteen years of age when he was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant, Dec. 9, 1862. Among the engagements in which he took part were those of Antietam and Fredericksburg, and at the latter he was struck in the knee by a piece of shell, from the effects of which he has never fully recovered. He was sent to the hospital at Georgetown for treatment. From there he was transferred to Judiciary Square hospital, Washington, D. C. The latter part of January, 1862, he rejoined his regiment at camp near Falmouth, Va., and was with his command at the battle of Chancellorsville, Va., May 1 to 5, 1863, after which he was discharged with his regiment at Harrisburg, Pa., May 24, 1863, on account of expiration of term of service. After spending a couple of weeks at home he recruited another company, Company E, of the 30th P. V. I., became its captain June 20, 1863, and as such reentered the service. It was assigned to the Department of the Susquehanna under Gen. D. N. Couch. During its term of six months this command was engaged principally in guarding the Cumberland Valley railroad and on other duty in Pennsylvania. On leaving the army the young officer began the study of medicine with Dr. John K. Robins, of Catawissa, and in 1864 entered Jefferson Medical College, attending until 1866. That year he began practice in Centralia, where he remained until his removal to Catawissa in 1867. In 1874 he returned to Jefferson Medical College and completed the course in 1875. Settling again at Catawissa, he continued to practice there until he went to Roanoke, Va., in August, 1883. On March 17, 1885, he took up his residence at Bloomsburg, where his success was immediate. He has remained there since, in command of a large patronage, and many of the most intelligent residents are numbered among his patients. He has specialized in the treatment of hernia for upwards of twenty years.

Dr. Willits has also dealt extensively in real estate, owning a number of farms in Pennsylvania and in West Virginia, where he has also bought and built a few houses. He is a public-spirited man and takes an active interest in the town of Bloomsburg.

On March 29, 1866, Dr. Willits married Marcilia R. Reifsnyder, of Catawissa. She passed away Nov. 2, 1877, and on April 9, 1879, he married Mrs. Kate P. (Scott) Reifsnyder, daughter of George and Mary Scott. Politically the Doctor is a Republican, and he has served one term as councilman. Socially he is a Knight Templar Mason and a member of the G. A. R.

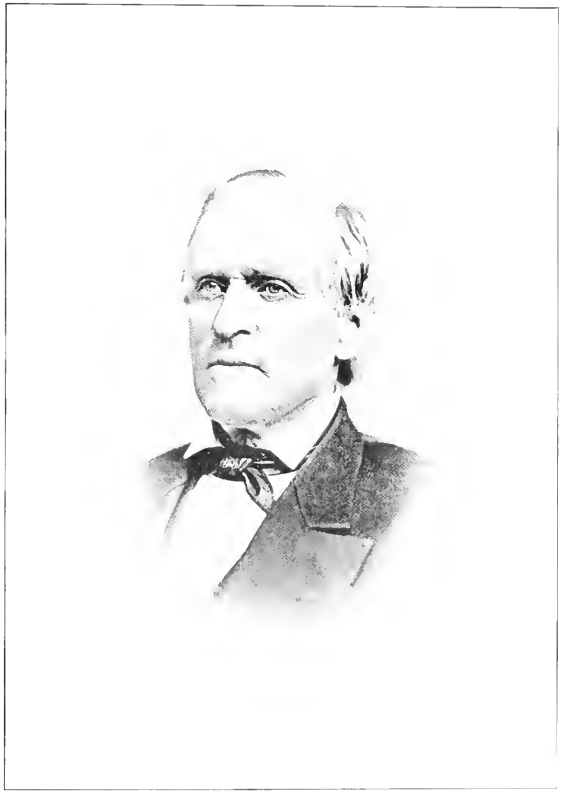
MORRISON ELIJAH JACKSON was born in Berwick, Pa., Feb. 10, 1817. His father, Joel Jackson, was a native of Goshen, N. Y., and his mother of Chester county, Pa., and of the Quaker faith. His father came to Berwick in the early part of the last century and resided there until his death, in 1850.

Mr. Jackson obtained such education as was possible, mainly by his own efforts, and commenced the study of the law in his twentieth year with Judge Cooper, at Danville. He was admitted to practice at the Columbia county bar on motion of George A. Frick, Esq., now deceased, on the 16th of November, 1840, and at the Luzerne county bar on the 5th of January, 1841. He opened an office in Berwick, where he remained in continuous practice, appearing, as occasion required, before the several courts in Columbia, Luzerne, Montour, Sullivan, Wyoming, Carbon and Schuylkill counties; also before the District and Supreme courts of the United States for the Western district, and the Supreme court of the State. He was at the time of his death the senior member of the bar of Columbia county, and president of the bar association. He was a successful practitioner, and held deservedly high place among his associates.

In politics Mr. Jackson belonged to the Democratic party, which sent him to the Legislature in 1852, and was an active member of the organization in the county, assisting in the yearly canvass with the force and effect that a positive man always exerts. His influence was also strong in its bearing on the borough government, and as a member of the council he served a number of terms to the advantage alike of the corporation and the taxpayers.

In a business way he was a man possessed of more than ordinary good judgment, and amassed a large property. From its inception he was a director of the First National Bank, being a considerable stockholder therein and the attorney thereof. He was a trustee on behalf of the State of the Normal School at Bloomsburg. He stood well up in the Masonic fraternity, as a member of the Berwick lodge. He belonged to the Methodist Episcopal Church for twenty-seven years, and was a class leader therein a number of years.

Mr. Jackson, in 1843, married Anne S. Gilmore, and their children were as follows: Charles Buckalew, who married Emma Campbell; Anne Gilmore, wife of Andrew K. Os-



M. E. Jackson

wald; and Elmira, George and Robert, who died young.

Mr. Jackson had not known good health for a number of years, being a sufferer from diabetes, and though it was thought possible the death summons might come it was by no means looked for at the time. Until near the time of dissolution it was supposed that Mr. Jackson was simply suffering from one of his occasional attacks, the severity of which would wear off, and his normal condition be resumed in a few days.

A meeting of the bar association of Columbia county was convened at the courthouse, in Bloomsburg, on the 25th day of July, 1879, at 7 o'clock P. M., John G. Freeze, vice president of the association, in the chair. Judge Elwell, being called upon by the chair to state the object of the meeting, did so as follows:

"Gentlemen: In pursuance of a melancholy usage, we have assembled here this evening to express our regret at the loss of the worthy president of this association, who has fallen by the hand of death. We meet not simply because it is the custom, but because we desire to commemorate the virtue and worth of our deceased brother, and to place upon record our high regard of his character as a man, and his ability and example as a lawyer. Morrison E. Jackson was the senior member of the bar of Columbia county. He was admitted to the bar on the 16th day of November, 1840, and from that time down to within a few days of his death he was engaged in active practice. It may be said with truth that he died with the professional harness on. During all that time no man can say of him that he was other than an honorable opponent. His course was plain, transparent and clear. He required no writing to back what he said. His word was his bond. His loss to the younger members of the profession is great, and will be deeply felt, for his example was conspicuous for good, and will be much missed by those who will succeed the older members of the bar. Prominent in that example was his industry in the preparation of his cases, and his prudence in managing his own affairs as well as those intrusted to him by others. As a legislator, as a member of the bar, and in all the walks of life, you who knew him so well will attest that he acted well his part. He tried to enjoy the confidence and esteem of all whose praise and confidence were worth having. Though dead, his example yet speaketh."

The following resolutions were then presented by Judge Elwell for the consideration of the meeting, which on motion of Charles B. Brockway, Esq., seconded by E. H. Little, Esq., were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, We have learned with deep regret of the death of Morrison E. Jackson, president of the bar association of Columbia county, and desire to express appropriately the opinion and feeling of the members of the bar in relation to the deceased, as also our deep sense of the loss which we have sustained in common with the community; therefore,

Resolved, That the members of the bar feel with deep sensibility the loss which they have sustained by the death of Morrison E. Jackson, who for nearly thirty-nine years has been actively engaged in professional life in our midst.

Resolved, That by indefatigable industry, and unremitting devotion to the study and practice of law, united with a strict regard for the courtesy of the profession, and by the purity and uprightness of his life, and the estimable qualities which belonged to him as a man, our deceased brother has left behind him a reputation which will long live in the recollection of the bar and the community.

Resolved, That we tender to the family of our departed friend the assurance of our profound sympathy in their great bereavement, and that a committee of three be appointed to communicate a copy of these proceedings to the family of the deceased, and that they be entered among the records of the association, and published in the papers of the county.

Resolved, That the members of the bar as a body will attend the funeral of our brother.

The chair appointed Hon. C. R. Buckalew, C. B. Brockway and R. R. Little, Esqs., the committee to communicate the proceedings to the family of the deceased.

The following named lawyers were students in the office of the late M. E. Jackson: Hon. C. R. Buckalew, Hon. Aaron J. Dietrick, Silas Buzzard, Alfred Hall, Hon. A. H. Dill, W. A. Peck, L. T. Thompson, M. F. Stiles and C. B. Jackson, most of whom have become distinguished in their profession.

All places of business in Berwick were closed on Saturday, July 26, 1879. The streets were full of people, and appearances indicated that something unusual was about to take place. It was the time appointed for the burial of Morrison E. Jackson, one of Berwick's prominent and most highly respected citizens. The services began at the late residence of the deceased, at 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon, with prayer, and the procession then formed and went directly to the graveyard. The bar association of Columbia county and members of the bar from other counties led the procession, headed by Judge Elwell and Joshua Comly, Esq., of Montour county. The Masons came next, representing the following lodges: Knapp Lodge, Washington Lodge, Catawissa, Danville and Shickshinny Lodges. The pall bearers were Hon. C. R. Buckalew, Hon. J. G. Freeze, E. R. Ikeler, S. Knorr, C. G. Barkley,

A. C. Smith, C. W. Miller and J. B. Robison, Esqs. After the burial the procession returned to the M. E. Church, where appropriate services were held, Revs. Smyser, Dickson and W. T. D. Clemm taking part, the latter preaching the sermon. Mr. Clemm belonged to Baltimore Conference, and was an old friend of the deceased.

Among the large number of people in attendance at the funeral to show their respect to the memory of Mr. Jackson were Maj. Robert Klotz, of Mauch Chunk, member of Congress from the district, Hon. Steuben Jenkins, Alexander Farnham and M. E. Walker, Esqs., of the Luzerne bar, and besides the members of the bar were David Lowenberg, M. C. Sloan, W. H. Jacoby, Sheriff Hoffman, C. F. Knapp, and many others from Bloomsburg. Morrison E. Jackson had many friends, and he will be missed elsewhere as well as at home (*Luzerne Legal Register*, 1879).

Mr. Jackson was one of the foremost men of his town and county, and was deeply interested in its social, political, financial and industrial development. His influence was great in all these activities, and his personality left an impress on the community which is felt even at this time. No one was more highly esteemed and respected, and no one left a better example of right living, justice and fairness.

Mr. Jackson died July 23, 1879, and is survived by his widow, who still resides at the old homestead.

Eleazer Oswald was born in England about 1755, and died Sept. 30, 1795, in New York. He came to America in 1770 and through sympathy sided with the patriots. He was both a soldier and a journalist. In 1775 he was secretary to Benedict Arnold, served as captain at Ticonderoga, and in Quebec, when Arnold was wounded, he took command and served with great efficiency. In 1777 he rose to the rank of lieutenant colonel. After the close of the Revolution he engaged in the business of printing and publishing in Philadelphia and New York, and was politically in violent opposition to Hamilton and the Federalists. He also entered the French army and in the battle of Jemappes commanded an artillery regiment. The French government sent him on a mission to Italy, after performing which he returned to America. He married a Miss Holt, and their children were: Anne, who died in Philadelphia at the age of ninety-three; and William Hunter, who married Sarah Stamper Hall in 1819.

William Hunter Oswald, born in 1787, married Sarah Stamper Hall, born in 1792, and they had these children: (1) Richard Willing, born Nov. 10, 1819, married Margaret George. (2) William Hunter, born Nov. 9, 1820, married Annie Kauffman in 1850, and had these children: Andrew Kauffman, born in 1851; Richard Willing, 1853; Sarah Catharine, 1855. (3) Eleazer was born Oct. 17, 1821. (4) Joseph was born in September, 1823. Mr. Oswald was an Episcopalian and a member of the St. George Society, of Philadelphia.

Andrew Kauffman Oswald was born in 1851 in Washington, Lancaster Co., Pa., and was educated in Professor Egg's College, Mechanicsburg, Pa. He studied law with Thomas Jackson at Hollidaysburg, Pa., and was admitted to the bar of Blair county and later at Scranton, in 1879, and to the Columbia and Luzerne county bars the same year. He married Anne Gilmore Jackson in Berwick, June 15, 1880, and they have one son, Morrison Jackson Oswald.

Richard Willing Oswald was born in 1853 and for years he was sales agent of the Jackson & Woodin Company. He next went to Lockard Brothers, of Bloomsburg, and leaving them started a pipe foundry in Waverly, N. Y. He is now with the Westinghouse people. Politically he is a Republican, and in religion an Episcopalian. He married Elizabeth Woodin Hanly in 1886, and they have these children: Richard Willing, born in 1887; Eudora Hanly, born in 1888, who married John Colt and has one child, Elizabeth Oswald; Hanly Woodin, born in 1893; and William Hunter, born in 1895.

Morrison Jackson Oswald was born in Berwick in 1882, and educated in the public schools and Swarthmore Preparatory College. He took a course in law at Princeton University, and then returned to Berwick to enter the First National Bank. He spent one year at the University of Pennsylvania. He next entered the sales department of the American Car & Foundry Company, remaining about one year, and is now with the J. G. Brill Company, of Philadelphia. In 1911 he married Elizabeth Beatty, of Philadelphia, and they have one child, Morrison Jackson Oswald, 2d, born Sept. 15, 1912.

The Doan family is of Norman-French origin, the founders having settled in England about the time of the Conquest. The name was originally D'Oane, and was changed in time to Doane, Doan, Donne, Done and Don.

The Dones of Cheshire were the most prominent, being spoken of as a race of warriors from the time of King John. The name appears in the Domesday Book, where a number of them are mentioned as knights. Some of the coats of arms indicate that they were in the Crusades with Richard Coeur de Lion, and the name appears on the rolls of the battles of Flodden Field, Agincourt and Blackheath.

In the year 1199 Richard Done resided at the old hall of Utkinton, one mile north of Tarpoley, Cheshire, during the reign of King John. In the reign of Henry III, Henry Done married Jane, fourth daughter of Richard de Kyngslie. In the forty-fourth year of the same king Richard Donne married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Venables. In the eighth year of the same king's reign Richard Donne married Joan, daughter of Sir Peter Gerard.

In the forty-fourth year of the reign of Edward III, Richard Doane married Anne, daughter of William de Clotten. In the fifteenth year of the reign of Henry VI John Donne married Annie, daughter of Richard de Heaton. In the thirty-eighth year of the same reign Sir John Done married Cicily, daughter of Sir John Troutbeck.

In the twentieth year of the reign of Henry VII Sir John Done married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas de Wever. In the fourth year of the reign of Elizabeth, Sir John Done, aged fifteen years, was buried at Tarpoley (1561) and his estate was settled on Ralph Done, of Flacyards. In the reign of James I. Sir John Done, knight, was buried at Tarpoley (1629). He had been knighted at Utkinton, Cheshire, in 1617, and married Dorothy, daughter of Thomas Wilbraham, of Woodley. The Done motto, attached to the portrait of Sir John Done, in Tarpoley church, reads as follows: "Omnia-Mei-Dona-Dei."

The first of the family to come to America was John Doane, who landed at Eastham, Mass., then in the jurisdiction of Plymouth, in 1630, with the Leyden Company of Colonists. He was assistant to the governor, and through his connection with Plymouth Church was called "Deacon" John. He was one of the Seven Founders of Eastham, Cape Cod. He was born in 1590 and died Feb. 21, 1685. Dr. Daniel Doan, son of Deacon John, born in 1636, died in 1712, at Eastham. Daniel Doan, Jr., son of Daniel Doan, Sr., was born at Eastham, and died at Newton, Bucks Co., Pa., in 1743. Joseph Doan, son of Daniel, was born in Bucks county, Pa., in 1697, and died at Cane Creek, N. C. Ebenezer Doan, son of Joseph, was born at Wrightstown, Pa., in 1733, and died near Toronto, Canada, in 1818.

Jonathan Doan, Sr., son of Ebenezer, born in Bucks county in 1756, died in New York City in 1818. He was first married to Mary Beans, daughter of Timothy Beans, of Tinicum, Bucks county. They had five children: Jonathan, Jr., Aaron, David, Rebecca and Cynthia. By his second marriage, to Mary Higgins, of New York City, he had one child, George W., mentioned below. His last wife died in Burlington, N. J., at the age of eighty-four.

George W. Doane, bishop of New Jersey, was born in Trenton May 27, 1799, and died in Burlington, N. J., April 17, 1859. He married in Boston, in 1829, Elizabeth Green (Callahan) Perkins, widow of James Perkins, and their children were George Hobart and William Croswell, mentioned below.

George Hobart Doane was born Sept. 5, 1830. He was appointed vicar general of the diocese of Newark, N. J., in 1873, by Bishop Corrigan, became administrator of the diocese, and was finally transferred to New York City, as coadjutor of Cardinal McCloskey.

William Croswell Doane was born in Boston March 2, 1832. He graduated from Burlington College in 1850, and on Nov. 24, 1853, he married Sarah Catherine Condit. In the same year he was ordained deacon by his father on March 6th, in St. Mary's Church, Burlington, and in 1856 was elevated to the priesthood. He was rector of St. Peter's Church from 1865 to 1869, was chosen first bishop of Albany, N. Y., in December, 1868, and consecrated Feb. 2, 1869, by Bishops Horatio Potter, Neely Robertson and Littlejohn.

Old records of Bucks county, Pa., state that in 1691 Francis Done received a grant of land near Newtown from William Penn.

Israel Doan was a son of Joseph Doan, whose son Elijah was the father of Benjamin Doan, who was born Nov. 12, 1770, in Bucks county, Pa. In 1798 Benjamin Doan was married to Hannah Iddings, a member of the Society of Friends. Their children were as follows: Joseph; Elizabeth; William, who married Margaret Fitzgerald; Amelia, who died young; Elijah, who married Wilhelmina Moyer; Jane, who married Stephen M. Gilmore; Benjamin Groves, who married Lucy Moyer; Hannah, who married George Brown; Sarah Ann, who married John T. Davis; and Harriet, who married Joseph Wolfe.

Elizabeth (Doan) Jackson was born in 1796, and was married to Joel Jackson, a resident of the State of New York. Their children were as follows: Mordecai William;

Morrison E., who married Anne S. Gilmore; Emily, wife of Hudson Owen; Harriet, wife of Jacob Diettrick; Martha, wife of Clinton D. McHenry; Elizabeth, wife of Hudson Owen; and Mary.

JOHN HERVEY AIKMAN, of Centre township, Columbia county, where he owns and operates the Cabin Run farm, is one of the well known residents of that section, being identified with public affairs and business as well as agricultural interests. He is serving as justice of the peace, is treasurer and one of the directors of the White Milling Company, of Bloomsburg, and associated with the Briar Creek Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company. The family has been settled in Centre township for considerably over a century.

The Aikman family is of Scotch-Irish extraction, and its founder in America, Alexander Aikman, a native of Ireland, came to this country from the North of Ireland. For some time he lived in Morris county, N. J., whence he emigrated to Columbia county, Pa., during the progress of the Revolutionary war, about 1777-78, bringing with him his wife and children. In New Jersey he had married Mary Lewis. He located on a tract of land which he purchased, the land upon which his grandson Levi Aikman afterwards resided being part of this purchase, but about half a mile west of where the pioneer made his home. When Alexander Aikman arrived there were few settlers in the vicinity, and his land in Briarcreek valley was covered with a heavy growth of timber. He had to cut down the trees to obtain the logs of which his cabin was constructed, and began the work of clearing. Mr. Aikman had come on ahead with three sons to look after the preliminary work necessary for the establishment of the home, his wife and the younger children remaining behind at Sunbury, Northumberland county. After getting his nine hundred acres located, his cabin built, and three acres of turnips planted, he went back to Sunbury with his three sons to bring out the rest of the family. Before their preparations for the trip were completed the Indian troubles broke out, making the new home in what was then considered the extreme west unsafe, and accordingly Mr. Aikman was glad to take advantage of an opportunity to sell six hundred acres of his purchase. "He afterwards often related how the compensation he got for this large tract was realized from the sale of thirty yards of tow cloth, he having been obliged to take his pay in Continental money." The family returned to Morris county, N. J., but came west again after the Indian troubles subsided, and here Alexander Aikman and his wife passed the remainder of their lives. He died first, towards the close of the eighteenth century, Mrs. Aikman surviving him for some time; they are buried near Light Street, in Scott township, but not in a regular cemetery, as there was none in the county at the time of their death. They had a family of seven children. Mr. Aikman was a Presbyterian in religious faith. When he came to this region the bears and wolves were still here in large numbers, and his son Levi was often heard to say that when the family arrived here deer were more plentiful than sheep in his later days. Alexander Aikman became quite a skillful deer hunter, and also killed a number of bears.

Levi Aikman, Sr., son of Alexander and Mary (Lewis) Aikman, the second of their family, was born in 1766 in New Jersey, and was but a boy when he came with his father and three brothers to this section. He had received some education in his native State, but after the family settled here he had only a month or so of schooling, the facilities at that time being very meager, and his help at home necessary. He spent his boyhood and young manhood assisting his father, with whom he remained until his marriage. Before that event he bought the land on which his son Levi later resided, and on which he had previously put some work, he and his wife settling there when they began housekeeping. He owned about 350 acres in Centre township, partly covered with timber, and followed farming there until about fifteen years before his death, passing the remainder of his days in retirement. When about thirty years old Mr. Aikman married Margaret Hutchison, who was born in Northampton county, Pa., where she was reared; her father was a farmer. Her parents died when she was a child, and she subsequently came to Columbia county. Her ancestors were of Scotch-Irish extraction. Mr. Aikman died in 1846, six or eight years after the death of his wife. They are buried in the cemetery of the Hidlay Union Church. In politics he was a Whig, in religious connection a Presbyterian. Eight children were born to Levi Aikman and his wife Margaret, namely: Sarah, wife of George Hidlay; Esther, wife of Abraham Willett; Elizabeth, who died when three or four years old; Mary, wife of James Dewitt; John Wilson; Margaret; Levi, and James Emmett.

Levi Aikman, Jr., the youngest but one of his parents' family, was born March 4, 1816, on the farm in what is now Centre township where he resided until his death, which occurred Sept. 10, 1888. He was reared on that place and passed all his life there, removing only once, from an old house to a new one. He had such advantages as the subscription schools of his day afforded, and when a young man taught school for three terms, but he had been trained to farming and preferred that work. He owned 150 acres, all of the improvements upon which were his own work, and he erected the dwelling, barn and other buildings. The farm now occupied by his son-in-law, A. C. Creasy, in Centre township was owned by him and his brother James E. also. He and this brother farmed together for twenty years, the latter making his home with Levi Aikman. Mr. Aikman was one of the organizers of the Briar Creek Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and was regarded as one of the intelligent men of his community, and one whose upright life and character commended him to universal esteem. Originally a Whig in politics, he cast his first vote for Henry Clay, and afterwards joined the ranks of the Republican party.

On April 24, 1849, Mr. Aikman married, in Hemlock township, this county, Elizabeth Ohl, who was born in that township, daughter of John and Lena (Girton) Ohl, the former of German ancestry, the latter of English extraction. John Ohl came to this county with his parents in boyhood, from Montgomery county, Pa. His father, Henry Ohl, who served as a captain in the Revolutionary war, died when eighty-six years old, and he and his wife were buried in the Lutheran cemetery at Bloomsburg, this county, but their bodies have been removed to Rosemont cemetery. John Ohl died in 1855, aged sixty-three years, eleven months; his wife in 1869, aged seventy. They are buried in Rosemont cemetery, Bloomsburg. Mrs. John Ohl was born in Hemlock township, this county; her parents came hither from New Jersey.

Mrs. Aikman died on the home farm Feb. 1, 1908, almost twenty years after the death of her husband. They are buried in the cemetery of the Hidlay Church. They were members of the Presbyterian Church, and Mr. Aikman was particularly active in church work, serving as elder, teacher in the Sunday school and superintendent of the latter for a period of twenty-five years. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Aikman: John Hervey is mentioned below; Lena Margaret, born Aug. 29, 1853, died July 17, 1913, married Arthur C. Creasy, of Centre township; Clara Elizabeth, born Jan. 3, 1856, married H. V. White, an attorney and business man of Bloomsburg; and Mary Alvernon, born May 31, 1860, resides with her brother John.

John Hervey Aikman was born June 5, 1850, on the paternal homestead in Centre township, obtained his early education in the public schools of the home locality, and later attended the State Normal school at Bloomsburg, from which he was graduated. He taught public school in Centre, Mifflin and Scott townships, this county, and subsequently remained at home assisting his father until January, 1888, when he took a position as bookkeeper with the School Furniture Company of Bloomsburg, with which concern he was associated until 1900. During most of the time he was secretary of the company and also acted as manager. Returning to the homestead he resumed farming, and has continued in that line ever since, carrying on general agricultural pursuits and stock raising. He owns a tract of 105 acres in Centre township, ninety acres of which he has under cultivation. He has been very successful, and has demonstrated his business ability in other enterprises as well, being treasurer and one of the directors of the White Milling Company of Bloomsburg, and director and member of the executive committee of the Briar Creek Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, which his father helped to organize. Politically he is a strong Republican, and he has served three years as assessor of Centre township. He was elected justice of the peace three times, filling the office in all some thirteen years.

James Emmett Aikman, brother of Levi Aikman, Jr., was born April 28, 1819, in what is now Centre township, Columbia county, and remained on the home farm until his parents died, following farming. He worked for his father until he reached his majority, after which they operated the place on shares, and after the father's death he and his brother Levi purchased the homestead, James buying about one hundred acres. A good part of this he kept under first-class cultivation, the balance being timber. He and his brother farmed in partnership for twenty years. Mr. Aikman was a strong Union sympathizer, and during the Civil war contributed liberally of his means in support of the cause. He was a Republican in politics, belonged to the Patrons of Husbandry, and in religious connection was a Presbyterian. He was brought

up in the typical manner of his time, receiving his education in the subscription schools then common in country districts, which he attended for about three months of the year, the rest of the time helping with the farm work. He died Feb. 4, 1897.

CHESTER K. HUGHES (deceased), who was for many years a resident of Columbia county, was born at Catawissa, that county, July 4, 1832, son of Charles and Mary (Roth) Hughes.

Charles Hughes, the father, was born in the city of Philadelphia, Pa., and removed with his parents to Columbia county, where the remainder of his life was spent.

Chester K. Hughes, son of Charles Hughes, was taken by his parents to Bloomsburg when still a lad, and there secured his educational training in the public schools. Succeeding this he learned the trade of saddler, and when he had acquired a thorough knowledge of the business went to Cambra, Pa., where he established himself as the proprietor of a store. He was a resident of that place at the time of the outbreak of the Civil war, and in 1862 was successful in raising a company, of which he was made captain, his command becoming Company I, of the 143d Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. Later he was advanced to the rank of major, then to lieutenant colonel, and finally was promoted to colonel of his regiment, in which capacity he was mustered out at Hart Island, twenty miles from New York, receiving his honorable discharge in 1865. His service was a long and faithful one, and was characterized by bravery and faithful adherence to duty. Returning to Cambra, Pa., he resided there until 1866, at which time the family moved to Wilkes-Barre, and there Mr. Hughes became proprietor of what was known as the "Mitchell House," continuing to be the host of this popular hostelry for three years, when he again went to Cambra for a short period. Following this he removed to Shamokin, where he was coal inspector for the Reading Company, in which position he had charge of thirty collieries. He continued to discharge its duties efficiently until his death, Sept. 12, 1889. He was buried in the Pine Grove cemetery. While residing at Berwick Colonel Hughes belonged to Captain Jackson Post, of the Grand Army of the Republic, of which he was commander for some time, and upon his removal to Shamokin became a member of Lincoln Post, of which he was commander at the time of his death. Throughout his life he was a faithful member of the Lutheran Church, towards whose work he was a liberal contributor.

While residing in Cambra, Pa., Colonel Hughes was united in marriage with Harriet Buckalew, who is a daughter of James and Catherine (Jones) Buckalew. Nine children have been born to this union, of which four still survive, namely: James, who is now a resident of Berwick; Jennie, wife of J. S. Hicks, superintendent of the Berwick Water Company, a sketch of whose life appears elsewhere; John, an engineer in the employ of the Reading Railroad Company, who is residing at Tamaqua, Pa.; and Albert, a skilled electrician, residing at Shamokin.

James Buckalew, the father of Mrs. Hughes, was for long years an agriculturist in the vicinity of Cambra, Pa., where he also was the proprietor of a hotel and successfully engaged in the mercantile business. He married Catherine Jones, and both died at Cambra. Of their nine children, Harriet is the only survivor.

Mrs. Harriet (Buckalew) Hughes, daughter of James Buckalew, and widow of Col. Chester K. Hughes, was born April 15, 1835, at Cambra, Pa., and there grew to womanhood and received her education, remaining at home with her parents until her marriage. Like her husband she took a keen interest in Grand Army work, and while residing here at Berwick was long connected with the Womans Relief Corps. On her removal with Colonel Hughes to Shamokin she found no branch of that order, and immediately set about to organize one, her intelligent and energetic efforts resulting in the establishment of the Corps at that place. At the time of her husband's death, in 1889, she returned to Berwick, where she has since made her home. Her beautiful modern residence is situated at No. 305 East Fourth street, and there her many friends and acquaintances are always sure of a warm welcome.

LEWIS C. MENSCH, of Catawissa, Columbia county, attorney at law and borough solicitor, was born in Franklin township, same county, Aug. 9, 1877, son of the late Thomas M. Mensch.

The Mensch family is an old one in the county, founded here by Johannes Christian Mensch, a native of Germany. He was born Jan. 30, 1745, and his wife Sabina, Feb. 8, 1753. They came to America in company with Adam and Abraham Mensch, and for a time lived in Berks county, Pa. Subsequently

they came to Columbia county and settled in Franklin township, where they occupied a tract of 400 acres, 160 of which is still in the possession of their descendants. Here Mr. Mensch lived and died, passing away Oct. 26, 1826, at the age of eighty-one, and was buried at Catawissa. His wife died in 1829, at the age of seventy-six. Their children were: Adam, a farmer and miller of Roaringcreek township; Abraham, for a time a farmer of Montour township, who later moved to Buffalo valley, Union county, where he owned 500 acres of land; John, mentioned below; Peter, who inherited part of his father's farm, but later moved to the Black Hole valley, Lycoming county, where he died; Mrs. Keiser, who died in Berks county; and Mrs. Rodenberger, also a resident of Berks county until her death.

John Mensch, son of Johannes Christian, was born Nov. 5, 1789, in Berks county, and came to this county with his father. Inheriting a part of the homestead, he purchased the rest, and upon this extensive farm passed the remainder of his life. He erected on it a large barn and made numerous improvements. He died in June, 1875, aged eighty-five years, and was buried at Catawissa. His wife, Catherine Heimbach, born Oct. 16, 1796, died June 20, 1872, at the age of seventy-five years. Their children were: Sarah, who married Joseph Reitz and (second) Isaac Berger; Michael, mentioned below; Eliza, wife of Charles Bitting; Jesse, who married Catherine Shultz; Christian, who married Margaret Cromeley; Maria, wife of Washington Parr; William, who married Catharine Leiby; Abby, wife of Lafayette Reitz; and Catherine, who married John Sidler and (second) Jonathan Loarman.

Michael Mensch, grandfather of Lewis C. Mensch, was born April 11, 1816, on the old homestead in Franklin township, and became owner of part of the farm upon his father's death. Later he bought a small tract in the same township, to which he removed, cultivating it until his death, Dec. 15, 1884. He was school director and supervisor of the township, and prominent in public affairs. His wife, Catherine (or Margaret), daughter of John Shuman, was born May 9, 1816, and died Feb. 26, 1902. Both are buried in the Catawissa cemetery. They had four children: John S., a farmer residing near Bloomsburg; Thomas M., mentioned below; Catherine, wife of Owen Clayton; and Matilda, wife of William Benninger.

Thomas M. Mensch, father of Lewis C., was born in Franklin township and followed farming for a time. He purchased a tract of 109 acres, which was taken up April 2, 1773, by George Muller, who obtained his title from Thomas and John Penn. Later in life Mr. Mensch moved to Catawissa, where he engaged in the milling business until his death, Aug. 20, 1907. He married Sarah B. Lawrence, and they had children as follows: Jennie and John G., deceased; Clinton C. and Edward C., living in Catawissa; Louis C.; Harvey T., of Philadelphia; Anna M.; and Edna S., wife of K. S. Werner, residing at Spokane, Washington.

Lewis C. Mensch attended the public schools and the Bloomsburg State Normal school, and later entered the Northern Indiana Law School, at Valparaiso, Ind., from which he was graduated May 13, 1900. He was admitted to practice at the Columbia county bar June 4, 1900, and also practices before the State Supreme court and the United States courts. He has a rapidly growing practice and is one of the rising men of the county. At present he is borough solicitor. He was one of the organizers of the All Wear Shoe Company, of Catawissa, and is now a director and treasurer of that concern. Mr. Mensch married Edna C. Getty, daughter of George and Alvaretta (Hower) Getty, and they have one son, George Thomas, and one daughter, Kathryne A. Mr. Mensch is a republican, and socially is a member of Catawissa Lodge, No. 349, F. & A. M. (of which he is past master), and of Caldwell Consistory. He attends St. Mathew's Lutheran Church, of which he is treasurer and deacon. He owns and operates his father's old farm.

JOHN EDWIN MOORE, of Danville, head of the J. E. Moore Lumber Company, has been devoting his attention principally to that business for the last ten years, and it has been built up to its present proportions through his untiring efforts. His son is associated with him and they have interests at Mountain Grove, Va., as well as in this vicinity.

Mr. Moore was born in Danville July 14, 1853, son of Robert and Phebe Ellen (Girton) Moore, the former of whom was a prominent citizen of Montour county in his day. He was born in the county (then Columbia), in West Hemlock township, and in 1847 came to Danville. In his early life he had done farm work, but he conducted a general store after coming to Danville, and he was interested in the manufacturing of nails, both at Duncansville, Blair Co., Pa., and as a mem-

ber of the Enterprise Manufacturing Company at Danville. He became one of the most esteemed citizens of his adopted place, where he was honored with election to the office of burgess, and he served at one time as associate judge of Montour county. He married Phebe Ellen Girton, like himself a native of West Hemlock township, and she lived to the age of eighty-one years, dying in December, 1903. His death occurred in October, 1898, when he was eighty years old.

John Edwin Moore received his education at the public schools and at Danville Academy under Prof. Benjamin J. Pratt. He then began an apprenticeship to the carpenter's trade, serving three years, from 1870, with Voris, Haigh & Gregg, after which he followed the trade for six years in Danville, Philadelphia and Jersey Shore, Pa. In 1879 he entered the lumber business in West Virginia as superintendent for Shoop & Clark, remaining there until 1885. Returning to Danville he bought out the hardware business of Dennis Bright, in the Opera House block, and carried it on until 1900, meantime also acquiring lumber interests of his own in Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Virginia. He is president of the Moore Timber Company of Moore City, Fla., and head of the J. E. Moore Lumber Company of Danville, composed of himself and his son Edwin.

In 1881 Mr. Moore married Matilda E. Murphey, of Parkesburg, Chester county, Pa., daughter of Dr. Andrews and Elizabeth (Thompson) Murphey. They have had five children, three of whom died in infancy. The survivors are Edwin and Elsie, the latter living at home. She was born in March, 1888, received her early education in the public schools at Danville, and in 1907 entered Bryn Mawr, graduating in 1911. The son, born at Danville in October, 1886, received his preparatory education in the public schools at Danville and took his college course at Princeton, graduating in 1909. He is now in business with his father. Mr. Moore belongs to the Mahoning Presbyterian Church, which he is serving as elder and member of the session. His family on both sides for years has been associated with that denomination.

RALPH R. JOHN, a leading attorney of Bloomsburg, was born Dec. 20, 1870, in Main township, Columbia Co., Pa., and is a son of Jonas Wesley and Sarah C. (Brown) John, the family being one of the oldest and most numerous in the State of Pennsylvania.

The earliest known member of this family was Griffith John, who was born in Pembrokeshire, South Wales, in 1683. With many others of his locality he emigrated to Pennsylvania, taking passage in a slow-going sailing vessel, and after several months on the Atlantic landed at Philadelphia, Feb. 11, 1709. He proceeded to one of the Welsh townships, which was a part of a district then known as the "Welsh Barony," a section settled principally by Welshmen, who were called "Ye Ancient Britons." On July 23, 1714, he was married to Anna, daughter of Robert Williams, called the "King of Goshen." About 1715, under the auspices of David Lloyd, keeper of the Great Seal, the township of Uwchlan, Chester county, was settled, and among the first purchasers of farms were Griffith John, Noble Butler, Robert Benson, Cadwallader Evans, and some others whose names are not recorded. Griffith John had six sons and six daughters, all but one of whom grew to maturity. His son Griffith John was the progenitor of the family in Northumberland county, while the other sons settled in central and western counties of the State. One of these, John John, settled in Armstrong county.

Isaac John, the first of the family to settle in Columbia county, arrived in 1778. He bought a large tract of land, cleared a part of it of the trees and brush, built a house of logs and cultivated the ground until his death. He married Margaret Brong, and they reared these children: Jacob, Abraham, Isaac, David, George, and five daughters whose names are not known. Abraham John, the son, was also a farmer, and spent his life on the family homestead, completing the clearing of the land begun by his father. By his wife Mary (Flick) he had seven children: Stacy, George, Hiram, Lovina, Angeline, Mary A. and Sarah J.

Stacy John, grandfather of Ralph R. John, was born in 1813 on the old homestead, reared to farming and followed that calling all of his life. He died in 1879, leaving a large estate, which had been held successively by three generations, each of whom added to and improved it. He married Mary Yocum, daughter of John Yocum, a prominent farmer of Roaringcreek township, and their children were: William, who died in childhood; Jonas Wesley, father of Ralph R.; Sarah; Frease; Britton; and Minerva, who married Aaron Goover.

Jonas Wesley John, was born on the old homestead Sept. 12, 1840, and during his youth assisted his father on the farm and at-

tended school in the intervals of employment. Upon reaching his majority he bought a farm in Main township, devoting the rest of his life to its cultivation. He also bought considerable property in Bloomsburg. He married Sarah C. Brown, daughter of Jacob Brown, a resident of Main township, and they had eight children: Bessie, Ida, David, Ralph R., Jacob, Daisy, Wilson and Sally. Mr. and Mrs. John were members of the Methodist Church, and he was a strong Prohibitionist.

Ralph R. John was educated in the public schools and at the age of seventeen entered Dickinson Seminary, Williamsport, Pa., from which he graduated Jan. 19, 1890. He then taught school in Elysburg Academy, Northumberland county, until 1893, after which he went to Bloomsburg and entered the office of Lloyd S. Wintersteen, to begin the study of law. He was admitted to the bar of Columbia county, Sept. 30, 1895; to the Superior court, Jan. 13, 1902, and to the Supreme court, in April, 1904. Mr. John has built up a large practice and has been very successful in the many cases he has handled.

On Nov. 10, 1896, Mr. John married Sallie C. Schweppenheiser, born Aug. 3, 1871, second daughter of Eleazer and Dorothy A. (Watters) Schweppenheiser. They have one child, Dorothy Catherine, born Sept. 10, 1905. Mr. John is a Republican in politics, but had held no offices of a political character. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

CHARLES ELLIOTT ADAMS, a prominent and progressive citizen of Berwick, Pa., engaged in the wholesale lumber business, was born in Briarcreek township Jan. 26, 1863. He is a son of Enos L. Adams and comes of an ancient and historical family, the progenitors of which were from Germany.

Anthony Adam, a potter, was born in Germany in the year 1716, and emigrated to America in 1741. He sailed from Rotterdam on the snow "Molly," commanded by Captain John Cranch, arriving at Philadelphia, Oct. 26, 1741. Adam's age was entered on the passenger list as twenty-five. On Feb. 7, 1748, he received from the Proprietaries of the Province of Pennsylvania a warrant for a tract of 136 acres, 146 perches of land in Albany township, then a part of Philadelphia county. This land was surveyed to him in June, 1752. The farm is now in the possession of Nathan Weisner, of Round Top, Albany township, Berks county. In a warrant for a tract of 135 acres and 47 perches, located "above Maxatawny," dated Feb. 7, 1748, he wrote his name Andoni Adam. In 1761 he sold 140 acres of his land in Albany township to John Reinhard. He was administrator of the estate of Albrecht Stimmel, of Albany township, in 1766, being the chief creditor. His account was audited and approved in December, 1768. The date of his death is not known.

Anthony Adam (2), son of Anthony, of Albany township, was born about the year 1736, and was a resident of the adjoining township of Windsor in 1758. He married Rosina Dunkel, widow of Vincent Lesher, of Richmond township, and from this union he had four children: Peter, of Windsor township, born Oct. 1, 1765, died July 1, 1849, married Catharina Hausknecht; Anthony (3), of Briarcreek township, Columbia county; Jacob, of Richmond township, Berks county, married Susan Kline; Abraham, of Briarcreek, born Oct. 7, 1779, died July 6, 1855, married Sarah Miller. Anthony Adam (2) served during the Revolutionary war as a private in Capt. Jacob Ladich's company, Col. Samuel Ely's battalion of Berks county militia, being in service Oct. 1 to 17, 1781. In 1799 he received from the State a patent for 307 acres of land called "Manheim," on Briar creek, in Northumberland (now Columbia) county, and in 1806 received another patent for a tract of 426 acres, called "Quincy," on the same creek. These lands he conveyed to his four sons. He died some time after April 27, 1809.

Anthony Adam (3) established the Adam's homestead in Briarcreek township, Columbia county. He was born Dec. 25, 1767. He served as a private in Capt. Christian Madery's company of Berks county militia which was ordered to the front in 1787. They arrived at Fort Allen, Nov. 21st, at Wyoming Nov. 26th, and were discharged Jan. 6, 1788. He settled in Briarcreek as early as 1792, for in October of that year a warrant was granted to him for 278 acres of land, for which he received a patent in 1811. He purchased a parcel of seventy-five acres in Fishingcreek township; the "Manheim" tract of 307 acres was deeded to him by his father in 1806, and in 1811 he received a deed from his brothers for his fourth interest (106 acres) in the tract called "Quincy." He married Catherine Glass, who was born Dec. 30, 1766, and died Aug. 12, 1845. His death occurred April 29, 1822, and together with his wife he lies at rest in the Briar Creek Reformed Church yard, five miles west of Berwick, Pa. The children of this couple were: Hannah, born May 10, 1790, died

Sept. 3, 1870, married Daniel Zaner, of Briarcreek; William, born Dec. 15, 1791, died April 26, 1860, married Susanna Hess (he served during the War of 1812 as a private in Capt. George Hidler's company, 112th Regiment, Columbia county militia, under Col. Andrew Keller; Samuel, born in 1793, died Nov. 29, 1846, married Esther Hill; Anthony (4) married Elsie Engel and removed to Rock Island, Ill.; Rachel, born Nov. 20, 1797, died April 8, 1852, married Williahm Traugh, of Berwick, in 1817; Abraham married a Miss Goble and removed to Rock Island, Ill. (he served in the same company as his brother William); Elizabeth married John Hutton and removed to Illinois; Catherine, born May 12, 1803, died Sept. 26, 1840, unmarried; Mary Magdalene, born in 1806, died June 17, 1879, married Enos Leidy, of Berwick, and removed to Manayunk, Philadelphia; Sarah, born May 29, 1808, died March 17, 1872, married Jacob Moyer, of Berwick.

Samuel Adams resided all of his life in the township of Briarcreek. He married, June 27, 1819, Esther, daughter of Capt. Frederick Hill, proprietor of the old "Fort Jenkins Inn," and his wife Catherine (Conner). They had the following children: Anthony, born Feb. 26, 1821, died in infancy; Mary Ann, born Jan. 31, 1822, died March 1, 1877, married Louis Traugh, of Berwick, who died Nov. 5, 1850, and (second), Warren Vanderhoven; and Enos L. is mentioned below.

Enos L. Adams was born July 28, 1824. He married, March 13, 1847, Margaret Kisner, born April 21, 1827, and died May 19, 1872. She was the daughter of John Kisner and Lydia Kinney, the latter born Nov. 10, 1805, daughter of John Kinney and granddaughter of Maj. John Kinney, a Revolutionary officer of New Jersey. They had ten children: Alice Lydia, born Feb. 11, 1848, married James Knox Polk Freas, of Berwick, who died Oct. 16, 1898; John Kisner, born April 8, 1850, died March 15, 1880, unmarried; Samuel Warren, born Feb. 2, 1853, was of Berwick; Enos Kinney, born July 8, 1855, died Nov. 30, 1889, married Clara Miles; Anna Mary, born Nov. 4, 1857, married Joseph H. Turnbach, a hardware merchant, of Philadelphia, Pa., and died Dec. 13, 1903; William L., born May 27, 1860, married Lizzie A. Davis, of Colon, Mich., and has four children (they are now living in Hoquiam, Wash.); Charles Elliott is mentioned below; Margaret Ida, born Oct. 11, 1866, married Leoni H. Cryder, of Berwick; Frances L., born Oct. 14, 1869, married James L. Evans, of Berwick; Edwin Orison, born March 12, 1872, died Aug. 6, 1872.

Charles Elliott Adams obtained a good education in the public schools of the township of his birth and at the completion of the selected course of study took up the occupation of farmer. Remaining on the farm until 1904, then removed to Berwick and built the beautiful home in which he now resides. He retains the old homestead, which is in a fine state of cultivation, but he is now occupied almost entirely with his extensive lumber trade. He is a director of the Berwick Savings & Trust Company and is a member of the borough council of Berwick. He and his wife are members of the First Presbyterian Church of Berwick, and socially he belongs to Knapp Lodge No. 462, F. & A. M.

In 1897 Mr. Adams married Mary E., daughter of Garrett and Louise Alice (Jayne) Albertson, the father formerly of Monroe county, Pa., the mother of Wyoming county, this State. They are now residents of White Haven, Luzerne county, Mr. Albertson being engaged in the coal and lumber business. Mrs. Adams has a sister, Sarah J., a graduate of Wilkes-Barre Institute, now living at home. To Mr. and Mrs. Adams have been born four children: Louise K., Elliott H., Garrett E., and one who died in infancy.

ROBERT L. MARKS, who is engaged in the clothing and men's furnishing trade at Danville, is a native of Russia, born Nov. 22, 1877.

Morris Marks, his father, was born in Russia and resided in his native land until 1905, when he emigrated to the United States with all his family, but the sons who had already come to this country. In his native land Mr. Marks was an agriculturist, but here he is living retired, having a comfortable home at Wilkes-Barre, Pa. He is now seventy-eight years of age. He married Ida Chesler, daughter of Benjamin Chesler, of Kovno, Russia, and they had the following children: Louis, who is a merchant at Towanda, Pa.; Sol; Henry; Joseph; Sarah, who is the wife of L. Stein; Ida, the wife of Joseph Maltz; Flora, the wife of D. Warner, of Wilkes-Barre; and Robert L.

Robert L. Marks, son of Morris Marks, was thirteen years of age when he emigrated to the United States, and for two and a half years thereafter he was engaged in peddling through the country, subsequently spending a like period as clerk in his brother's store at Towanda. Thus he familiarized himself with

every angle of the trade, and when eighteen years of age embarked in business on his own account at Dushore, in Sullivan county, Pa. In 1896 he came to Danville, where he opened a store, laying in a modest line of clothing, men's furnishings and shoes, and by industry, perseverance and good management has built up what is now one of the largest businesses of its kind in northern Pennsylvania. Mr. Marks is courteous and obliging, endeavoring at all times to please his customers and to give them value for their money. It has been this policy which has won him success, along with his inherent business ability and his persistence.

In 1897 Mr. Marks was married to Estella R. Loewus, who was born at Tunkhannock, Wyoming Co., Pa., daughter of Nathan and Hannah (Loewy) Loewus, natives of Austria, who came to the United States about half a century ago. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Marks: Royal L., born April 21, 1899; Victor J., Dec. 3, 1900; Henrietta, Dec. 22, 1902; Herbert, July 21, 1907; and Harriet, May 22, 1911. Mr. Marks is a member of Mahoning Lodge, No. 516, F. & A. M., Danville; Montour Lodge, No. 109, I. O. O. F., and Danville Lodge of Elks, No. 754.

WILLIAM H. HENRIE, of Bloomsburg, former prothonotary of Columbia county and until recently engaged in business as sales agent for the Irish Brothers, coal operators, is a prosperous citizen of that section, now conducting a coal business at Eighth and Catherine streets. He is a native of Shamokin, Northumberland Co., Pa., born July 12, 1861, at the old family home, No. 120 North Shamokin street. His father, Harrison Henrie, was a well known contractor and builder of the city in his day, and his grandfather came to Northumberland county many years ago.

George Henrie, the grandfather, was born in one of the lower counties of Pennsylvania, and on coming to Northumberland county settled near Elysburg. He died at the comparatively early age of thirty-five years. He and his wife, Kate, had six children: Samuel, Harriet (married Jacob Swank), Margaret (married a Mr. Kelly and a Mr. Startzel), Harrison, William and George.

Harrison Henrie, son of George, came to Shamokin when a young men and there spent the remainder of his days. He began his business career by following his trade, that of bricklayer and plasterer, and in time became a contractor, building many of the substantial residences and churches in that place. He was a prominent Democrat, and in 1875 was elected to the office of county commissioner, being re-elected in 1877, at the close of his first term. But he died shortly afterwards, and Philip Hile was appointed his successor. During Mr. Henrie's term was built the county prison at Sunbury, at that time considered one of the best structures of its kind in the country. He was a member of the Methodist Church.

In 1856, Mr. Henrie married Mary J. Bird, daughter of Ziba Bird, and to them were born the following children: Margaret, wife of Clarence F. Huth, of Shamokin, an attorney practicing at the Northumberland county bar; Edward, who died young; William H., of Bloomsburg, Pa.; George, structural worker of Trenton, N. J.; Emma, wife of William Mutchler, of Philadelphia; Samuel, who died in infancy; John Wesley, of Shamokin; Edna, who died in infancy; and Jennie, wife of Dr. William Harpel, of Los Angeles, California.

Mrs. Mary J. (Bird) Henrie, mother of William H. Henrie, was the first white child born in Shamokin, her birth occurring Oct. 14, 1835, in a log cabin at what is now the corner of Commerce and Shamokin streets. She died at the family home, No. 120 North Shamokin street, Sept. 11, 1912, in her seventy-seventh year, and was buried in the Shamokin cemetery. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. H. A. Straub, pastor of the Lincoln Street M. E. Church. Mrs. Henrie had joined the Methodist Church at Sharp Ridge in childhood, and fifty-five years before her death transferred her membership to the Lincoln Street M. E. Church of Shamokin, attending services as long as her health would permit.

The Bird family has been quite numerous and well known in Northumberland county and that section since Mrs. Henrie's grandfather, James Bird, came hither from New Jersey. James Bird was born in Warren county, N. J., and was married in his native State, moving to Northumberland county with his family and settling in Rush township in its pioneer days. He purchased a large and uncultivated tract of land on Little Roaring creek, and died in Rush township, on the farm where he first settled. His children were: John, Joseph, James, William, Sylvanus (born in 1796), Ziba, Susan (married William Kimball), Sarah (Mrs. Scott), Rachel (married Jacob Shipman) and Nancy.

Ziba Bird, son of James, was born in Warren county, N. J., and came with his parents to Northumberland county. He assisted his

father in the development of the farm in Rush township, and also learned the carpenter's trade. After following farming for a time on Little Roaring creek, he later went to Shamokin to take charge of mining operations there for John C. Boyd, a prominent citizen of Danville, and he became quite prominent in the early days of the town. He was one of the first settlers there, and erected the first two buildings in what is now Shamokin. He also did considerable building later, two double houses on the south side of Commercial street, between Franklin and Pearl, and probably others, being of his construction. For several years he continued to be interested in coal operations, but retired from that line when the town and business began to settle down to a level after the first wave of prosperity, and he then returned to Rush township, where he established himself as a farmer. Subsequently he moved to Red Point, on the Susquehanna river, just on the Montour and Northumberland county line, below Danville, purchasing the home there in which he passed the remainder of his life. He died there at the age of sixty-five. His activities and usefulness in promoting Shamokin's interests in the early days of the town entitle him to be classed among the real founders of the place.

Mr. Bird married three times, and had in all nineteen children. His first wife, Hannah Metz (Mentz or Metze), was the mother of six children: Annie; Joseph, born in 1814; Catherine; Sarah; Elizabeth, born in 1818, who married William Burkenbine, and made her home in the borough of Northumberland, dying about 1910, in her ninety-third year; and James, who died in infancy. By his second wife, Elizabeth Farley, Mr. Bird had the following children: John, Hannah, Ziba, Jr., Kellop (who died in infancy) and Susanna (who died in infancy). His third marriage was to Margaret Mutchler, by whom he had eight children: Mary J. (widow of Harrison Henrie, of Shamokin), William, Nelson, Montgomery, Eliza (of Riverside, Pa.), Emma (of Northumberland, Pa.), Samuel and Margaret.

William H. Henrie obtained his education in the Shamokin public schools. In his boyhood he picked slate at the breakers during the summers. When a young man he learned the trade of carpenter at Philipsburg, Center Co., Pa., with George M. Ruhl, following same for about six years. He then entered the employ of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company as express messenger, locating at Shamokin, his run being between that place, Tamaqua and West Milton. After nine months in that position he entered the passenger service, his run being between Catawissa, Williamsport and Pottsville, by way of Shamokin; later he was one of the Catawissa division. He was in this service for thirteen years in all, meantime settling at Catawissa, where he became very well known. It was during this time that he was honored with election on the Democratic ticket as prothonotary of Columbia county, in November, 1896. At the close of his first term he was reelected, in 1899, serving six years in succession, with satisfaction to all who had occasion to know his work and his high sense of its responsibilities. He had as deputy Mr. R. R. Zarr, now cashier of the Manitoba (Pa.) National Bank. Mr. Henrie for a time had mining interests at Shamokin, being a member of what was then known as the Buck Ridge Coal Company, which sold out in the year 1911. He was also a stockholder in the Carrolltown Coal Company, of Carrolltown, Cambria Co., Pa. For a time he represented the Irish Brothers, coal operators, as sales agent, on Sept. 1, 1914, organizing the Bloomsburg Supply Company, which handles coal and builders' supplies. Mr. Henrie's ability and trustworthiness have gained him respect and confidence in every position he has held, and his sterling qualities are recognized by all who knew him.

On Dec. 4, 1884, Mr. Henrie was married at Shamokin to Emma Lewis, daughter of John W. and Mary Lewis, of Shamokin; her father was formerly a coal operator at Gilberton, Schuylkill Co., Pa. Seven children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Henrie: H. Clair, Ethel L., William H., Jr., J. Gilbert, Jane Bird, John L. and Robert R. The family reside in the fine home at the corner of East and Third streets, Bloomsburg, which Mr. Henrie built in 1899. He removed to the borough in March, 1897, shortly after assuming his duties as prothonotary.

Mr. Henrie is a prominent member of Bloomsburg Lodge, No. 436, B. P. O. Elks, his being the second name on its list of members. He is a past exalted ruler.

JOSEPH S. HICKS, superintendent of the Berwick Water Company, at Berwick, Columbia county, was born at Iona, Luzerne Co., Pa., March 29, 1860, son of Samuel and Elmira (Seybert) Hicks.

William Hicks, the paternal grandfather of Joseph S. Hicks, was born in Scotland, and

was a young man when he came to the United States, settling in Pennsylvania, where Hicks Ferry, Luzerne county, was named in his honor. He became one of the substantial men of his day and locality and took an active part in affairs of local importance.

Samuel Hicks, son of William Hicks, was born at Hicks Ferry, Pa., where he grew to manhood and became a merchant, being the proprietor of a grocery on the Pennsylvania canal for a number of years. In 1876 he went to the West, where he was engaged in surveying, and there he met his death. Mr. Hicks married Elmira Seybert, daughter of Thomas and Deborah (Fowler) Seybert, farming people of Salem, Luzerne Co., Pa. She was born at Iona, and died there in 1862, of pneumonia, aged thirty-two years. There were four children in the family: William, who is the proprietor of a general store at Jerico Springs, Cedar Co., Mo.; Rosalie, who is the wife of Charles H. Zehnder, president of the Allegany Iron Ore and Steel Company, and a resident of New York (he was at one time president of the Jackson & Woodin Manufacturing Company, at Berwick, now a branch of the American Car & Foundry Company there, and later was president of the Dickson Locomotive Works, at Scranton, Pa.); and Joseph S.

Joseph S. Hicks, son of Samuel Hicks, received his early educational training in the public schools of Berwick, Pa., and this was supplemented by attendance at the Williamsport business college, from which institution he was graduated in 1881, when twenty-one years of age. Succeeding this he went to Philadelphia and entered upon his own business career, as the proprietor of a store for the sale of smokers' articles, which he conducted two years. Returning to Berwick he entered the employ of the Jackson & Woodin Manufacturing Company, with which concern he remained until 1902. That year he accepted the superintendency of what is now known as the Berwick Water Company, which also includes the West Berwick Water Supply Co., the Briar Creek Water Supply Company, the Salem Water Supply Company, and the Nescopeck Water Supply Company, over all of which Mr. Hicks exercises a general superintendency.

On April 7, 1886, Mr. Hicks was married to Jennie V. Hughes, who was born in Cambra, Luzerne Co., Pa., the daughter of Chester and Harriet (Buckalew) Hughes. The father, who was for a long period the veterinary surgeon for the Reading Company, at Shamokin, Pa., and a veteran of the Civil war, died at Shamokin and is buried in Berwick; the mother still survives and is making her home at Berwick, at the age of seventy-eight years. To Mr. and Mrs. Hicks have been born two sons and two daughters, namely: Mabel, who is the wife of James Taylor, chief inspector for the New York Central Railroad Company, a resident of Cleveland, Ohio, and has one child, James, Jr.; Harriet, who married Harry M. Daggett, an employee of the American Car & Foundry Company, at Berwick; Joseph, Jr., who is employed at Cleveland, Ohio; and Charles Z., a student in the public schools, who lives with his parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Hicks are consistent members of the Methodist Church, in which he has served as steward and is now a member of the board of trustees. For many years he has also been active in Sunday school work, and at the present time has a class of ladies. Although a very busy man, with large interests to demand his attention, he has found time to assist in the advancement of his community in many ways. He has been one of the most loyal friends and supporters of the Young Men's Christian Association, assisted to erect its handsome building at Berwick, served two years as its president, and at this time is a member of the board of directors. He is prominent in Masonry, being a member of Knapp Lodge, No. 462, F. & A. M., of Berwick; Caldwell Consistory (thirty-second degree), A. A. S. R., at Bloomsburg; and Irene Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., at Wilkes-Barre, Pa. He is a charter member of Washington Camp, No. 105, P. O. S. of A., of Berwick, with which he has been connected for thirty-five years.

MILTON E. STACKHOUSE, who has been engaged in successful business ventures in Bloomsburg for a number of years, was born in Greenwood township, Columbia Co., Pa., July 26, 1862, son of Benjamin and Susan (Ager) Stackhouse.

Thomas Stackhouse, the great-grandfather of Milton E. Stackhouse, was born in New Jersey, and came to the Keystone State at an early day, locating in the central part of Pennsylvania.

George Stackhouse, son of Thomas, and grandfather of Milton E. Stackhouse, was born Feb. 8, 1811, and died at Unityville, Columbia Co., Pa., after a long life spent in successful farming and lumbering. He married Rebecca Yorks, who was born Sept. 22, 1812, daughter of Benjamin Yorks, and they

had children as follows: Thomas, born Dec. 19, 1834; Benjamin, born June 9, 1835; Samuel, born June 25, 1838; Dorothy, born May 11, 1839; Abaline, born Nov. 15, 1841; Elizabeth, born Sept. 13, 1843; James, born Oct. 10, 1845; Enoch, born March 13, 1849; and Armenta, born May 5, 1851.

Benjamin Stackhouse, son of George Stackhouse, and father of Milton E. Stackhouse, was born in Pine township, Columbia Co., Pa., and for years was engaged in farming and lumbering. At the present time he is living retired with his son at Bloomsburg. He married Susan Ager, daughter of William Ager, and they had two children: Josepha, who died in 1876; and Milton E.

Milton E. Stackhouse, son of Benjamin Stackhouse, was educated in the common schools, and at the age of sixteen years became a public school teacher, being engaged one term in Pine township, seven terms in Greenwood township and one term in Jackson township. During his first term he worked night and morning, as well as Saturdays, thus paying his board, and received twenty-two dollars per month. In Greenwood he taught the same school six years. Meantime, when his duties permitted, he furthered his own education at the Bloomsburg State Normal school. On giving up the vocation of teacher he took up the lumbering business, which has received his attention during the greater part of the time ever since. He has been in the wholesale trade and also manufacturing. He became manager and secretary of the Pier Lumber Company, and also became interested in a general store at Kyttle, Luzerne county, connected with the lumber firm of Creasy, Wells & Stackhouse. A post office was established at that point, and Mr. Stackhouse eventually became owner of the store, but sold out to go to Rohrsburg, Columbia county, where with I. D. Lewis he opened a general store under the firm style of Stackhouse & Lewis. On coming to Bloomsburg he disposed of his interests there, although he still carries on lumbering and is interested in real estate transactions. He is a director of the First National Bank of Bloomsburg, and is widely and favorably known in the business circles of the city.

Mr. Stackhouse is a Democrat in his political proclivities, and although not active in politics at this time has always manifested an interest in the success of his party. With his family he attends the Baptist Church, which he has served as trustee and superintendent of the Sunday school. He is a member of Washington Lodge, No. 265, F. & A. M., and has reached the thirty-second degree in Masonry, belonging to Caldwell Consistory of Bloomsburg. He has for some years been an active member of the State Grange. Mr. Stackhouse owns a comfortable residence on East Main street.

On April 21, 1887, Mr. Stackhouse was married to Estella Lewis, daughter of Clinton and Effie (Derr) Lewis, and granddaughter of Judge Iram Derr, who was associate judge of Columbia county, and served as one of the county's early sheriffs prior to the division of what is now Columbia and Montour. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Stackhouse: Leroy B., who died at the age of ten years; and Helen P., a bright child of seven years.

MICHAEL GRIER GEARHART, now living retired at Danville, Montour county, has been a lifelong resident of that borough, where he was born Dec. 25, 1849. He belongs to an honored family of Northumberland county, Pa., being a descendant of Capt. Jacob Gearhart, who with his brother William established the Gearharts in this country.

Jacob Gearhart was born in 1735 in Strasburg, then a city of France, now belonging to Germany, and came to the New World when a young man, landing at New York in 1754. He soon crossed over into Hunterdon county, N. J., where he made his home for many years. When the Revolution broke out he was among the first to offer his services to his adopted country, enlisting in 1775, in the Hunterdon county volunteers, with which he served as a private. A man of brave and fearless spirit, he was soon promoted to ensign and later to captain of the 2d New Jersey Regiment, and stood so high in the confidence of his superior officers that he was one of the two New Jersey men chosen by Washington to take charge of the crossing of the Delaware on the eventful night of Dec. 25, 1776, when the Hessian camp at Trenton was attacked. The other was Captain Van Tenyck. After the crossing had been effected the boats were placed in their charge, with orders to destroy them should the expedition prove a failure. Captain Gearhart also took part in the battle of the Brandywine and spent the hard winter of 1777-78 with Washington at Valley Forge. At the close of the war he returned to his old home in Hunterdon county, N. J., but a few years later he joined the tide of emigration which took many westward from New Jersey into Pennsylvania and from the eastern coun-

ties of Pennsylvania farther out. Between 1785 and 1795 many families from that region settled in what are now Rush and Gearhart townships, Northumberland county, among them those of Capt. Jacob Gearhart and his brother William. In 1781 the former came West on a prospecting tour and brought his family out later. In 1790 (another account says 1782) the Captain and his family left Hunterdon county by wagon train. Late one afternoon they came to a deserted Indian hut close by a fine spring, on the farm now owned by Mrs. I. H. Torrence, a great-granddaughter of the Captain, and decided to camp for the night. When the land was examined in the morning it was found to be fertile, and the water was so abundant and of such good quality that the old warrior determined to found his home on that site. He purchased land along the Susquehanna from Kipp's run to Boyd's run, one mile back from the river, all of it at that time a dense forest. With the aid of his sons he began to clear and till the land, and after clearing a portion on a small bluff overlooking the beautiful Susquehanna river he erected a small frame house which is still standing, though more than a hundred years old, and is one of the old landmarks of the vicinity. It is still owned by his descendants; it was occupied by William F. Gearhart, who died in 1905. Captain Gearhart set out an orchard which was completely destroyed by a hailstorm in 1846. He acquired 1,500 acres, 200 of which he cleared. In 1813, after an active life of seventy-eight years, Captain Gearhart died, and his wife, Catharine Kline, survived him a few years. They had a family of eleven children, namely: Jacob, born in 1763, who died in 1841; Herman, born in 1765, who died in 1835; George, mentioned below; William, born in 1776, who died in 1854; Charles, born in 1783, who died in 1863; John, born in 1788, who died in 1858; Isaac; Benjamin; Elizabeth; Mary; and Catharine.

George Gearhart, son of Capt. Jacob and Catharine (Kline) Gearhart, was born in what is now Hunterdon county, N. J., and he became a prosperous farmer and landowner. He had a beautiful farm one mile from Riverside, along the bank of the Susquehanna river one mile south of the bridge, now forming part of South Danville. It was a present to him from his father at his majority, and there he lived all his life. He erected many buildings there, and as he prospered purchased more land, at his death owning between three hundred and four hundred acres along the Susquehanna. He was twice married, his first wife being Acsah Runyan, who died when a young woman, the mother of four children: Bonham R., Benjamin (who moved out West), Eliza and Rebecca (married Wilson Mettler). His second wife was Phoebe Lott, by whom he had three children: Achie, George and Herman.

Bonham R. Gearhart, M. D., son of George Gearhart, was born March 11, 1811, on his father's homestead in Rush township, and there received his early education, later attending academy at Danville. He read medicine with Dr. H. Gearhart, of Bloomsburg, and took a course at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, from which he was graduated. For two years Dr. Gearhart practiced in Sunbury, and he was subsequently in Washingtonville and Turbotville (1839-1844) before settling at Danville, where he was in successful practice to the close of his life. He was one of the most popular physicians of his day, and his death, which occurred May 9, 1855, when he was in his early forties, was widely mourned. He died of pneumonia. Dr. Gearhart married Elizabeth Steel Boyd, daughter of William and Eliza (Steel) Boyd, of Danville, and granddaughter of William Boyd, the founder of the family in America. He was a colonel in the Revolution, and was later promoted to general in the militia. Mrs. Eliza (Steel) Boyd was the niece of General Steel, of the Revolution. Mrs. Gearhart survived the Doctor many years, dying Jan. 21, 1904, at the advanced age of eighty-seven years, eight months, twenty-nine days. They were the parents of a large family, viz.: William Boyd, born Oct. 8, 1839, who lives at No. 9 East Market street, Danville, married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Butler, and they have had children, Elizabeth Boyd and Mary Atta, the former the wife of R. Scott Ammerman and the mother of four children, Robert Boyd, William Edgar, Elizabeth Catharine and Dorothy Atta; Acsah, born March 18, 1841, died April 3, 1841; George M. was born March 18, 1841, on his father's birthday, in the same room where his father was born; Bonham R. was born May 20, 1843; James B., born Oct. 26, 1844, died May 1, 1846; Jasper Boyd, born Oct. 26, 1845, who lives at the corner of Bloom and Walnut streets, Danville, married (first) Florence Yorks and after her death Mrs. Margaret (Thompson) Gearhart, and has one daughter, Emma Grier, Mrs. Charles Fisher; Alexander Montgomery, born in Danville July 26, 1846, died April 24, 1901, for many years station agent at Danville for the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railway Company,

married Martha McCoy, daughter of Robert and Eleanor (Voris) McCoy, and they had two children, Nell Bonham and Jasper (the daughter married William L. McClure and had three children, Harold Russel, Donald C. and Montgomery); M. Grier completed the family.

M. Grier Gearhart had only average school advantages. When seventeen years old he took a contract at Danville to load rails for shipping for the Beaver & Wells Steel Company, with which concern he was associated for twenty-six years. He then resigned and for five years was in the public service, acting as market master and street commissioner of Danville. After that he was engaged at the steel plant of the North Branch Steel Company in Danville until its failure, in 1902. His sight has failed him in recent years and he is now leading a retired life. He took a good citizen's interest in public affairs during his active career, particularly the question of public education, serving twelve years as a member of the school board. He was elected to that office on the Republican ticket.

Mr. Gearhart married Mary Ellen Bowyer, who was born Feb. 21, 1848, in what was then Columbia county, on Twin Hill—old Bloom street, near Danville. Mr. and Mrs. Gearhart are members of the Presbyterian Church at Danville, which her grandfather long ago served as elder. They have had children as follows: Ruth is the wife of Albert C. Savidge, formerly of Sunbury, Pa., now living in Indianapolis, and has one child, Mary Elizabeth; Mary Elizabeth is married to Dr. Frank Glenn, of Erie, Pa.; Ava is the wife of Dr. Reid Nebinger, who for eight years was connected with the State Hospital at Danville, now taking a post-graduate course in the Polyclinic Hospital, Philadelphia, and they have one child, Amy Reid; Edna is attending the New York Public Library School in New York City; Elliot McAtee, who lives in Erie, is a graduate of the Williamson school in Delaware county, Pennsylvania.

John and Julia (Deen) Bowyer, Mrs. Gearhart's parents, were also residents of Danville. They had a family of ten children, two sons and eight daughters, of whom five survive: Miss Anna E., Mrs. Gearhart, Martha (wife of Frank C. Derr), William (who lives next door to the library), and James D.

PHILIP C. NEWBAKER, M. D., of Danville, is one of the oldest and most prominent physicians of Montour county. Born near the village of Halifax, Dauphin Co., Pa., Aug. 13, 1843, he is the son of Dr. John B. and Caroline Elizabeth (Maize) Newbaker.

Martin Newbaker, great-great-grandfather of Dr. Philip C. Newbaker, emigrated to America from Germany prior to the Revolution, in the year 1749, and settled at the mouth of Powell's creek, on the Susquehanna river, eighteen miles above Harrisburg. The family name was then spelled Neubecker (see Pennsylvania Archives, 2d Series, Vol. XVII, page 288).

Philip Newbaker, son of Martin and great-grandfather of Philip C. Newbaker, was a lieutenant in the 6th Company, 4th Battalion, of the Continental army, in 1777 (Pennsylvania Archives, 2d Series, Vol. XIII, page 357), and after the end of the war settled on the farm founded by his father. His son, also named Philip, the grandfather of Dr. Newbaker, continued to own and reside upon the old homestead, where he died in 1865. Inglenook Station on the Pennsylvania railroad, and Inglenook Clubhouse, a resort for business men and residents of Harrisburg, are located on the home farm of the Newbaker family.

John B. Newbaker, M. D., father of Dr. Philip C. Newbaker, was born on the homestead and attended the country schools. He then entered Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, graduating in the class of 1852 with the degree of M. D., afterwards continuing the practice of medicine in Northumberland county. He died at Trevorton, that county, on July 11, 1900, aged eighty years. He was an assistant surgeon of the 56th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, during the Civil war, and also represented the Northumberland-Montour district in the Legislature. He married Caroline Elizabeth Maize, and they had these children: Philip C., Louisa E., George A., John J. and Mildred M.

Philip C. Newbaker received his preliminary education in the common schools, West Branch high school, Jersey Shore, Pa., and the Missionary Institute, at Selinsgrove, Pa. On April 23, 1861, he enlisted in Company F, 11th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, for three months' service, in response to President Lincoln's first call for fifty thousand volunteers, and was discharged July 31, 1861, by reason of the expiration of his term, after having been in one of the first engagements of the war, at Falling Waters, or Hoke's Run, in northern Virginia. On Aug. 12, 1862, he again enlisted, at Philadelphia, in Company K, 15th Pennsylvania Cavalry, to serve three years, or till the end of the war. He was

D. C. Newbaker

discharged July 5, 1865, by reason of the close of the conflict. His regiment was assigned to duty under General Rosecrans in Tennessee and saw much hard service with the Army of the Cumberland. On his return home he continued the study of medicine in his father's office, and in due time entered Jefferson Medical College, from which he was graduated March 12, 1869, soon afterwards locating in Washingtonville, Montour county, where he built up an extensive practice. After a residence of sixteen years in that village he removed to Danville, where he has resided continuously since.

Dr. Newbaker represented Montour county in the State Legislature in the sessions of 1879 and 1881. He was again elected to the office in 1910 and 1912 and sat in the sessions of 1911 and 1913. He also served as treasurer of Montour county for three years, from 1898, and was a member and president of the Danville school board. He is a member of the American Medical Association and of the State and county medical societies; also of Goodrich Post, No. 22, G. A. R.; Encampment No. 32, Union Veteran Legion, of Bloomsburg; Danville Lodge, No. 516, F. & A. M., of which he is a past master; and he has been secretary of the board of United States examining surgeons at Danville since 1886.

In 1867 Dr. Newbaker married Amelia A. Koons, daughter of Benjamin Koons, of Weissport, Carbon Co., Pa., and they have these children: Winifred M., a graduate of the Pittsburgh Conservatory of Music, who afterwards completed her musical education in Berlin, Germany, now married to J. Malcolm Laurie and residing at Winburne, Clearfield Co., Pa.; Charles A., a graduate of Lehigh University (electrical engineer), and at the present time electrical inspector for the Panama Canal Commission at Schenectady, N. Y.; Edward J., a mining engineer, and at present general superintendent of the Wyoming division of the Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Company, at Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; Bertha A., a graduate of the Danville high school, residing at home; and Francis W., paymaster of the Dodson Coal Company, residing at Beaver Brook, Pennsylvania.

Each of four generations of the Newbaker family since its advent in America has had a representative in the army, viz.: Philip Newbaker, lieutenant in the 6th Company, 4th Battalion, of the Continental army, 1777; J. B. Newbaker, assistant surgeon, 56th Pennsylvania Infantry, in the Civil war; Dr. P. C. Newbaker, who served two full enlistments (over three years) in the Civil war; and his son, E. J. Newbaker, who was a member of the 2d Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry in the Spanish-American war.

WILLIAM OLIVER DeWITT, a contracting and consulting engineer, former manager of the Catawissa municipal electric light plant, recently removed to Riverside, Northumberland Co., Pa., was born at Snydertown, Northumberland county, March 18, 1863, son of Dr. A. T. DeWitt.

This branch of the DeWitt family was founded in the New World early in the seventeenth century by two brothers, one of whom settled in New York, while the other went to New Jersey.

Paul DeWitt, who belonged to the New Jersey branch of the family, left his native State in 1807, and came to Pennsylvania, locating in Augusta township, Northumberland county. His wife bore the maiden name of Margaret Persing, and they had three children: Abraham, who lived at Philadelphia; William; and Elizabeth, who became Mrs. Reppard.

William DeWitt, son of Paul DeWitt, married Elizabeth Tressler, and their children were: Jacob married Mary Clark and had three children; Isaac married Elizabeth Cressiger and had two sons and five daughters; Paul married Abigal Shipman and had three sons and two daughters; William married Mary Latsha and had two sons and six daughters; Matthew married Elizabeth Shipman and had one son and one daughter; Moses married Lavina Strausser and has one son and three daughters; Abraham T. is the father of William O. DeWitt.

Dr. Abraham T. DeWitt was brought up upon the homestead of his father, remaining at home until he was sixteen years old. For the following two years he was with his brother William, working in the latter's mill, and having earned sufficient money, attended the academy at Boalsburg, in Center county, Pa. Having fitted himself he began teaching school, but after one term, realizing the need of further instruction, entered Freeburg Academy, in Snyder county. The next winter he resumed teaching, being assigned to the rural regions in Schuylkill county. The summer following he continued his studies, this time at the Missionary Institute, now Susquehanna University, Selinsgrove, Pa. By this time he had decided upon embracing a medical career, and began studying with that end in view under Dr. Caslow, of Halifax, Dauphin

Co., Pa., in 1861 entering the University of Vermont. After taking his course in that institution he was graduated therefrom, June 9, 1862, and settling at Snydertown, Northumberland Co., Pa., entered upon private practice with the promise of a very valuable and useful career. But Dr. DeWitt felt that duty called him elsewhere, and in June, 1863, he took the examination for entrance into the army, for service during the Civil war. He was appointed assistant surgeon of the 54th Pennsylvania Volunteers, Emergency Men, for one hundred days' service, and was one of those who participated in the capture of the famous Gen. John Morgan, then making the historic raid into Ohio. Upon his discharge Dr. DeWitt reentered the service, and was made surgeon of the 2d Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, being stationed within the Washington fortifications at the northeast. After valuable service there he was transferred to the southwest Washington defenses, in 1864. In June of the same year the regiment was sent to join the troops under General Grant's command, participating in the engagement at Cold Harbor, later going to White House Landing, and thence to City Point. This regiment was the first to advance upon Petersburg, continuing there until August, when it was sent to Bermuda Hundred, where it was stationed until the evacuation of Richmond. The regiment was then sent to Petersburg, and remained in charge of that city until Jan. 1, 1866, when it was discharged. While defending Washington, Dr. DeWitt was on the staff of General Fariero, with headquarters at Arlington. During the summer of 1865 Dr. DeWitt was chief medical officer of the Roanoke district, having his headquarters at Burkeville Junction, Va., and in this connection alone rendered services that were invaluable. His term of service ended with his muster out at Philadelphia in 1866, in accordance with general orders.

Returning to Snydertown, Pa., Dr. DeWitt, his experience enriched by his long and varied service in the army, resumed his private practice. In 1878 he moved to Riverside, which has since continued to be his home. During the many years of his practice Dr. DeWitt has not only proved his skill as a physician and surgeon, but endeared people to him because of his many amiable qualities, and rendered efficient service to his community as a public man as well. In 1873 he was sent to the State Legislature to represent his district, and made so enviable a record that he was returned in 1874, and in 1875 was made transcribing clerk of the House. Dr. DeWitt married Sarah Renn, and they had four children: A son who died in childhood; William Oliver; Heber Loran, who married Anna Morrell, and has children, George and Sarah; and Cora Irene, who married William Mettler, and has one child, Evelyn.

William Oliver DeWitt attended the local schools at Snydertown, and also Danville Academy, where he was under the instruction of Professor Kelso. When only seventeen years of age he began teaching school, being assigned to Valley township, Montour county, for two terms. From childhood Mr. DeWitt displayed a decided inclination towards telegraphy, stringing a wire between his house and that of a neighbor. Over it he and a playmate managed to transmit messages, and their success so fired the ready imagination of the lad that he resolved to learn telegraphy properly as soon as circumstances would permit. This boyish ambition was realized when he became a student under the late A. M. Gearhart, agent and telegrapher with the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company at Danville, Pa. Later Mr. DeWitt was made assistant agent under his friend and instructor, and after six months was appointed assistant agent and telegrapher at the Shickshinny station of the D., L. & W. railroad, in 1881. Within three months he had advanced sufficiently to be offered the position of night telegrapher for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Danville, which he accepted, and held for eighteen months. His next advancement was to the post of extra agent and telegrapher for the Sunbury division of the same road, where he was stationed for three years. At the expiration of that time he was appointed ticket agent and telegrapher at Nanticoke, Luzerne county, and held that for three years, also. From there he was sent to Creasy, Columbia Co., Pa., at which point he filled a similar position for two and a half years, still with the same company. For the next four years he was agent and telegrapher at Mocanaqua, Luzerne county, thus rounding out a service with the Pennsylvania Company covering thirteen years. He left this employ to become agent for the Adams Express Company, in which capacity he was stationed at different points. In 1894 he took the superintendency of the electric light plant at Shickshinny, Pa., and continued as such for two years, superintending the construction and installation of the plant and its operation. In 1896 he came to Catawissa to become superintendent of construction at the Catawissa municipal electric

light plant, and superintended its operation for four years. Having been brought into contact with another branch of learning Mr. DeWitt, always ambitious, began studying electrical engineering, taking a course in the Scranton Correspondence School, from which he received a certificate of competency in 1898. In 1900 he superintended the construction of the Lykens Valley & Northern Valley Electric railroad for a distance of twelve miles, spending about two years on this work. Mr. DeWitt then accepted the position of expert construction engineer with the Harrisburg Foundry & Machine Works, which he represented throughout the New England, Southern and Middle States, installing steam and electric engines and superintending construction work for the company, with which he continued for three years. During that time he installed the electric engine in the Charlestown (Mass.) navy yard for the United States government; the electric light plant at the State penitentiary at Nashville, Tenn.; and a 3,000-horsepower engine at the plant of the Great Northern Paper Company, of Maine. Returning to Columbia county, he constructed the Columbia & Montour Electric railroad plant for the Harrisburg Company. He then took charge of the Catawissa municipal electric light plant and operated it for a year, after which he began the construction of the plant of the Columbia Power & Light Company at Irondale, converting the old Irondale furnace property into a modern water-driven electric light and power plant, one of the best in this section. This took nearly three years, during which period he established himself thoroughly at Bloomsburg as a contracting and consulting engineer, in which line he has maintained high standing ever since. From 1908 to 1914 he had his headquarters at Catawissa, where during that period he operated the municipal electric light plant, in addition to giving attention to his private business, doing special work in engineering. In 1914 he settled at Riverside.

Mr. DeWitt owns a fine three-year-old cherry orchard at Riverside in Northumberland county, containing 150 trees, and he takes relaxation in caring for them during the summer months. He and his family now have their home at this point, where in 1914 he erected a handsome residence. He and his brother Heber L. DeWitt own the DeWitt Park at Riverside, South Danville, a tract of twenty-six acres artistically laid out and equipped with a pavilion 50 by 110 feet in dimensions; a dining hall 65 by 36 feet, and large baseball grounds, with a grand stand. The park is supplied with flowing water, and upwards of $12,000 has been expended in its development. It was originated by Dr. A. T. DeWitt, and his sons carry on his good work, which provides amusement and relaxation for thousands who enjoy the many advantages of these delightful summer pleasure grounds.

Mr. DeWitt is a member of Catawissa Lodge, No. 349, F. & A. M. Politically he is a Democrat, and a strong supporter of the principles of his party. His life is ordered according to the golden rule, and he takes pleasure in giving to others from his means. In addition to all his other interests, Mr. DeWitt finds time to act as special correspondent for various scientific journals, in which his articles relative to the subjects he knows so well are highly appreciated and correctly valued.

On Jan. 5, 1886, Mr. DeWitt was united in marriage with Luella Gruver of Nanticoke, Luzerne county, a daughter of Aaron and Harriet (Wolf) Gruver. Mr. and Mrs. DeWitt are the parents of four children: Helen graduated from the Bloomsburg State Normal school and taught school at Stillwater, Columbia Co., Pa., for two terms, until her marriage to Reber J. Terwillger; they have two daughters, Madge Luella and Marion Luanna, twins, and the family reside at Bloomsburg. Florence was graduated from the Bloomsburg high school. John Gruver is a high school student. William Oliver, Jr., is also attending school.

JESSE Y. SHAMBACH, supervising principal of the public schools of Berwick, Columbia Co., Pa., was born in York, Pa., May 25, 1885. He is a son of Rev. Joshua Shambach and Sarah (Yetter) Shambach.

He was graduated from the Bloomsburg State Normal School in 1905. After teaching several years he entered the University of Michigan, from which institution he was graduated in 1913. He was elected to his present position in April, 1913, for a term of three years.

On June 19, 1913, Mr. Shambach was married to Mary B. Lowry, a daughter of Joseph and Rebecca (Nye) Lowry, of Dewart, Pennsylvania.

GUY JACOBY, attorney at law of Bloomsburg, Pa., was born in that borough May 27, 1859, son of Williamson Harrison and Hannah E. A. (Prentiss) Jacoby.

James Jacoby, grandfather of Guy Jacoby, was born near Bethlehem, Northampton Co., Pa., and came to what is now Briarcreek

township, Columbia county, about 1840, locating a few miles from Berwick. There he purchased a farm, and also followed his trade of blacksmith, and while residing there was elected justice of the peace. In his latter years he retired and removed to the city of Berwick, having a home on the present site of the Young Men's Christian Association building. He took an active part in the work of the Methodist Church, in the faith of which he passed away at the age of seventy-eight years. Mr. Jacoby married a Miss Kurtz, and both are buried at Berwick. They were the parents of the following children: Anna, who married Townsend Boone, and died at Hazleton, Pa.; Williamson H.; George D., who was a blacksmith at Berwick, and died at the age of seventy-two years; and Rebecca, who married Roscoe Schuyler and (second) George Derr, and now resides at Turbotville, Pennsylvania.

Williamson Harrison Jacoby, son of James and father of Guy Jacoby, was born Sept. 29, 1832, in Bethlehem, Northampton Co., Pa., and was a small lad when he accompanied his parents to Columbia county. As a youth he began to learn the printer's trade, completing his training in this vocation in Philadelphia, in an office which was located at the present site of the Philadelphia *Press* building. Subsequently he went to Williamsport, where for some time he was employed on the *Lycoming Standard*, and following this came to Bloomsburg and secured employment in the office of the *Star of the North*, owned by George W. Weaver. Prior to the Civil war Mr. Jacoby purchased this paper, but during that struggle he laid aside personal interests to enlist in Company F, 178th Regiment, Pa. Vol. Inf., with which he served as quartermaster; during his absence the paper was conducted by a Mr. Shuman, of Catawissa. On his return from the front he resumed his duties as proprietor of this journal, and in 1868 was elected to the House of Representatives from Columbia and Montour counties. On the expiration of his term of office he once more assumed the duties of his newspaper work. He was elected in the early seventies to the office of county recorder, to which he was reelected, filling that office for four successive terms. He again took up newspaper work with the *Milton Argus*. Later Mr. Jacoby went to Scranton, where he became associated with the *Tribune*, and on severing his connection with that paper went to take charge of the Nanticoke *News*, where he remained for some years. His death occurred at Erie, Pa., March 2, 1891, and he was buried at Rosemont cemetery, Bloomsburg. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and of the Masonic lodge at Catawissa, Pa. One of the foremost men of his locality, he ever took a prominent part in all that affected his community, and in his death the district lost a citizen whom it was hard to replace. He served as a delegate to State and national conventions, and was widely known as an earnest party worker. Mr. Jacoby married Miss Hannah E. A. Prentiss, daughter of Noah S. Prentiss, and they had children as follows: Guy; May A., who married Harry Shuler (both are deceased); and Bessie H., who married Henry M. Rupert, mail agent on the Bloomsburg & Sullivan railroad.

Guy Jacoby, son of Williamson H. Jacoby, received his early education in the graded schools taught by Professor Wynkoop, following which he entered the Normal school, and after leaving that institution became a student in the Episcopal Institute at Reading, Pa. He entered upon the study of law in the offices of E. H. and R. R. Little, at Bloomsburg, and when but twenty-one years old was admitted to the bar of Columbia county. Entering at once upon the practice of his profession, he has become known as one of the ablest representatives of his calling in Columbia county. In February, 1885, he was elected to the office of justice of the peace, and in six subsequent elections has been returned to that position, which he is still holding. He is a Democrat in his political views.

Mr. Jacoby is a member of the Episcopal Church. He is a past noble grand of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and also holds membership in the Knights of the Golden Eagle and the Patriotic Order Sons of America. During his long residence in Bloomsburg he has made a wide acquaintance, in which he numbers many sincere friends.

Mr. Jacoby was married to Ida E. Drake, of Monroe county, Pa. They have had no children.

JOHN W. BIDDLE, D. D. S., has been following his profession at Millville ever since he commenced practice, fifteen years ago, and his dependable services have drawn a large number of patrons who appreciate his conscientious attention and advice. His parents, Charles and Barbara Ann (Hileman) Biddle, are residents of Dushore, Sullivan Co., Pa., and Mrs. Biddle is a native of that county, where the Hilemans have been farming peo-

ple for many years, having taken up new land and developed it in the early days.

Charles Biddle was born in Germany, and came to America when fourteen years old. He has been engaged in farming and lumbering. Seven children have been born to him and his wife: Philip G., M. D., now located in practice at Dushore, married Bessie Bryson; Samuel, a dentist of Williamsport, Pa., married Mrs. Millie Gimmell; Lizzie is the wife of Andrew Spence, a mine engineer, living at Meyersdale, Pa., and has one child, a daughter Barbara; John W. is next in the family; Anna is the wife of Fred E. Hoffa, a merchant of Dushore, and they have two children, Barbara and John; Emma is married to George W. Jackson, of Dushore, a cigar manufacturer; Harry W., a druggist, of Benton, Columbia county, married Myrtle Terry, of New Albany, Pennsylvania.

John W. Biddle was born June 1, 1872, at Bradford, Pa. He was given excellent literary training, supplementing his common school course with study at the Lock Haven normal school and the preparatory school at Towanda. He pursued his professional studies in the Pennsylvania Dental College, from which institution he was graduated in 1899, the same year settling at Millville, where he has practiced to the present time. Dr. Biddle has been an acquisition to the town in more ways than one. He has done notable work in the promotion of good government, having been an active member of the town council nine years, still belonging to that body, and whether officially or as a private citizen has always given his support to the best movements set on foot in the community. Several local fraternal bodies count him among their influential members. He belongs to Lodge No. 809, I. O. O. F., of Millville, and to the Woodmen, and is a thirty-second degree Mason, in that connection holding membership in Bloomsburg Lodge, No. 265, F. & A. M. He belongs to the Lutheran Church.

In June, 1902, Dr. Biddle was united in marriage with Edna Eves, of Millville, a daughter of Chandlee Eves, and they had two children, Charles C., born July 25, 1904, and John E., born April 8, 1908. Mrs. Biddle died at the birth of her son John. In June, 1910, Dr. Biddle married Edith Y. Eves, of Millville, Pennsylvania.

JOSEPH BALDY KNITTLE (deceased) was a prominent and useful citizen of Columbia county whose impress upon the pages of the history of this portion of the State will never be effaced. He was born April 12, 1830, in Catawissa (now Franklin) township, and during his life held many positions of honor in the gift of the people.

The history of the Knittle family dates back to early Colonial times. It is recorded in the Archives of Pennsylvania that one Joseph Knittle came to America in the sailing vessel "Patience" and landed at Philadelphia Sept. 17, 1753. His son Michael was a resident of Richmond township, Berks county, where he died in 1789. His children were recorded as: Frederick, Daniel, John Adam, Michael, Rosina and Catherine. In his will Michael and Daniel were named as his executors.

Daniel Knittle, father of Joseph B. Knittle, came to Columbia county in 1795 and settled near Mendenhall's mill, where he bought a farm. His brother Frederick had preceded him about a year. Here he built a home, cleared the land and raised his family, dying on the old homestead at a ripe age. His children were: Joseph B.; Jacob, who married Angelina Doerr; Aaron S., who married Sarah Campbell; Reuben, who died unmarried; Esther, wife of John Vought, of Elysburg, one of the first settlers in that section; Margaret, wife of Jacob Kostenbauder, a prominent farmer of Franklin township; and Sophia, who died unmarried.

Joseph B. Knittle attended the public schools, Millville Academy and Bloomsburg Literary Institute (now merged with the State Normal School). For a number of years he taught school. During the Civil war he was engaged in the hardware business in Ashland and later in Centralia, while in the latter place holding the office of justice of the peace. After 1863 he removed to the old homestead in Franklin township, where he spent several years farming. He then removed to Catawissa and entered the mercantile business. He had studied surveying, which knowledge was of great assistance to him, as he was well acquainted with the lines of property in the southern portion of Columbia county.

Mr. Knittle served as county auditor in the year 1859; was a representative in the Legislature from 1879 to 1882; postmaster at Catawissa from 1885 to 1889; and justice of the peace in Catawissa from 1891 until his death, which occurred Feb. 2, 1899. In 1864 he married Rebecca Berninger, daughter of Aaron and Phoebe A. (Yost) Berninger, of Main township, and to them were born five children: Emma, Clara, Ella, Charles (who died in childhood), and John Freeze, the last named now (1914) pastor of the Zion

Lutheran Church, better known as "The Church of the Red Rose," at Manheim, Pa. Mr. Knittle was a member of the Lutheran Church and fraternally was connected with the Odd Fellows and Masons, being an organizer in the latter and one of the best known Masons of the eastern section of Pennsylvania.

PHILIP SPONENBERG, who is engaged in farming in Briarcreek township, was born in Centre township, Columbia Co., Pa., June 22, 1838, and is a son of George and Elizabeth (Hass) Sponenberg.

The grandfather of Mr. Sponenberg was born in Germany, whence he emigrated to the United States, settling in Dauphin county, Pa., where he spent the rest of his life engaged in farming.

George Sponenberg, father of Philip Sponenberg, was born in Dauphin county, Pa., and as a young man moved to Briarcreek, Columbia county. By occupation he was a contractor, and he was a successful business man and substantial citizen. He passed away in 1847, when still in the prime of life. His wife, like himself, was a Pennsylvania German, and that language was spoken in their home. Mr. Sponenberg was twice married, Elizabeth Hass being his second wife, and they were the parents of the following children: Samuel, James, Jane, Peter, Philip, Sally Ann, Martha and Daniel, all now deceased except Philip.

Philip Sponenberg, son of George Sponenberg, received an ordinary public school education, and when a young man adopted the vocation of farming. He was so engaged until his enlistment, for three years, Oct. 27, 1862, in Company H, 178th P. V. I., for service in the Civil war. Not long thereafter he lost his hearing from the effects of the heavy cannonading, and was transferred to the ambulance corps, with which he served until receiving his honorable discharge, at Camp Curtin, Pa., July 27, 1863. He was known as a brave and faithful soldier, at all times capably performing the duties intrusted to him. On his return to the pursuits of peace, he again took up agricultural work, in which he has been engaged to the present time with much success.

On Sept. 4, 1860, Mr. Sponenberg was married to Miss Sarah Eckroth, who was born Oct. 12, 1844, and died June 14, 1914. She was one of the seven children of Charles and Eliza (Rhinard) Eckroth, of Mifflin township, where Mr. Eckroth was engaged in farming. Eleven children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Sponenberg, namely: James E., a farmer of Briarcreek township, born June 19, 1862, who married Sarah A. Boston; Daniel H., born Nov. 3, 1864, a jeweler at Picture Rocks, Lycoming Co., Pa., who married Carrie Heath, and has two children; George W., born Nov. 12, 1866, now employed in a furniture factory at Picture Rocks, married Anna Naugle, and they have had seven children, one deceased; Mary E., born Feb. 27, 1869, married Albert Widger, of Briarcreek township, a farmer and lumberman, and has five children; William F., born April 3, 1871, employed at Scranton, Pa., by the Pennsylvania Coal Company, served with the 2d United States Cavalry for three years, the greater part of which time was spent in Cuba; Ella, born March 10, 1873, married Daniel Markle, of Berwick, who is connected with the American Car Company, and has five children; Martha A., born Feb. 21, 1875, who married Harry H. Case, of Millersburg, Pa., and has had two children, of whom one is deceased; Harry E., a butcher of Briarcreek township, born Jan. 7, 1877, married Bertha Ashton, and has six children; Lewis R., born Jan. 7, 1881, connected with the American Car Company, married Rebecca Smith, of Briarcreek township, and has two children; Edward H., born May 12, 1882, farming in Briarcreek township, married Minnie Curtis, and has six children; and Lela May, born Feb. 4, 1890, married John Warner, who is farming on his father-in-law's farm in Briarcreek township, and has three children.

Mr. and Mrs. Sponenberg are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church and have reared their children in the same faith. He is a Republican in his political views, and has served as a member of the board of county commissioners.

ADAMS. The Adams family is one of long residence in Columbia county, where its representatives have made the name synonymous with fair dealing and honest principles.

Anthony Adams, the great-grandfather of John Kinney and Charles Adams, of Briarcreek township, was the immigrant ancestor of the family, coming from Germany to America at an early day.

Abraham Adams, son of Anthony Adams, and grandfather of John Kinney and Charles Adams, came to Columbia county, Pa., from the eastern part of the State, and located on a farm of 300 acres in Briarcreek township, Columbia county, now in the possession of

Charles Adams. He married a Miss Miller and their children were: Abraham, Joseph, James, William, Thomas, Levina and Anna. Until his death Abraham Adams cultivated his property, carrying on general farming. Following his demise his widow was taken by her son William to Michigan, where she died and was buried. Politically the father was a Democrat. In religious faith he belonged to the German Reformed Church, in Briarcreek township, and gave that denomination his hearty support.

Thomas Adams, son of Abraham Adams, and father of John Kinney and Charles Adams, was born in Briarcreek township on the farm owned by his father. He grew up on this property, and himself became a farmer and miller. He received a common school education, and assisted his father until he began learning the trade of miller. Purchasing a farm of eighty-five acres later on in life, he had the assistance of his children in operating it. About sixty acres of this tract are now cleared, the remainder being left for other purposes.

Thomas Adams married Regina Wenner, a daughter of Daniel Wenner, whose wife's maiden name was Gidding. Children as follows were born of this marriage: Frank died in childhood; Sarah Jane married Reuben Witmire, and both are deceased; Thomas Milton, who married Alice Shaffer, lives at Fowlerville, in Centre township, Columbia county; James married Alice Dietterick, of Nescopeck, Pa.; Mary Ellen, who married Webster Hippenstiel, lives in California; Charles married Jennie M. Sitler; John Kinney married Ellen D. Sitler.

A Democrat, Thomas Adams was called upon by his party to serve in various township offices, including those of overseer of the poor and member of the election board, and gave his constituents fair and honorable service. For many years he was an earnest member of the German Reformed Church of Briarcreek township, which he served as a deacon for a considerable period. His death occurred when he was seventy-seven years old; his wife passed away at the age of sixty-three years, and both are buried in the cemetery of Briarcreek.

Charles Adams, son of Thomas Adams, was born March 28, 1866, in Briarcreek township. Here he received his educational training, attending the district schools. Until the death of his father Charles Adams worked for him, and then purchased the interests of the other heirs, so that he now owns the homestead of eighty-five acres, which is a portion of the original 300 acres bought by Abraham Adams when he located in Briarcreek township. To this Mr. Adams has added sixty acres, forty acres of which is under cultivation.

Charles Adams married Jennie M. Sitler, a daughter of Nathan and Miranda (Varner) Sitler, and a member of the fifth generation from the American founder of the Sitler family. Mr. and Mrs. Adams have had the following children: Ray Franklin, who was born Oct. 16, 1890; Maud May, born May 12, 1892; Floyd Thomas, born July 14, 1896; Vida Marie, born July 6, 1903; and Hazel Ann, born Aug. 6, 1904. Mrs. Adams was born May 25, 1871, and was educated, like her husband, in the schools of Briarcreek township. Mr. Adams is a general farmer, and has been successful in his work. The German Reformed Church of Briarcreek township holds his membership, and he has served the congregation as deacon. A Democrat, he has been overseer of the poor and gives conscientious service to his fellow citizens.

John Kinney Adams, son of Thomas Adams, was born in Briarcreek township, Columbia Co., Pa., April 5, 1872, and is now one of the prosperous farmers of that township. During his boyhood days he attended the schools of his district, and worked for his father on the homestead until he was twenty years old. Following this he was employed by his brother James in a flour mill for five years, and then began farming on his own account and for outside parties. After three years he bought a farm of eighty acres, five acres of which are in woodland. On this property he carries on general farming, specializing on dairying, milking twelve cows of mixed breeds. For thirteen years he sold his product to customers at Berwick. While he is a Democrat he does not feel himself bound by party lines, but votes and acts independently when he believes such a course will be to the best interest of all concerned. Like the other members of his family he belongs to the German Reformed Church, and having been brought up in its teachings has held to them all his life.

In 1901 John Kinney Adams was united in marriage with Ellen D. Sitler, who was born June 26, 1877, in Briarcreek township. Growing up in her native township, she attended the public schools of the neighborhood and developed into a fine housekeeper and homemaker. She, too, is a church member, belonging to the German Lutheran denomination.

Mr. and Mrs. Adams have had children as follows: Frances Marie, who died in infancy; Flo Miranda, who was born March 21, 1902; Ray Leonard, born Oct. 16, 1903; Harry Nathan, born Feb. 18, 1905; Nathaniel Paul, born May 16, 1908; Bessie May, born June 6, 1909; and Mary Rhoda, born Sept. 7, 1910.

The Sitler family, of which Mrs. John Kinney Adams and Mrs. Charles Adams are members, is also prominent in Columbia county. The founder in America was named either Michael or Simeon Sitler, and he settled on the present site of the city of Baltimore, there leasing for one hundred years land now comprising fully one-half of the city.

Simeon Sitler, son of the above, lived in Centre township, Columbia Co., Pennsylvania.

Samuel Sitler, son of Simeon, was born in Centre township, Columbia county, in 1799, and died in 1863, aged sixty-four years. After receiving his educational training in the schools of his day and locality, he moved to Briarcreek township, settling on the upper road at the foot of Knob mountain. There he purchased sixty-four acres, which he placed under cultivation, and upon it he built a log house and barn. Later he added sixty-four acres more to his original purchase, all of his farm lying in Briarcreek township. Samuel Sitler married Elizabeth Shaffer, a daughter of Henry Shaffer, and they had children as follows: Samuel S., who is deceased, married Sarah Rheinard; Levi, deceased, married Hannah Bower; Mary Ann, deceased, married George Miller; Fannie, deceased, married Edwin Vought; William, deceased, married Margaret Witmire; Nathan married Miranda Varner; David died in childhood.

Samuel Sitler continued farming until his death, always carrying on general agriculture. In politics he was a Democrat. The Lutheran Church held his membership, and he died firm in its faith. He and his wife are buried in the graveyard connected with that church in Briarcreek township.

Nathan Sitler, son of Samuel Sitler and father of Mrs. John Kinney Adams and Mrs. Charles Adams, was born March 16, 1834, and was educated in the schools of Briarcreek township. He worked for his father until a short time before he attained his majority, at which time he left home to engage with neighboring farmers, among them being Messrs. Jackson & Woodin. Mr. Sitler operating their properties for some time. Later he purchased twenty-eight acres and conducted this farm for forty years, until he retired, and for the last eight years he has been making his home with his daughter, Mrs. Charles Adams.

Nathan Sitler married Miranda Varner, born June 12, 1841, daughter of Joseph and Caroline (Harmon) Varner, and they had the following children: One died in infancy; William died in childhood; Frank C., who married Sadie Roberts (she is deceased), lives at North Berwick; Caroline died at the age of seventeen years; Dora C. married Joseph Davis; Jennie M. married Charles Adams, of Briarcreek township; Joseph H. married Elizabeth Knorr; Samuel E. married Clara Myers; Frances A. married Leonard B. Thomas; Ella married John Kinney Adams; Dillmond A. married Hannah Bower; Nathaniel married first to Florence Mosteller (deceased) and (second) Lottie Evans, of Berwick, and has one child.

For many years prominent in politics in Briarcreek township, Nathan Sitler was elected on the Democratic ticket to the offices of school director and supervisor, holding the latter for four terms. The Lutheran Church of Briarcreek township is his religious home, and he was Deacon for many years, also serving many years as superintendent of the Sunday school held in the Knorr schoolhouse.

MARY EMMA WALTER, who has become so well known to the besidents of Catawissa, Columbia county, by her devotion to the upkeep of the old Friends' meetinghouse there, belongs to a famous family of Friends, her grandfather, Dr. Gilbert Edward Hicks, having been a cousin of Elias Hicks, founder of the Hicksite branch of that denomination.

Dr. Gilbert E. Hicks was born 3d mo. 11, 1773, in Bucks county, Pa., and came to Catawissa, Columbia Co., Pa., at an early day, when peace had been restored in this section. In 1794 he bought property here. He followed his profession with great success, being a minister of repute in the Society of Friends. He died in 1836 and is buried in the cemetery of the Friends' meetinghouse at Catawissa. Dr. Hicks was twice married, his first union, which took place in 1798, being broken by the death of his wife and child. In 1801 he and Catherine Hibbs, daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Blaker) Hibbs, were united in marriage in Roaringcreek meetinghouse, and the parchment certificate, signed by a number of witnesses, is in existence yet. They had two children; Eliza Violetta, born 12th mo. 28, 1802, and William T., born in 1807, who was drowned in the Susquehanna river when seventeen years old, 7th mo. 25, 1825.

Eliza Violetta Hicks was first married, in

1828, to J. J. John, by whom she had one son, Dr. J. J. John, the well known historian of Shamokin, Pa. Her second marriage, 5th mo. 25, 1839, was to John Walter, who was born in 1796 in Chester county, Pa., and died 7th mo. 20, 1865, in Locust township, Columbia county; he is buried at the Catawissa Friends' meetinghouse. He was a miller and followed his trade in his earlier life, later taking up farming and also conducting a sawmill. Three children were born to John and Eliza V. (Hicks) Walter: William Edward, who died 3d mo. 11, 1880, and is buried at the Catawissa meetinghouse; Mary Emma; and Anna Maria, who married George Ormsby, of Philadelphia, and died in 1910. John Walter had married for his first wife Abigail Kille, and they had children: Sarah, Abner, Ann Eliza, Henry, Susan, David and Rebecca.

Mary Emma Walter was born 9th mo. 4, 1841, and received a common school education, with one quarter's tuition at Elysburg Academy, in 1860. She remained with her parents as long as they were living. Her mother died 2d mo. 15, 1889, in Locust township, Columbia county, after which the home was sold and Miss Walter came to Catawissa to reside, in 1892, and quietly went to meeting, whether anyone else came or not. While attending Philadelphia yearly meeting she overheard someone who had learned her name and place of residence say that the meetings composing Roaringcreek monthly meeting were laid down. Upon investigation she found that the meetinghouses at Berwick and Catawissa had been closed, the latter for twenty years; the property of the former had been sold. Upon her return home she continued her inquiries into the matter and concluded there was a work for her. The grounds were overgrown with brush, and the place was surrounded by distracting influences. Grass as high as a man's head grew all around the structure. A football team played in the yard, a gunshop occupied part of the same, a goat found pasture there, and the graveyard was overgrown with poison vine. It was not an inviting place to a woman, but although at first she was alone in the spirit of the work as well as in its actual performance, Miss Walter set bravely about her self-appointed task. Securing the key to the meetinghouse, she had the roof mended and the place put in order, and from that beginning has given all her time to the building and grounds, until she is now recognized as the custodian. Though the work of getting everything in order was not easy or brought about without indefatigable labor, that was not as difficult as it was to dislodge the "squatters" who had taken advantage of the long abandonment of the property. Though naturally retiring, and of gentle disposition, Miss Walter did not hesitate when she found it necessary to obtain certain rights in her line of duty in a more or less public manner, and when she found she could not oust the intruders alone she went to the town council to state her grievances. She was given courteous hearing and proper aid, and through her perseverance and untiring efforts the grounds were finally cleared of objectionable features. So well did she sustain her point in the contentions over these matters that one lawyer said, "I would not want to meet her argument as opposing counsel." Much of the work required to bring the place to its present condition of beautiful order has been done by her hands, and in spite of her advancing years she continues to do most of it unaided. Even on hot summer days she may be found busily engaged in the graveyard or elsewhere about the property, and in spite of the warning of physicians against overwork, because of a weak heart, she enjoys her labors and asserts that she is better physically for them. To quote her own words, "I cannot sit down idly, and I feel this is just as much my mission as the spoken word is the minister's, although my ministry is a silent one."

Miss Walter is usually the only worshiper on Firstday. On Sabbath morning she goes to the house and stays all day. When the weather requires she kindles fires in the old sheet iron stoves. At first a few others came or went as they pleased, but gradually they stayed away and she is left to hold weekly meeting alone. Yet many visitors come on Sunday afternoons, particularly in the summertime. Miss Walter says: "I talk with hundreds as they come around asking of the way, the truth and the life, and if they begin on points of difference we get on points of unity before long and find the gospel is the same, no matter how we divide in sentiment." Fifteen Episcopalian ministers have taken the opportunity of an interview, while other ministers of every sect and people from almost every State in the Union have come to see her, for her adherence to the faith and her preservation of the meetinghouse property arouses sentiment in the minds and hearts of all, and they desire to know more of a sect that can produce such as she. To quote from the Philadelphia *North American* of Sunday, Oct. 17, 1909: "Of all the figures that the religious

life of America has produced none is more inspirational than this venerable Quakeress." "For the morning hour of worship she sits alone (outwardly) and communes with the spirit according to the practice of the Society of Friends. With no thought of being conspicuous or of doing anything unusual—anything more than her simple duty as she sees it—she has for the past eighteen years, with some few exceptions when absent from the place, sat in meeting thus on Firstday morning."

Very occasionally passing Friends stop and hold an "appointed meeting." Some years ago Joseph S. Elkinton, of Philadelphia, and Joseph Thomasson were there, and a good company gathered in the old house, including a class of girls brought from one of the churches by their teacher. Once a year, in 6th month, a session of Roaringcreek monthly meeting is held in the house, as the members are on their way to attend Fishingcreek half-year meeting, at Millville, Pa., and this is the only executive meeting held there, the other business sessions being held at Bear Gap, the Roaringcreek house being used but once a year, in 8th month, when a reunion is held.

For a few summers a non-sectarian men's organization, called the "Brotherhood," has held weekly meetings on Firstday afternoons in the yard, when the benches are carried out of the house and used. This organization formerly met in one of the churches of the place, but was requested to vacate when liberal discussion of religious matters became a part of the proceedings. The meetinghouse grounds were freely granted for their use when Miss Walter was asked, and the attendance grew from seventy-eight to two hundred, about three hundred names being now on the roll. Many railroad men are among the members, and these erected a footbridge and railing at the entrance to the yard as a small token of gratitude for the privilege of holding the meetings on the ground. These weekly meetings are attended by prominent men of Catawissa and other points, William J. Creasy, of the State Legislature, whose home is two miles out of town, being often seen there. Many strangers come occasionally and frequently call around during the week following to learn more. From 12 o'clock to 4, on Sunday afternoons, when the Brotherhood meeting convenes, it is not unusual for twenty-five or thirty people to call, and there have been as many as fifty.

Miss Walter has the admiration and respect of all the residents of Catawissa and vicinity, in fact of all who have heard of her simple, unfailing devotion. To quote again from the paper previously mentioned, "In a town of 2,200 people, with five churches of average attendance, it is fair to say none receives more consideration for works done than does this one woman who herself composed the entire congregation, week after week."

The Catawissa meetinghouse is built of logs and retains its early architecture of 1774 unashamed. The board shutters and the window frames fit as closely as do those of more recent times, and the narrow doors in front open one on either side of the necessary partition of the early days, when men and women Friends occupied opposite sides of the house. So exact was the building that a small window in the back of the house must needs be placed so in the middle that a half of it is on either side of the division. The old lock, which came from England just before the Revolution, is still here, but not used. Within are the benches moved from the earlier meetinghouse, perhaps as far back as 1740; the exact date cannot be learned. Built, as it was, in the midst of a pine forest, the upper cuts of the trees felled for the purpose were doubtless used for the outer walls, while the larger butt cuts were hand-sawed for lining boards. Pitch pine surely shows its lasting qualities, for while the knots stand out in relief no sign of decay is evident in the partition, lining boards or benches, hand-carved slightly by the penknives of boys of many a bygone generation. The stoves, one on either side, are of the sheet iron variety, and stand on brick and mortar foundations.

Elias Hicks has preached in this house, as have John Comly, Hugh Judge and other noted ministers of that early day, as well as John J. Cornell, of Baltimore; Allen and Sarah Flitcraft, of Chester, and others of more recent date.

Although cement has been recently used to calk the interstices between the logs, there yet remains some of the clay and stone filling of the earlier day.

As the house now stands, its back is to the street, but when it was built it fronted the old Reading road, which wound its way through the woods, but is there no more. The ground has so filled up around the door that only the top stone of the old-time horse block remains above ground, a memento of the time when women as well as men rode many miles to meeting on horseback. . . .

Now the notices of "trespassing forbidden" adorn the massive oaks within the inclosure.

The men of the town nailed a penalty notice on the fence one winter not long ago, during Miss Walter's absence. Within, however, is a unique notice for which a man is not responsible. It reads: "Games of all kinds are forbidden on these premises, and birds are not to be disturbed under any circumstances." Miss Walter takes much interest in the "light housekeeping" of the birds, and loves to have them around her there.

The graveyard adjoining is nearly full, and holds within its precincts not only members, but many descendants of Friends, who claim right of burial through their ancestry. Here the dates run from the early days of the twenties and thirties on, while very many brownstone slabs, doubtless far antedating these, bear neither name nor date, or at most the initials of the name only. Here we find the names of those early adherents, Sharpless, Hughes, John, Clayton, Hartman, Walter, Hayhurst and others. Some who desired monuments—something more than the low stones prescribed by Friends—secured a tract of land wherein they can erect such as pleases them without restrictions. This tract adjoins the original graveyard on the southwest.

Catawissa is an Indian name, meaning "pure water," the Shawanese Indians having established a wigwam here in 1697. All the white settlers at first were Friends, but others came later. The first house was built by Moses Roberts, a Friend, and is still standing, unrecognizable, however, as such. Unlike the meetinghouse it preceded by one year, it has taken on another coat, giving it the appearance of a stone house, while the "Quaker Church," as it is called, retains its original appearance, as has the sect its original faith.

The first school was also built by Friends, in 1797, ten years after Mr. Hughes had laid out streets and called the place Hughesburg, but finally returned to the Indian name it yet retains.

Twenty years after the building of the meetinghouse the first church communion was held in a private house, the first church not being erected until 1804. The first Methodist service was not held until 1834, yet that denomination has now the largest congregation in the place. The old stone mill, built in 1801, is yet standing, a part of it being used for grinding. The paper mill, built in 1811, has recently been abandoned.

No passenger train ran through Catawissa until Sunday, July 15, 1854, and previous to that Friends attending yearly meeting in Philadelphia had to drive by long stages during the day, stopping at hospitable homes over night.

HARVEY L. KLINETOB, Oph. D., ophthalmologist, at Berwick, Pa., was born at Fairmount, this State, June 5, 1861, and is a son of Daniel and Mary (Shaffer) Klinetob.

Stouffer Klinetob, Dr. Klinetob's grandfather, was an early settler in Salem township, Luzerne county, where he engaged in farming.

Daniel Klinetob, father of Dr. Klinetob, was born in Salem township, Luzerne county, and followed farming there in Fairmount and Salem townships for twenty-two years. His death occurred in 1897, in his ninety-second year. He married Mary Shaffer, who was born in Briarcreek township, Columbia Co., Pa., daughter of David Shaffer, who owned and operated a farm near Evansville, in Briarcreek township. The mother of Dr. Klinetob died in 1901. There were eleven children born to Daniel Klinetob and wife, as follows: Bowman, who is a farmer in Luzerne county; William, now deceased; Fannie, widow of H. Holmes, who was a teacher of music; Dennis, who is a resident of Beach Haven; Minerva, who is the wife of William Young, of Beach Haven; Goodwin, who is a resident of Loyalville, Luzerne county; Nathaniel, who is a resident of Berwick; Lafayette, a resident of Beach Haven, R. D.; Harvey L.; Guin, who is a dentist at Berwick; and Phamie, who is the wife of Fred Callender, a merchant at Beach Haven.

Harvey L. Klinetob attended school during his boyhood at Ross, Pa., afterwards in Briarcreek township, Columbia county, subsequently the high school at Huntington Mills, Pa., and still later was graduated from the Kingston (Pa.) Seminary. He followed farming for a few years, but in the meanwhile continued his reading and study, particularly along the line of optics, in which he found himself greatly interested. This resulted in his taking a course of study in the Philadelphia Optical College, from which institution he was graduated in December, 1908. He then located at Berwick and engaged in practice, but in a short time entered the McCormick Medical College, at Chicago, making a specialty of ophthalmology and graduating in this branch of medical science on Oct. 21, 1909. Since then Dr. Klinetob has been established in the Dickson building, Berwick. In 1912 he formed a partnership with his son Dalbys under the name of Drs. H. L. Klinetob & Son.

On Nov. 20, 1895, Dr. Klinetob was married to Sallie Bender, who was born July 10, 1871, at Stillwater, Columbia Co., Pa., daughter of Elias and Rebecca (Markle) Bender. Her father was a farmer during the earlier part of his life and later engaged in merchandising. He is a veteran of the Civil war and during his service was employed for a time in making shoes for the soldiers. He now lives retired and makes his home with his children. His wife Rebecca (Markle) died in 1909.

Dr. and Mrs. Klinetob have had five children: Dalbys B., Sept. 30, 1896; Reka, July 5, 1898; Renna, May 8, 1900; Darwin, Aug. 15, 1904; Modeska June 14, 1907. Dr. Klinetob and his family belong to the First Methodist Episcopal Church at Berwick. He is greatly interested in Sunday school work, having taught a class for eighteen years, and has been assistant superintendent of the school. He is very active in church work and is serving on the board of stewards and as assistant class leader. Fraternally he belongs to the Knights of Malta and to the Junior Order of United American Mechanics. Professionally he is connected with the National Society of Ophthalmology, and is acquainted with the leading men of science in the country who devote their time and efforts to the perfecting of this important branch of medicine.

Dr. Dalbys B. Klinetob, son of Dr. Harvey L. and Sallie (Bender) Klinetob, was born at Berwick, Pa., Sept. 30, 1896. He attended public school in the borough and while passing through the Berwick high school entered the McCormick Medical College, at Chicago, where he was graduated in ophthalmology, Aug. 15, 1912. Since that year he has been associated in practice with his father.

JOSEPH A. CREASY, a farmer of Centre township, Columbia county, was born Jan. 24, 1859, in that township, son of Lafayette Creasy.

John Creasy, grandfather of Joseph A. Creasy, was a farmer. He located in Mifflin township, Columbia Co., Pa., on a farm of 200 acres, but as this land was of very poor quality he sold it, and moved to the tract of 400 acres in Centre township on which he spent the remainder of his life. While working in a wheat field he drank some cold spring water, and the reaction developed a chill which caused pneumonia, from which he died when only about forty-eight years of age. His remains were laid to rest in the cemetery at Mifflinville, but his wife was buried at the Brick Church graveyard in Briarcreek township. Politically he was a Democrat, but held no offices. The German Lutheran Church held his membership. Prior to leaving Mifflin township John Creasy married Margaret Dietterick, and they had the following children: Elias married Elizabeth Hower, and both are deceased; Jacob married Fannie Freas, and both are deceased; Caleb is deceased; John, deceased, married Mary Runyeon, and lived at Fishing Creek; Philip married Rachel Hagenbuch; Stephen, who married a Western woman, lives in Iowa; Lafayette is mentioned below; Effie, who is deceased, married Daniel Hess, of Mifflinville; Hettie married Isaac Snyder, and both are deceased; Hannah married A. Folmer, and both are deceased; William died at the age of twenty-one years.

Lafayette Creasy, son of John Creasy and father of Joseph A. Creasy, was born in Mifflin township, Columbia Co., Pa., Jan. 2, 1821, and worked on his father's homestead until he was eighteen years old. At that time he began learning the blacksmith's trade, working with a Mr. Wright, remaining for three years at Lime Ridge. When John Creasy died his son Philip bought half of his homestead, and the remaining half was divided equally between Elias and Lafayette. The latter later bought 125 acres additional. On his property he carried on general farming until nineteen years prior to his death, when he retired and moved to Bloomsburg, spending the remainder of his life in that city, in a residence which he purchased. He was stricken with paralysis during a visit to his daughter at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., and died from the effects of the stroke when about eighty years old. His widow survives, now about eighty-five years old, and makes her home at Wilkes-Barre. After the death of Lafayette Creasy his property was divided, Joseph taking one fourth of the original farm of his grandfather, Caroline the 125-acre farm which she later sold, and Martha the Bloomsburg property. Lafayette Creasy was a Democrat in political faith. For a number of years he was a valued member of the Methodist Church at Fowlerville, but later transferred to that at Bloomsburg.

Lafayette Creasy married Catherine Kirkendall, a daughter of Joseph and Nancy (Reynolds) Kirkendall, and they had the following children: Martha, who married Charles Conner (deceased), resides at Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; Caroline, who married George M. McLarney, also lives at Wilkes-Barre; Joseph A. was the only son.

Joseph A. Creasy attended public schools in Centre township, and worked for his father upon the homestead until he was thirty years old. He then rented a farm of 125 acres which he bought later on, and lived upon this property for eighteen years. For the last five years he has resided upon his present farm, which he inherited, and he also owns a farm of eighty-two acres near Columbia Park formerly known as the Hell farm, and 118 acres in Briarcreek township, known as the Conner farm (which is operated by William Evans), his holdings aggregating 400 acres, devoted to general farming. Mr. Creasy is a Democrat, and has served as tax collector of his township. Fraternally he belongs to Washington Lodge No. 265, F. & A. M., of Bloomsburg; Bloomsburg Chapter, No. 218, R. A. M.; Mount Moriah Council, No. 10, R. & A. M.; Crusade Commandery No. 12, K. T.; Caldwell Consistory, thirty-second degree, A. A. S. R., and Irem Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. For many years he has been a member of the Lime Ridge Methodist Church, which he has served in all the offices, and he is a teacher in the Sunday school. Mr. Creasy has been superintendent of the latter body, and is now serving as assistant superintendent.

On Dec. 31, 1890, Joseph A. Creasy married Mary I. Millard, a daughter of Mordecai and Sarah J. (Hoffman) Millard.

Joseph Millard, the immigrant ancestor of the family, came from England in company with his brother and located in Columbia county, Pa., taking up land that lay between Briar creek and the farm of Joseph A. Creasy. He married Phoebe John.

Reese Millard, son of Joseph Millard, was born in Centre township, Columbia Co., Pa., April 1, 1789, and was educated in the schools of his native place. For many years he carried on general agriculture on a farm of 175 acres in Centre township. In political faith he was a Democrat. A member of the Society of Friends, he attended meeting at Millville and Berwick, and is buried in the cemetery at the latter place. Reese Millard married (first) Catherine Rittenhouse, who was born in 1788, and died in April, 1823. They had the following children: Phoebe, who died in childhood; William, who married a Miss Moore; Joseph, who married a Miss Hutchinson; Phoebe (2); Anne, wife of William Bowman; Rebecca, wife of James Tubbs; and Catherine, wife of Charles Conner. The mother of these was buried at Berwick. Reese Millard subsequently married (second) Elizabeth Horton, who was born July 24, 1790, and they had the following children: Mary married D. K. Sloan; Frances L. married Jesse Hoffman; Mordecai married Sarah J. Hoffman; Reese married Jane Fowler.

Mordecai Millard, son of Reese Millard and father of Mrs. Creasy, was born in Centre township April 7, 1831, and attended school there until he was twelve years old, after which he studied by himself, being a great reader and very ambitious. He became the owner of 175 acres of land, but later sold half of this property to a Mr. Harlman. Mr. Millard was greatly interested in politics, and in 1867 was elected sheriff of Columbia county, which necessitated his residence at Bloomsburg. He served as sheriff for three years, and from 1871 to 1872 was doorkeeper of the House of Representatives at Harrisburg. In 1875 he moved back to his farm in Centre township, where he died Feb. 20, 1897. In November, 1890, he was elected associate judge on the Democratic ticket, and reelected in 1895 for a term of five years, dying in office. Formerly a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows fraternities, in later life he gave those relations but little thought. A man of genial disposition, he made and retained friends, and was widely and favorably known throughout Columbia and adjoining counties. He and his wife are interred at the Brick Church in Briarcreek township. While residing at Bloomsburg he was one of the stewards of the State Normal in that city for the period of one year.

In December, 1852, Mordecai Millard married Sarah J. Hoffman, who was born Oct. 17, 1833, a daughter of William and Anna (Dieterick) Hoffman, and died in February, 1905. Their children were: William Horton, born Jan. 10, 1855; Anna Elizabeth, born Dec. 17, 1856; Mary Imogene, born March 4, 1859, who married Joseph A. Creasy; Reese E., born March 16, 1861, who died April 3, 1861; John Lewis, born April 30, 1862, who died Dec. 3, 1869; Frances Hoffman, born Oct. 22, 1864, who died Dec. 4, 1869; Ernest Elias, born Nov. 28, 1866, who married Edna Moore on Aug. 30, 1894; Charles Brickway, born Nov. 30, 1869, who died March 14, 1871; and Harriet L., born July 9, 1873, who died Oct. 11, 1881.

Mrs. Mary Imogene (Millard) Creasy, daughter of Mordecai Millard and wife of Joseph A. Creasy, was born in Centre township March 4, 1859, and died Aug. 3, 1910. She is buried at the Brick Church in Briarcreek township. Mrs. Creasy received her educational training in the schools of her native township and at the Bloomsburg State

Normal School. A woman of admirable Christian character, her untimely death occasioned much sorrow, not only to her immediate family, but to all those who had the pleasure of her acquaintance.

JAMES S. EDWARDS, of Bloomsburg, a business man of recognized standing, was born at Berwick, Columbia Co., Pa., June 30, 1859, son of Henry and Ellen (Stewart) Edwards.

Some time before the Revolutionary war three brothers, Marlo, Edward and James Edwards, sailed from England, and coming to America settled on a farm where the city of New York is now located. Marlo, who was a bachelor, purchased several large tracts of land, one of which consisted of thirty-five acres now included in one of the finest sections of the metropolis, another, of fifty-five acres, is principally located in Jersey City. Marlo Edwards bequeathed his property to his brothers Edward and James, and all died within the space of a few years. Being in comfortable circumstances their families did not care for the farms, scattering east and west, and the government took charge of the property in the name of the Edwards estate, selling portions of it with the reservation that the title still belong to the family should the descendants ever claim it. The matter dragged along in the courts of the Empire State until the supreme court decided that those heirs who could be located should appear at New York July 27, 1896. Of these three brothers, Edward Edwards was the great-great-great-grandfather of James S. Edwards. He married Susan Boone.

John Edwards, second son of Edward Edwards, settled in Virginia about 1772.

William Edwards, son of John Edwards, and great-grandfather of James S. Edwards, was born in 1774 near Fairfax, Va., a family record says in "Sonder" county. Not long thereafter he accompanied his parents to Jersey, where they reared their family, and then came to Pennsylvania, but in later life went West, where his death occurred. William Edwards had the following children: David; William; John; Catherine, who died unmarried; and Elizabeth, who married Thomas Webb.

William Edwards, son of William, and grandfather of James S. Edwards, spent his life in agricultural pursuits in Briarcreek township, Columbia county, where his death occurred. He was buried at Berwick. He married Margaret Culp, daughter of Jonathan Culp, and they had children as follows: John; Samuel; Thomas; William; Henry; Nathan; Edward, born Aug. 9, 1813, who died June 15, 1889; Elizabeth (Betsy), who married Samuel Gettis; Katie, who married Abraham Culp; and Margaret, who married Jacob Shaffer.

Henry Edwards, son of William, and father of James S. Edwards, was born three miles from Berwick, in Columbia county, Pa., and early in life learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed in conjunction with farming. He suffered from a paralytic stroke in middle life, and for thirty years was an invalid, dying at the home of his daughter, Mrs. George M. Lockard, at Bloomsburg, in 1898, when seventy-nine years of age. He was a Methodist in his religious belief, and was buried near the old homestead in Briarcreek township. Mr. Edwards married Mrs. Ellen (Stewart) Thompson, daughter of James Stewart and widow of Joseph Thompson, and they had the following children: William T., who is deceased; Salinda, who married John Lockard; George Z., who is engaged in mining ventures at Salt Lake City, Utah; Elizabeth, who married Thomas Geddis and lives at Bloomsburg; and James S. Mrs. Edwards had two children by her former marriage: Alexander H. Thompson, who served in the Union army during the Civil war, subsequently became a carpenter and cabinetmaker, and died at Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; and Esther J., widow of George M. Lockard, who died Dec. 13, 1900. Mrs. Edwards's first husband, Joseph Thompson, was born at Espy, Columbia Co., Pa., and was a potter by trade. When a young man he went to Michigan, and there died in 1841, being buried at White Pigeon, that State. Following his demise the widow and her two children returned to Columbia county, where she met and married Mr. Edwards.

James S. Edwards, son of Henry Edwards, was educated in the public schools of Bloomsburg, and in his youth learned the trade of blacksmith, which he followed for about sixteen years at Nanticoke and three years at Wilkes-Barre. At the end of that time he went out to Utah, locating about fifty miles south of Salt Lake City, and became superintendent of the Chloride Point silver mine, continuing to be interested in the mining business for about seven years. At the end of that period he returned to Pennsylvania and purchased a farm at Orangeville, Columbia county, but three years later came to Bloomsburg and bought out the coal business of J. G. Quick, the largest in the city. Since 1907

Mr. Edwards has continued to conduct this business, which is located at the Reading station, and which has enjoyed a healthy and continuous growth, his trade being now one of the largest in that line in the city. He is known as one of the substantial men of Bloomsburg, and among his associates bears a reputation for strict integrity.

Mr. Edwards married Mary Jennings, a daughter of John Jennings, of Nanticoke, Pa., and they have had the following children: George Z., a traveling salesman, who makes his home at Eureka, Utah; Anna, the wife of Julius C. Hardie, a practicing physician at Garfield, Utah; Mary S., who died when six months old; and Thomas, who is still attending school. Socially Mr. Edwards was made a Mason in Rocky Mountain Lodge, No. 11, F. & A. M., at Mercur, Utah, and on returning to his native county transferred his membership to Oriental Lodge, No. 460, at Orangeville, Pa. With his family he attends the Presbyterian Church. Essentially a business man, he has never cared for the struggles of public life, but has not been indifferent to the duties of citizenship, and has supported all measures making for the progress of his community and the betterment of its people. His wide circle of friends testifies eloquently to his universal popularity.

JAMES HARVEY LITCHARD has one of the finest farms in Anthony township, Montour county, and besides looking after his agricultural interests has been associated with other business in the vicinity and active in public life. He is at present serving as supervisor of his township. Mr. Litchard is a native of Lycoming county, Pa., born on the old homestead Feb. 5, 1863, and he is a great-grandson of Joseph Litchard. The latter came to this country from England with his parents, when eight years old, and the family first located in Berks county, Pa., eventually settling in Lycoming county, Pa., where they secured land and built the old home which is still standing.

James Litchard, son of Joseph, was born at the old home place mentioned, and died in 1876, aged ninety years. He married Anna Strauss, and they had a family of ten children, all now deceased.

Jacob Litchard, son of James and Anna (Strauss) Litchard, was born in 1831 on the old home place, farmed there all his life, and died Oct. 28, 1906. He married Margaret Trick, who was born in Lycoming county in 1837, daughter of John Trick, and died when thirty years old. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Litchard: Alfred H., of Exchange, Montour county; Clara, deceased; Alice, deceased; and James Harvey. The father remarried, his second wife being Catherine Shumaker, of Lycoming county, daughter of Benjamin and Hannah (Opp) Shumaker. There was one child by this union, Minnie, now the wife of Isaac Michael, of Lycoming county. Mrs. Litchard, now (1914) seventy-seven years old, is still living on the old homestead.

J. Harvey Litchard passed his early life in his native county, receiving his education in the public schools. After his marriage he moved to the farm he now occupies, in Anthony township, Montour county (and which he inherited after his father's death), and to its cultivation and maintenance he has since devoted the greater part of his time, with results that show how skillful a farmer he is. He raises general crops and stock, and has made a thorough success of his work, being considered one of the most progressive agriculturists in his end of the county. His fine place, highly improved and intelligently cared for, is a model estate, and stamps the owner as a man of enterprise and practical ideas. About six years after his marriage he bought a farm of sixty acres, and he also owns the Bitler farm of fifty-three acres, adjoining, as well as a timber tract of thirty acres. Mr. Litchard is one of the directors of the Farmers' National Bank of Exchange, Montour county, is a stockholder and director in the Strawberry Ridge Creamery Company, a member of Exchange Grange, No. 65, P. O. H., and has been quite influential in the administration of public affairs in his township. He served two terms as township auditor, and is at present supervisor, to which office he was reelected in 1913, for four years. In politics he is a Democrat, in religious connection a member of Trinity Reformed Church, at Strawberry Ridge.

On Dec. 24, 1895, Mr. Litchard married Laura Alice McVicker, who was born Jan. 5, 1869, on the old McVicker homestead near old Derry Church, only child of Wilson C. McVicker. Mr. and Mrs. Litchard have no children.

Mrs. Litchard's parents, Wilson C. and Ada M. (Pickard) McVicker, are now (1913) living retired in Anthony township. The father was born May 8, 1846, the mother Jan. 23, 1847.

William McVicker, the founder of the McVicker family in America, was a native of

Ireland, born April 3, 1733, and on coming to this country first located in Northampton county, Pa. Thence he came to what is now Anthony township, Montour county, settling near Derry Church, where he first bought 120 acres of land. On this place he resided until his death. Only two acres of it were cleared when he came, and he not only succeeded in improving it greatly, but added to it until his holdings were extensive, for he was one of the prosperous men of his day. By trade he was a shoemaker, and some of his tools are still in the possession of his descendants. He died in 1808. He was prominent among the organizers of the historic old Derry Presbyterian Church, in what is now Anthony (formerly part of Derry) township, and his posterity have taken an equally zealous interest in its welfare, his great-grandson, Wilson C. McVicker, father of Mrs. J. Harvey Litchard, having served as elder and Sabbath school superintendent. William McVicker married Eleanor Nelson, who preceded him to the grave, and they were buried in the cemetery of old Derry Church.

James McVicker, son of William, was born in 1790 (an old account says he was born in Northampton county, and was a child when he came with his parents to Anthony township). He married Sarah Miller in Montour county, and they were the parents of twelve children—six sons and six daughters, Rebecca, wife of J. K. Shultz, of Derry township, and William being the last two survivors. The father died in March, 1869, the mother in February, 1862.

William McVicker, son of James, was born April 21, 1814, in what is now Derry township, and was married in this county March 2, 1841, to Mary, daughter of Samuel and Jane (Miller) Craig, natives of Pennsylvania and early settlers in Montour county, whence they removed in 1820 to Clark county, Ohio, where Mrs. McVicker was born. Both her parents died there and are buried in the Muddy Run cemetery. Mr. and Mrs. McVicker were the parents of six children: Samuel Craig, of Watsontown, Pa.; Wilson C.; Sarah E., widow of James Schooley, of White Deer Valley, Lycoming Co., Pa.; John R., of Anthony township, who died July 18, 1907; and Emma Jane and Mary Luella, both deceased. Mr. and Mrs. McVicker were both members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. McVicker owned sixty-five acres of land in Anthony township, where he resided until his death, which occurred in November, 18—.

Wilson C. McVicker was born within a half mile of where he now resides, and has always made his home in this township. He bought his present farm of seventy-four acres in the spring of 1868. He also has a wood lot in Columbia county, of fourteen and a half acres. He was married in Montour county Feb. 4, 1868, to Ada M. Pickard, born in Bradford county, Pa., and only child of James and Margaret (Clark) Pickard, both of Bradford county. The former is buried in Bradford cemetery, and the latter made her home with her daughter, Mrs. McVicker, until her death, in October, 1891. Mrs. Margaret (Clark) Pickard was a daughter of Robert and Jane (Wilson) Clark, the former of whom came to this country from Ireland with his parents when four years old.

Mr. and Mrs. McVicker are members of Derry Presbyterian Church. He is a member of Exchange Grange, No. 65, P. O. H.

WILLIAM MORRIS HAGER, secretary of the American Car and Foundry Company, was born in New Milford, Pa., a son of Salmon S. and Emma (Scott) Hager. His antecedents settled in Schoharie county, N. Y. From there his grandfather, Nelson W. Hager, removed in 1850 with his family to New Milford, Pa. His son Salmon S. Hager (father of William Morris) enlisted in the 141st Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was mustered in as sergeant, in July, 1862; he was wounded in the battle of Gettysburg, and was promoted to first lieutenant in July, 1864; taken prisoner at Deep Bottom, Va., on Aug. 16, 1864, and confined for eight months in Libby, Salisbury and Danville prisons, and mustered out with his regiment at the close of the war.

In 1872 Salmon S. Hager accepted a position as agent of the Lackawanna Railroad Company and moved to Gouldsboro, Pa., where he also carried on a coal and lumber business. He was an unwavering Republican, taking a deep interest in local politics, and especially in school matters. In 1886 and again in 1888 he was elected a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, although the district was Democratic.

Emma Scott, mother of William Morris Hager, is a descendant of Henry Scott, of the County of Suffolk, England, whose son Thomas came to this country and settled in Connecticut in 1634.

Mr. Hager received his education in the public schools of Gouldsboro, Pa., and the Wyoming Business College at Kingston, Pa. He learned telegraphy when a boy, and

Henry S. Sager.

after leaving school held the positions of operator at Gouldsboro, Pa., and bookkeeper in Scranton, Pa., and New York City. In 1890 he resigned to accept a position with The Jackson & Woodin Manufacturing Company at Berwick, Pa. In 1892 he was elected assistant treasurer of the company, and afterwards treasurer. This position he held until 1899. He was also secretary, treasurer and a director of the Berwick Water Company; was a member of the board of trustees of the First Presbyterian Church for a number of years, secretary of the board, and member of the building committee during the construction of the new church. In 1899, when the American Car and Foundry Company was formed, he went to New York, was elected assistant treasurer and assistant secretary and afterwards secretary of the company, and has since occupied that position.

Mr. Hager is a director of the American Car and Foundry Company, the American Forged Nut Company, and a director and secretary of the American Car and Foundry Export Company. He is a member of the Pennsylvania Society in New York, the Railroad Club of New York, the Wayne County (Pa.) Society of New York, and the New York Railroad Club, the Scott Family Association and the Old Time Telegraphers' Association. He is fond of automobiling, fishing and hunting; is an enthusiast on agriculture and has a farm near his old home at Gouldsboro, Pa., where he is establishing a herd of thoroughbred Ayrshire cattle, and raising fruit and other farm products.

Mr. Hager married Anna Edkin Rhodes Nov. 28, 1888, at Gouldsboro, Pa., a daughter of Sydenham H. Rhodes (who at that time was a large lumber manufacturer in Pennsylvania) and Hannah M. (Foulke) Rhodes, a descendant of Rhirid Flaidd, Lord of Penllyn, "who dwelt in Rhewaedog Wales in the Twelfth Century." Edward Foulke, County of Merionethshire, Wales, came to this country in 1698, and settled at Gwynedd, Pa. His grandson, Richard Foulke, was a member of the Colonial Assembly in 1761-68.

Mr. and Mrs. Hager have their home at Roselle, N. J. They have two sons, Russell and Horace, born in Berwick, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Hager is a member of the Cranford Golf Club and the Roselle Casino. He served several years as trustee of the First Presbyterian Church of Roselle, and has shown a keen interest in educational affairs; he was called to the board of school trustees after the burning of the Roselle school building and was chairman of the finance committee during the construction of the new high school building. In politics he is an ardent Republican.

JOHN G. McHENRY, who at the time of his death was serving his third term as Congressman for the Sixteenth district, Pennsylvania, was a native of Benton township, Columbia county, born April 26, 1868, and a representative of one of the oldest families of this region.

Daniel McHenry, great-grandfather of John G. McHenry, was born in the North of Ireland, of Scotch-Irish parentage, and came to this country before the Revolution, in which he fought with the Colonial forces. He was a pioneer settler in Columbia county, Pa., leaving his former home with an ax and six months' provisions, and taking up a claim of six hundred acres in Fishingcreek township (where the borough of Stillwater is now located), later owned by his grandson Daniel McHenry. He felled trees and built a log cabin, the first building erected in the county north of Orangeville, with the nearest neighbor at that town, six miles distant, and the nearest market at Northumberland, thirty-four miles away. His family was soon established there. He married Mary Stevens, sister of Col. William Stevens, a distinguished officer of the war of 1812, and a well known horseman of Steuben county, N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. McHenry had the following children: Benjamin, who owned a part of the old homestead, followed farming and lumbering, and died of yellow fever while going down the Susquehanna river with a raft; Daniel was the grandfather of James B. McHenry, ex-sheriff of Columbia county; John is mentioned below; Uriah was a farmer, and by trade a shoemaker; Moses, born in 1791, died in 1855; Elias, a farmer and lumberman, was occupied all his life in the place where he was born (he was a colonel in the State militia and a very active man in every way); Martha was Mrs. Colley; Susan was Mrs. Edgar. The father is buried at St. Gabriel's Church in Sugarloaf township, the mother in the cemetery at Stillwater.

John McHenry, son of Daniel, above, was a farmer, owning a large tract of land in Benton township where all his children settled but Sally (Mrs. Thomas Young) and Matthew, who lived in Jackson township. It was he who started, in a small way, the distillery which his grandson John G. McHenry developed into such a large establishment. He was known as "the old hunter," and it is said that he never

failed when he went after a deer, the records showing that he killed about two thousand. By his marriage to Helena Cutter he had ten children: Jennie, who married Joseph Lemmons and (second) Amos Ellis; Elizabeth, wife of Lorenzo Mendenhall; Samuel C.; Stephen; Ephraim; Matthew, of Jackson township; John; Rohr; Maria, who married Thomas Hess; and Sally, who married Thomas Young.

Of the above family, Rohr McHenry, now deceased, was the father of John G. McHenry.

John G. McHenry was one of the remarkable figures of his generation in Columbia county. His education was acquired in the local country schools and at Orangeville Academy. In his youth he drove a lumber team, and had ambitions to enter the legal profession, but he decided to enter business first, and the magnificent scale upon which his operations were conducted speaks well for the ability which justified his hopes of a successful career. He became a farmer, manufacturer and banker, becoming president of the Columbia County National Bank, State superintendent of the Grange banks in Pennsylvania, head of the great distilling company which bore the McHenry name, and founder of the Pioneer Farms, one of the most ambitious agricultural projects ever launched in this vicinity. A fuller account of his business operations will be found in the chapter on Benton township. Mr. McHenry was elected to represent the Sixteenth district in Congress three successive times, and was serving his third term at the time of his death, Dec. 27, 1912. He held a position on the Appropriations committee. He was interred in the Benton cemetery.

Mr. McHenry married Mary Wolf, daughter of Edward Wolf, of Pottsgrove, and they had two children, John G. and DeArmond.

DAVID EMMET MURRAY, late of Catawissa, though he died in his prime, had made a reputation in two fields of high endeavor. As a horticulturist and orchardist he was a master juggling with nature, and his attainments as an entomologist well supplemented his knowledge of vegetable life, fitting him for the work of consulting specialist, in which he achieved wide fame. He was also a minister of the Methodist Church and during the years of his active work as such a leading evangelist, retiring from that profession because of an affection of the throat.

Born Aug. 29, 1869, at Liverpool, Perry Co., Pa., he was a son of John W. Murray, of Harrisburg, who survives him, as do four brothers: Jacob, of Liverpool, Pa.; and Burt, Elmer and Isaac, all of Harrisburg. David E. Murray early manifested a studious disposition and ambition for education which forecast his busy and useful career. When a boy he went to work, following the towpath on the canal, and studied as he walked along, so that he had prepared himself for teaching by the time he reached young manhood. In 1887 he taught school in Perry county. He attended the normal schools at Millersville and Lock Haven, graduating from the latter June 25, 1890, and meantime, in 1888, had obtained the degree of A. B. In 1893 he was elected principal of the Catawissa schools, which position he held for two years (being first teacher in the high school during that time), and after leaving taught three years in the schools at Reedsville, Clearfield county, where he studied for the ministry. His first charge was at Alexandria, in the Central Pennsylvania Methodist conference, and from there he went to Iroquois, of the South Dakota conference. He held two other appointments in that conference, at Miller and Leeds. Suffering from an affection of the throat, he retired from the ministry and returned to Liverpool about 1906, taking up the studies to fit him for a position in the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, division of zoology, which he held at the time of his death, being regarded as one of the most efficient men of that division. In 1902 he received the degree of Ph. D. from the University of Chicago. During his service in the ministry in South Dakota he did a great deal of evangelistic work and was recognized as one of the leading evangelists of the Northwest.

In 1910 Mr. Murray built one of the handsomest homes in the borough of Catawissa, on Fisher avenue, into which he moved in December of that year. The spacious grounds surrounding it he turned into a miniature horticultural experiment station, and at the time of his death he was also engaged in orchard demonstration work in Somerset county. It was not only in the region of his own home that Mr. Murray became known as an expert in his chosen profession, but his fame spread all over this country and even to Europe. Famous specialists journeyed to this little Pennsylvania town to consult and watch him in the wonderful work of his hands. From France, England and Holland they came to learn from this wizard of the orchard. It was a treat to visit beautiful "Roselawn," and a number of magazine writers came hither to

obtain material for articles which have been widely read and enjoyed by thousands. Only the rarest and best stock was selected, and the results were worthy of the attempt.

Mr. Murray was a member of the Horticultural Society of Pennsylvania, had served as president of various horticultural and agricultural societies, and was president of two at the time of his death, as well as chairman of the Columbia County Pomological Society and member of the Catawissa Grange. Some time ago he published a brochure on technical horticulture and agriculture which is considered an authority by the different State governments. Socially Mr. Murray was a thirty-second-degree Mason and Shriner, and associated with the important organizations, social and commercial, of Catawissa, his great energy carrying him into every progressive movement. Public school work and religious enterprises interested him specially. A member of the Methodist Church from childhood, he continued to labor zealously in the cause after giving up the ministry as a profession, his training combining with his love for the work to make his cooperation valuable. For some time he was president and leader of the Brotherhood of St. Matthew, the men's organization for the study of the Bible that for a time made Catawissa noted in the men's forward movement.

Though he had not been in good health for a year Mr. Murray's death, on Sept. 29, 1914, was sudden and a severe shock to the community. On Sunday he had taken some of the Methodist choir members out to the McIntyre Church in his car, and though not well on Monday morning seemed as usual in the afternoon. The end came quickly and without warning early Tuesday morning. He was buried in the Hillside cemetery.

On Oct. 20, 1906, Mr. Murray married Phoebe Fisher Osmun, daughter of William J. Fisher, who survives him with their adopted son, Edward D. The latter was born Sept. 11, 1906.

WALTER J. VINCENT, farmer and stock raiser of Valley township, Montour county, is a member of the third generation of his family in the county, where he was born June 9, 1879, on the old Vincent homestead in Liberty township. He is a son of Henry Vincent, and grandson of Job Vincent.

Job Vincent was born in England, as was also his wife, Lydia (Roberts), and they were married in that country. By trade he was a mason. He brought his family to America in 1852, landing at New York City, and soon afterwards settled in Danville, Montour Co., Pa. The family consisted of seven children.

Henry Vincent, eldest in the family of Job and Lydia Vincent, was born in England, Dec. 25, 1844, and came to America with his parents. He had but limited educational opportunities in his youth, as at the age of ten he commenced work in the rolling mills, being thus employed until he was thirty-two years of age. He worked on contract for several years and during that time also found opportunity for studying law, taking a course at Columbia College, New York City, where he was graduated in 1878. He was admitted to the bar in New York, and the same year in Montour county, Pa. Subsequently he commenced the practice of law at Danville, in 1879, and entered into a partnership with James Scarlet which continued for two years. Mr. Vincent then conceived the idea of establishing the Danville Stove Manufactory, organized a stock company, and was elected its first president. The success of this business was largely due to the energy and determination of Mr. Vincent. It is now known as the Danville Stove & Manufacturing Company. In 1863 he married Sarah Taylor, daughter of William Taylor. She was also a native of England, born near the birthplace of her husband, and came to America the same year as Mr. Vincent, both locating the same year at Danville, where they met for the first time and were afterwards married. Eight children were born to their union, namely: Elizabeth, now Mrs. E. P. Gregory, of Danville; Thaddeus; Henry; Thomas G.; Victor; Robert; Walter J., and William. Mrs. Vincent is a member of the Methodist Church.

Mr. Vincent served as a member of the council of Danville. In 1862 he enlisted in Company A, 132d Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and participated in several great battles, among which were Antietam, South Mountain, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, as well as many minor engagements and skirmishes, having several narrow escapes. Five balls entered his clothing, and at the battle of Antietam his coat sleeve was completely shot off.

Walter J. Vincent had common school advantages, and learned farming at home until twenty years old. He took a six months' course at the State Agricultural College, and then returned to the old homestead, where he has been farming ever since. He is a success-

ful young man, and his progressive methods have placed him among the most enterprising citizens of his section. Mr. Vincent is a member of the Eagles, belonging to Lodge No. 838, of Danville.

In 1899 Mr. Vincent married Stella Fry, who was born May 16, 1879, in Valley township, daughter of Jonathan and Mary (Hieder) Fry, who came from Berks county, Pa., many years ago; they now live at Mausdale. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Vincent: Robert T., now (1913) thirteen years old; William L., eleven; Emerson, nine; Thaddeus, seven. Mr. Vincent was brought up a Methodist, and Mrs. Vincent is a member of the Lutheran Church at Mausdale.

CLARENCE E. KREISHER, of Catawissa, attorney at law, is one of the leading members of this profession in the southern end of Columbia county. Born in Cleveland township, that county, March 26, 1874, he is a son of George Kreisher and grandson of John Kreisher.

John Kreisher lived in Berks county, Pa., until he located in what is now Cleveland township, Columbia county, where he worked at clearing and developing the farm he purchased, dying there after a useful life. His remains were interred at Numidia. The children of John Kreisher were: George; John; Daniel; Solomon; Leonard; Mary, who married John Fisher; and Sarah, who married Jacob Kelchner.

George Kreisher, son of John, was born in Columbia county and grew to manhood's estate upon the farm, learning agricultural work thoroughly. Shortly after his marriage, in 1859, he bought a property of his own in the vicinity of Esther Furnace, in Cleveland township, 108 acres of land upon which he resided until his death, in 1897. He is buried at the Esther Furnace Church. George Kreisher married Mary Bahme, daughter of Benjamin and Mary Bahme, of Berks county, Pa., and children as follows were born to this union: Sarah, who married Emanuel Rhoads, died in 1910; Ellen died unmarried in 1892; Benjamin resides at Mainville, Pa.; Kate married Edward Yeager; Mary married Lewis J. Horn, of Ashland, Schuylkill county; Lucinda died in 1876; Clarence E. is mentioned below; Laura, who is unmarried, resides at Catawissa; Elizabeth married Charles Keifer, of Catawissa.

Clarence E. Kreisher, son of George, attended the old Furnace schoolhouse in Cleveland township, and later took a course at the Bloomsburg State Normal School, from which he was graduated in 1897. For six years he taught school, and at the same time read law with W. H. Rhawn, of Catawissa, being admitted to the bar of Columbia county in September, 1900. He has since been admitted to practice in both the Superior and Supreme courts of Pennsylvania, and the United States Circuit and District courts. His offices are conveniently located in the First National Bank building at Catawissa, and he carries on a general law practice. The confidence in which Mr. Kreisher is held is shown by some of the public interests intrusted to him. He is solicitor for Locust, Roaringcreek, Cleveland, Franklin and Catawissa townships, the Roaringcreek Valley and Farmers' Union Telephone Company, and the First National Bank of Catawissa; since 1909 he has been a director of the latter institution, and he is also a director of the All Wear Shoe Company, of which he is secretary, having attained considerable prominence in the business world as well as in his profession. A popular Republican, in 1908 he was the candidate of his party for the State Assembly, but was defeated by 565 votes, an exceedingly small majority in view of the fact that this is a very strong Democratic district. The successful candidate was Hon. William T. Creasy. Mr. Kreisher has served three years as president of the town council. Fraternally he is a member of the Odd Fellows and the K. G. E. He is a consistent member of the Lutheran Church, to which he is giving valuable service as one of the church council and president of the finance committee.

Mr. Kreisher married Minnie Irene Stewart, daughter of Charles and Catherine (Earnest) Stewart, of Cleveland township, Columbia Co., Pa. They have had the following children: Margaret, Kathryn and Clarence William.

DANIEL BENJAMIN BECK, contractor and ornamental cement worker, of West Berwick, Columbia county, was born Aug. 7, 1857, in Mahoning township, Carbon Co., Pa., son of Daniel and Anna (Garber) Beck.

Jonas Beck, the grandfather of Daniel Benjamin Beck, was born in Germany, from which country he emigrated to America with a younger brother, but on reaching the United States they became separated and never again saw one another. Jonas Beck settled in Northumberland county, Pa., but subsequently

removed to Carbon county, where he took up 200 acres of land, and this he cleared and put under a high state of cultivation. He continued to be engaged in agricultural pursuits throughout the remainder of his life, and became one of his community's prosperous and influential men. His death occurred when he was eighty-eight years of age, at the old homestead place. Mr. Beck was a Democrat in his political proclivities, and was prominent in the ranks of his party in his section, being honored by election to nearly all of the township offices. He also took an active and helpful part in the work of the German Lutheran Church, of which he was a consistent member. He held nearly all of the church offices, at one time or another, and donated the lumber and land for St. John's Lutheran Church, known at this time as Beck's Church. He and his good wife were buried in the graveyard of that church. They were the parents of the following children: Thomas, who married a Miss Wannamaker, both now deceased; Daniel, who married Anna Garber; Jonas, who settled in Ohio, and died there (he was married); Christina, who married M. Brettney, both deceased; Mary, who married a Mr. Dilger, both now deceased; and Hannah, who is the widow of John Miller, of Carbon county.

Daniel Beck, son of Jonas Beck, and father of Daniel Benjamin Beck, was born on his father's farm in Mahoning township, Carbon Co., Pa., Dec. 27, 1820, and died in the same community Nov. 27, 1904. He received his education in the public schools of Carbon county, and worked on the home farm with his father, learning thoroughly the numerous details of agricultural work. He made farming his life work, and was an industrious, competent and energetic farmer and stockraiser, owning a good property of ninety acres, which he finished clearing before he died. Like his father he was a Democrat, and so active that he was elected to all of the public offices in Mahoning township within the gift of his fellow citizens. He also was active in the work of St. John's (Beck's) German Lutheran Church, in which he held many offices, and in the graveyard of that church he and his good wife were buried. Mr. Beck well merited the high esteem in which he was held by those with whom he came into contact, for his life was filled with honorable dealing and kindly deeds and no stain or blemish mars his record. He married Anna Garber, daughter of August Steigewald Garber, and they became the parents of the following children: Emmeline, who became the wife of Frank Acker, of Lehighton, Pa.; Louise, deceased, who was the wife of Charles Fretz, of Lehighton; Amanda and Matilda, who both live at that place; Eli, who is married and lives on the old homestead in Carbon county; Charles, who is married and lives at Hazleton, Pa.; and Daniel Benjamin.

Daniel Benjamin Beck, son of Daniel Beck, had his educational advantages in the district schools of Mahoning township, Carbon county. Like other farmers' sons of his day and locality he secured his schooling during the winter terms, and the rest of the year applied himself to the innumerable tasks that fall to the lot of country lads. It was not his desire, however, to become an agriculturist, and when still a youth he went to Hazleton, Pa., where he learned the carpenter's trade, for ten years thereafter following that vocation at Scranton, Pa. Succeeding this, for five years, he was engaged in contracting at Scranton, his residence in that city covering a period of fifteen years. The poor health of his wife at that time necessitated a change, and accordingly Mr. Beck moved his family to Catawissa, where for eight years he followed farming and carpentering, and then disposed of his interests and came to West Berwick. Here he found a ripe field for his activities, and has been steadily building up a large and lucrative business as a contractor. He has also branched out into other lines, having for the last eight years been manufacturing cement blocks with a high degree of success, and was the pioneer in that line in his section. He has built all the cement block houses now (1914) in Berwick and West Berwick. Mr. Beck has business abilities far beyond the average, is energetic, enterprising and industrious, and has won success and recognition solely through the medium of his own efforts. In politics he has followed in the footsteps of his father and grandfather, and is known as one of the active Democrats of his part of the county. While a resident of Catawissa he served two terms in the capacity of auditor, and since coming to West Berwick has been several times a member of the election board. He is president of Lodge No. 18, Order of Beavers, of Berwick. He is a deacon in Grace Lutheran Church, has been a member of the board of trustees for two terms, or about six years, has also served as president of the church council for six years, is a member of the Christian Endeavor Society, and has been secretary of the Sunday school for two terms, previous to which he was teacher of a class.

All manner of religious work receives his able cooperation, and his charities are many. A progressive, alert and public-spirited citizen, he has ever been ready to assist others in promoting measures for the public welfare, and his activities in this direction have earned him a place among the men who are developing and advancing this section.

Mr. Beck was united in marriage with Clara M. Berninger, who was born Oct. 1, 1856, at Slabtown, in Locust township, Columbia Co., Pa., daughter of Jonas and Savilla (Deily) Berninger. Five children have been born to this union, as follows: Gertrude Irene, born April 11, 1885, who became the wife of Charles F. Kreigh and is now living at Montgomery, Pa.; Andrew Merrill, born Feb. 24, 1887, who married Anna Ertwine, and is a resident of West Berwick, Pa.; Raymond George, born March 11, 1893, living with his parents, and now clerk in a store at West Berwick; Ruth Elizabeth, born Sept. 2, 1895, and Robert Edward, born March 8, 1900, both at home.

JONAS BERNINGER, father of Mrs. Beck, was born at Slabtown, in Locust township, Columbia county, Pa., and was there educated in the public schools. At various times during his life followed the trades of carpenter and wheelwright, and also engaged in farming to some extent. He died at Catawissa, Pa., at the age of eighty years, in the faith of the German Lutheran Church. In political matters he was a Democrat, but his modesty precluded any idea of his holding any position of public preferment. His unfailing good nature made him popular with all who knew him. He married Savilla Deily, who was born at Allentown, Pa., May 1, 1833, and died in the fall of 1909. She was a faithful member of the German Lutheran Church, and in her younger years had been active in church affairs.

PHILIP GIDEON SHULTZ, a partner in the Benton Store Company, the largest department store in the town of Benton, was born there, March 4, 1871, son of Peter B. Shultz, grandson of Philip Shultz and great-grandson of Daniel Shultz, one of the old pioneers of Columbia county.

Philip Shultz, the first of the family to come to America, was for a time a resident of New Jersey, later removing to Rohrsburg, Greenwood township, Columbia Co., Pa., where he farmed, married and died, passing away April 5, 1816, at the age of seventy-five years. His wife followed him to the grave September, 1828, at the age of eighty-four. Daniel Shultz, his son, settled near Rohrsburg about 1800, when the country was a wilderness, and there cleared a farm. He married Elizabeth White and had six children: Philip, James, Isaac, Samuel, John and Sarah. Daniel Shultz died April 30, 1852, at the age of eighty-three, and his wife passed away March 24, 1853, at the age of eighty-eight.

Philip Shultz, grandfather of Philip G., was a native of Greenwood township, whence he moved to Benton township and bought a farm. There he lived until his death, at the age of eighty-seven, his remains being interred beside those of his wife in the Hamlin churchyard. To Mr. Shultz and his wife Sallie (Kitchen) were born nine children: Elias, Daniel, Russell, Jane, Wheeler, Henry, Peter B., Hannah and Elvira.

Peter B. Shultz, father of Philip G., was born Sept. 29, 1831, in Benton township, and was a farmer all of his active life. He is now living retired with his son, Rohr M. Shultz, in Benton township. He was a member of Company A, 179th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served in all the actions in which that regiment participated during the Civil war. He married Sabra Gearhart, who died in November, 1911, and they had three children: Wilbur L., a farmer of Benton township; Rohr M., also a farmer in that township; and Philip G. Peter B. Shultz is a member of the Hamlin Methodist Church to which his wife also belonged. She lies at rest in the little burying ground beside the church.

Philip G. Shultz passed through the country schools and a summer school at Benton and attended one term at Kingston Seminary. For eight terms he taught school in Benton township, and then clerked in the general store of Alfred McHenry, in Benton, for three years. For three years more he was with the Smith-Waters Company, and then when the Benton Store Company was organized in 1905 became its secretary and manager. The other officers then were: R. T. Smith, president; T. C. Smith, treasurer; and W. A. Butt. The firm continued in business with these officers until February, 1912, when Mr. Shultz and Mr. Butt purchased the interests of the other members, and in March of that year incorporated the present firm, W. A. Butts being president and P. G. Shultz, secretary and treasurer. The firm has enjoyed a fair share of prosperity The store building is 44 by 72 feet in dimensions, containing two stories and basement, and a large stock of merchandise is carried. Four clerks are employed all the year round.

In 1896 Mr. Shultz married Lellie Grossley, daughter of B. W. and Margaret (Hirleman)

Grossley, and they have four children: Vera, Ruth, Hobart and Kermit. Mr. Shultz is a Democrat, and has served for ten years on the school board, of which he is now secretary. He is a member of Benton Lodge, No. 667, F. & A. M. He and his wife are members of the Christian Church.

BENJAMIN F. KESTER, deceased, was one of the most respected residents of Bloomsburg, coming of an old and honored Quaker family of Columbia county. He was born Oct. 22, 1833, son of Joseph Kester, of Madison township.

Paul Kester, grandfather of Benjamin F. Kester, lived in Bucks county, Pa., where he died. But little is known of him.

Joseph Kester, son of Paul Kester, was born Nov. 18, 1790, in Bucks county, Pa., and located in Columbia county, owning the farm of 120 acres in Madison township upon which he died. He was laid to rest in the burial ground at Millville, passing away July 14, 1852, in his sixty-second year. Joseph Kester married Elizabeth Ogden, a daughter of Isaac and Rachel Ogden, born Aug. 10, 1791, who died April 19, 1874, aged eighty-two years, eight months, nine days. Both belonged to the Society of Friends at Millville and were earnest, good people who carried out in their everyday life the principles of their faith.

The children of Joseph Kester and wife were as follows: Isaac, born Nov. 28, 1813, died at Millville, Pa.; Charles, born Sept. 13, 1815, died at Millville; George, born Nov. 4, 1817, died in Greenwood township, Pa.; Enoch, born Oct. 1, 1819, died at Roaring Creek, Pa.; Rachel, born Nov. 26, 1821, died in Madison township when a child; Arnold, born Sept. 1, 1823, died in Greenwood township; Jane, born March 18, 1827, married Joseph Kester, a second cousin, on Nov. 11, 1851; Anna, born Sept. 22, 1828, married Parker Kester, a second cousin; Hiram, born Aug. 4, 1831, died in Greenwood township; Benjamin F. completed the family.

Isaac Ogden, the maternal grandfather of Benjamin F. Kester, was born Dec. 13, 1767. His wife, Rachel, was born Feb. 29, 1768. They had children born as follows: Elizabeth, Aug. 10, 1791; John, Sept. 24, 1793; Jacob, May 5, 1797; Hannah, Oct. 16, 1799; Mary, Jan. 30, 1802; Charity, May 21, 1804; Benjamin, March 11, 1813; Thomas, March 17, 1814; Abigail, Sept. 11, 1815; Jane, Oct. 21, 1817.

Benjamin F. Kester attended the local country schools, and assisted his father on the home farm, growing up to respect his parents and honor the laws of his country. When old enough he began farming for himself in Mount Pleasant township, and later bought a farm in Madison township, which he conducted for many years. When he felt that it was time for him to retire he sold his farm to his son Willits, and moved to Bloomsburg, where he lived for two years before his death. He passed away May 20, 1913, and was interred in the Friends' burying ground at Millville.

On August 8, 1856, Mr. Kester married Mary Ann Millard, a daughter of William and Lydia (Houch) Millard, of Roaring-creek township. She died May 1, 1893, aged fifty-eight years, and is buried at Millville, Pa. They had the following children: (1) William Millard, born Sept. 22, 1858, is a traveling salesman with headquarters at Wilmington, Del. (2) Lydia A., born April 4, 1862, married Esebias Dieffenbach. (3) Willits B., born Oct. 8, 1865, was reared an agriculturist and was engaged in farming at Dutch Hill, Madison township, until 1911, when he came to Bloomsburg, now operating a farm near town. He married Ida M. Kline, a daughter of William and Phoebe E. (Reichard) Kline, and they have two children, Veda E. and Phoebe Zoe, both attending the Bloomsburg high school.

Benjamin F. Kester resided with his son Willits and family, and was very fond of his grandchildren, who are bright, attractive girls. All of his life Mr. Kester was a member of the Society of Friends at Millville, and enjoyed meeting with his old friends at stated times in the historic meetinghouse there. The last of the family of his parents, he was one of the finest examples of the sturdy stock from which he sprang. All his life he upheld the belief of his people, and used the plain speech of the Friends. Like others of his faith his word was held equally binding with his written promise, and was so accepted by those with whom he did business. A quiet, unassuming man, he won respect and inspired confidence, and the community was better for his presence in it, for the influence he exerted was good.

NORMAN J. HENDERSHOTT, late of Bloomsburg, was a well-known druggist of that place for many years. He was a native of the town, born in February, 1846, son of Joseph W. and Melvina (Jacoby) Hendershott, whose children were: Lavilla (wife of

Dr. A. B. Jamison), Norman J., Albert and Annie (Mrs. H. W. Sloan).

Norman J. Hendershott obtained a public school education. He became the first agent of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company at Bloomsburg, where he remained until his enlistment in the Union army, for service in the Civil war, in 1861. He acted as commissary, and was with his regiment in all its activities until the close of his term. Subsequently he went to Washington, D. C., and became a clerk in the war department, from which he was later transferred to the treasury department. In 1867 he returned to Bloomsburg and engaged in the drug business, carrying it on for the next twenty-one years, during which period he became one of the successful merchants of the town. After giving up his Bloomsburg store he again went to Washington, D. C., where he was employed as a drug clerk for several years, in 1894 coming back to his home town. After farming one year he retired from active pursuits because of failing health, and his death occurred Aug. 21, 1896. He was a member of the Episcopal Church.

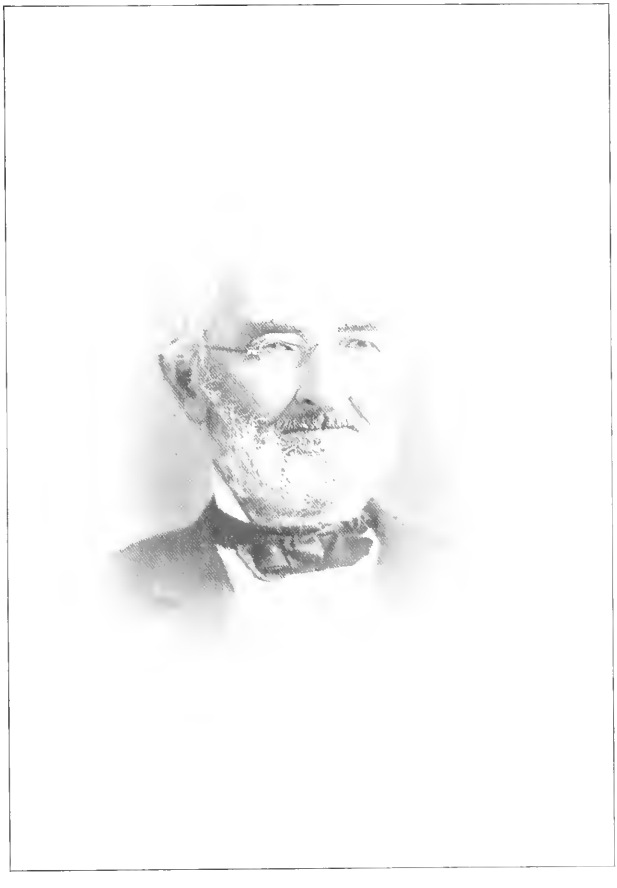
On May 20, 1886, Mr. Hendershott married Mary M. Grotz, daughter of John K. Grotz. She now resides on Main street, Bloomsburg. To Mr. and Mrs. Hendershott were born two children, Harry and Norman, the former of whom died in infancy. Norman was killed on the Bloomsburg & Sullivan railroad when eighteen years old; he was a student at State College.

Abraham Grotz, grandfather of Mrs. Hendershott, came to Bloomsburg in 1806. He was born in Easton, Pa., and in 1806 removed to Bloomsburg, where he built the first frame house in the town and was engaged in the manufacture of silk and fur hats, made by hand, until 1832, in which year he moved to Ohio. Locating near Uniontown, Stark county, he purchased a farm and became a prosperous farmer, remaining there until his death, which occurred when he was seventy-five years old. He married Mary Kuhn, daughter of John Kuhn, who also attained an advanced age, and they became the parents of the following children: Eliza, Julia Ann, David, Rachel, John K., Maria, Rebecca, Susan and Abraham.

John K. Grotz was born at Bloomsburg Oct. 22, 1810, in a frame house on the corner of Iron and Second streets, one of the two frame houses he could remember as the only ones in the town in his early boyhood. He learned the trade of harnessmaker early in his life and followed it with Isaac Green until September, 1830, at the head of Market street. That year Mr. Green went West and Mr. Grotz succeeded to the ownership of the establishment. He then purchased the lot where he afterwards had his permanent home, erecting a shop there and later a residence. He continued to follow harness-making until 1866, when he retired therefrom to devote his attention to a tannery which he built in 1851 on a lot on Hemlock street, which he had purchased in 1850. He continued to operate his tannery with almost phenomenal success until 1870, when on account of his declining years he decided to retire, and he died at Bloomsburg June 20, 1908, in his ninety-eighth year. Mr. Grotz was a widely known citizen of Columbia county, and held in affectionate esteem by a large circle of acquaintances. He was a self-made man, in the best sense, having nothing but his own efforts, industry and enterprise to aid him when he started in business. He was enterprising and always had the interests of his native town and county at heart. Associated with many other local business ventures besides those mentioned, he was one of the original stockholders and a director of the National Bank of Danville; was one of the original organizers and stockholders of the First National Bank of Bloomsburg, but sold his interest in 1870 and became a director of the Banking Company of Bloomsburg; was a director of the B. & S. Railroad Company, and a stockholder in the D. L. & W. R. R. Company. He was a Democrat in politics and served many times as treasurer of the board of poor directors for the district of Bloomsburg, which office he held for over twenty years. He also filled many minor positions. He was always regarded as a valuable counselor, and much respected for his excellence of character, gentleness and kindness of disposition, and politeness of manner. Because of his excellent memory he was often referred to in regard to some event which transpired during his earlier life. He was wonderfully preserved for one of his years.

Mr. Grotz married Elizabeth Fister, daughter of Thomas Fister, of Catawissa, Pa., and they became the parents of six children: Mary M., widow of Norman J. Hendershott; Harvey H., formerly cashier of the Bloomsburg Banking Company; Henry C., who lives in a house in Hemlock township, where the tannery formerly stood; one that died in infancy; Susan C., and Thomas F.

In religious belief Mr. Grotz was a faith-



John K Grotz

ful member of the Lutheran Church. Socially he was at one time a member of the Odd Fellows lodge.

DANIEL F. KNITTLE, miller at Knittle's Mills, Catawissa, Columbia county, was born in Franklin township, that county, in 1850, son of Aaron S. Knittle and grandson of Daniel Knittle, one of the first settlers in the county. The history of the Knittle family dates back to early Colonial times. It is recorded in the "Archives of Pennsylvania" that Joseph Knittle came to America on the ship "Patience" and landed at Philadelphia Sept. 17, 1753.

Michael Knittle, son of Joseph, was a resident of Richmond township, Berks Co., Pa., where he died in 1789. His children were: Frederick, John Adam, Michael, Daniel, Rosina and Catherine.

Daniel Knittle, grandfather of Daniel F., came to Columbia county in 1795 and settled in Franklin township, near Mendenhall's mill. His brother, Frederick, came about a year previously. Both were farmers, their farms lying side by side. Daniel's children were: Joseph Baldy, formerly postmaster at Catawissa and a legislator for one term; Jacob, who married Angelina Derr; Aaron Shultz; Reuben, who died unmarried; Esther, wife of John Vought, of Elysburg; Margaret, wife of Jacob Kostenbauder; and Sophia, who died unmarried.

Aaron Shultz Knittle, father of Daniel F., followed agricultural pursuits for the whole of his busy life. He resided at first on a tract of 104 acres in Franklin township, and later moved to Mount Carmel, where he died, being buried at Sharp Ridge, Montour county. He married Sarah Campbell, a daughter of Obadiah Campbell, in Elysburg, and the children of that marriage were: Joseph C.; John; Dallas; Daniel F.; Mary, who married Franklin P. Maurer; Emma, Mrs. Blakely; Jane, married John Frederichs; and Laura, married to Silas Everitt.

Daniel F. Knittle was educated in the public schools of Catawissa and Orangeville Academy, and after graduation taught school in Columbia county for eight years. He selected the mercantile business, taking a clerkship for a time, and then going to Girardville, Schuylkill county, where he remained some years. Locating in Locust township, Columbia county, he started a store, and resided there for three years. For a time thereafter he farmed at Elysburg, and then came to Catawissa, where he entered into partnership in 1897 with Clark Rhoads. Three years later he bought out his partner and enlarged the business, adding lumber, grain and coal, and building a grain elevator. Next he purchased the old McKelvy mill, which has a history of almost one hundred years, and has remodeled and greatly improved it. With the mill property he acquired seventeen acres of land, which he farms. He has a large trade in the county, his mill being famed for its products.

Mr. Knittle married Fannie E. Marks, daughter of Adam and Margaret (Kostenbauder) Marks, and they have had the following children: Eugene, who died at the age of eleven; Bertha, who also died when eleven years old; Ralph, a minister; Henry, in charge of the lumber, coal and grain branch of his father's business; and John, at school, at Wyoming Seminary.

Mr. Knittle is a Democrat. He was auditor of Ralpho township, Northumberland county, and justice of the peace of Catawissa borough for five years. He is a member of the United Brethren Church of Fisherdale, Cleveland township, and has served as an officer of that church. He has been a member of the I. O. O. F. since he was twenty-one and is connected now with Good Will Lodge of Mindora, having attended all of the meetings but two for a period of five years, making the trip at night in all kinds of weather, over a distance of ten miles, on poor roads. Mr. Knittle is one of the progressive business men of Catawissa and commands the respect of the community in general.

Obadiah Campbell, son of Obadiah, a pioneer of this State who settled in Northumberland county, was a man of note in that county. He was born in New Jersey in 1776, and came to the county in 1779, where he was reared on the home farm, now the south end of the town of Elysburg. He ran a large sawmill and was very thrifty in his habits. He died in 1865, and his wife, who was Elizabeth Shipman, died in 1866. Both are buried near the Sharp Ridge Methodist Church. Ten children were born to their union: Nicholas; Mary, wife of William Thompson; Hannah, wife of James Hile; Jane, wife of Elijah Yocum; Obadiah S., who married Eliza Teats; Elizabeth; Joanna, wife of John McMurtrie; John, married Mary A. Fuller; Sarah, wife of Aaron Shultz Knittle, and mother of Daniel F. Knittle; and Jackson, who settled on one of the two farms into which his father's 300-acre tract was divided, Elijah Yocum, his brother-in-law acquiring the other.

ROBERT ALLEN CARSE, of Berwick, mechanical engineer, has been engaged in a responsible capacity by the American Car & Foundry Company throughout the period of his residence in the borough. Since December, 1912, he has been assistant chief draftsman. With the broadening of his experience, supplementing a thorough training, his work is gaining steadily in value, and he has the prospect of a favored career in his chosen profession.

Mr. Carse is of Scotch extraction, his grandfather, Alexander Carse, coming from Haddington, near Edinburgh, Scotland. He settled at Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, where he died. He was a stonemason by occupation, and a member of the Presbyterian Church. His six children were: John, Robert, Peter, Alexander Elder, Janet and Margaret (Mrs. Watt).

Alexander Elder Carse was born Oct. 9, 1843, in Edinburgh, Scotland, and grew to manhood in Canada. He was educated at Hamilton, Ontario, and starting business life early as a clerk in Toronto, by the time he was twenty-one years old owning a store of his own. Later he came to the United States, first to New York and afterwards to Detroit, where he clerked in the freight station of the Michigan Central Railroad Company. When thrown out of employment by the fire which destroyed that station he went to Kalamazoo, Mich., where he acted as yardmaster for the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad Company and also as telegraph operator. After a time he became interested in the lumber business in northern Michigan, being associated in his operations there with William Mitchell and in the West with Holbrook Brothers. He was also engaged as civil engineer by the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad Company, and was employed by Chicago firms on numerous occasions to estimate timber in British Columbia. He traveled extensively all over the West. Mr. Carse finally went to Kentucky, locating at Richmond, where he continued the lumber business. He died Aug. 26, 1910. Mr. Carse was a Presbyterian in his religious belief, and he belonged to the Masonic fraternity, holding membership in a blue lodge in Michigan. On political questions he was independent.

Mrs. Eva M. (Allen) Carse, wife of Alexander Elder Carse, was born April 5, 1853, daughter of John B. Allen, of Kalamazoo, Mich., and died March 24, 1887, at Kalamazoo. She had one sister, Ida, who married Calvin S. Smith, general agent for the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company in Chicago, Ill.; he died Dec. 26, 1910. Mr. and Mrs. Carse had two children, Robert Allen and Sophia Blanche; the daughter, born April 20, 1874, married Matt Hacker, and is living in Nicholasville, Kentucky.

Robert Allen Carse was born May 10, 1885, at Big Rapids, Mich. He attended common school at Kalamazoo, took a course in the Caldwell high school at Richmond, Ky., and then entered the Kentucky State University at Lexington, studying mechanical engineering under Prof. F. Paul Anderson, dean of the department. He was graduated in 1907 with the degree of B. M. E., and the same year came to Berwick to enter the employ of the American Car & Foundry Company, being placed in the mechanical department under H. P. Field. At present he has charge of sample castings, approval of weights, etc., and in December, 1912, was made assistant chief draftsman.

Mr. Carse married Rozella B. Williams, daughter of Richard H. and Hannah (Thornton) Williams, at one time of Haverstraw, N. Y., later of Danville, Pa. Mr. Carse attends the Presbyterian Church at Berwick. He is independent of political associations.

Mrs. Carse's grandfather, John T. Williams, her first ancestor in America, came to this country from England, where he was born and reared, and was engaged in the iron business. His wife's maiden name was Maybury, and their children were: William Maybury, Maria Elizabeth, John Thomas, Sarah Ann (married George Kinn), Mary Eliza, Joseph Henry, James Knox Polk, Richard H. and Emma Jane.

Richard H. Williams was born April 11, 1847, at Haverstraw, N. Y. He came to Danville, Pa., when the family settled there, and spent his early years at that place. Upon reaching manhood he worked in the rolling mills there and at Harrisburg, and in 1873 came to Berwick, where he helped to build and start the rolling mills. Returning to Danville for a time, he came back to Berwick in 1877, and was engaged in the same capacity there until his death, Oct. 7, 1891. By his marriage to Hannah Thornton, born in 1845, who survived until Nov. 14, 1913, he had the following children: William Edwin; Walter, who died young and is buried in Harrisburg; Mary, Mrs. F. W. Bush; Gertrude, Mrs. C. C. Paden; and Rozella B., Mrs. Robert Allen Carse, of Berwick. The father was a member of the Episcopal Church, the mother a Presbyterian in religious connection. He be-

longed to the Knights of Malta and the Knights of the Golden Eagle, and was associated with the Democratic party on political issues.

Michael Thornton, the maternal grandfather of Mrs. Carse, had the following children: Edward, Benjamin, Isaiah, Nancy, Tamar, Hannah and Peggy. Of these, Isaiah, born in 1814, was a business man at Danville, engaged in the shoe trade, and died in 1860. His wife, Barbara (Ernest), born in 1816, died in 1885, aged sixty-nine years. They had children as follows: Leah Ann married George E. Hunt; Mary Margaret married Will H. Smith; Hannah married Richard H. Williams; Michael Grier married Elizabeth Taylor and (second) Clara Taylor; Lewis married Caroline Kindt; Eva died young; John married Nellie Ellen E. Leahy; Rozella married Deozra Taylor.

MAURICE J. GIRTON, principal of the Hemlock high school, at Buck Horn, Columbia county, was born at his present home in Hemlock township, Dec. 16, 1889, son of Stewart M. Girton.

The family is of English extraction, but the original immigrant is not known. Jacob Girton, the founder of the family in Columbia county, Pa., settled one mile above Buck Horn, where he became the owner of a large tract of land. He married (first) Ann Appelman, and they had the following children: Matthias, William, Philip, Baltas, Esau, Lena, Hannah, Sarah A. and Elizabeth. For his second wife Jacob Girton married Catherine Lilly, by whom he had no children. Both belonged to Heller's Church, in Madison township, Columbia county, where they are buried.

Matthias Girton, son of Jacob Girton, was born Feb. 3, 1796, and died Nov. 8, 1852, aged fifty-six years, nine months, five days, upon his homestead in Hemlock township, where he was an extensive landowner. His wife was born in 1795 and died April 5, 1846, aged fifty-one years. Both are buried in the New Columbia cemetery. Their children were: Matthias A., who died in Hemlock township; Caleb Hudson; Eliza, who married John Everett; Ellen, who married Robert Moore; Sarah, who died unmarried; Jacob, who died in Madison township; and Samuel, who died in childhood.

Caleb Hudson Girton, son of Matthias Girton, was born Aug. 8, 1836, and died July 19, 1877. He owned the property upon which his son Stewart M. Girton is now residing, and developed this farm of 104 acres, putting up all the buildings upon it. He rounded out his life upon that place, dying there, after having gained universal confidence and respect in his community. He is buried in the cemetery at New Columbia, Pa. Caleb H. Girton married Sallie Zeisloft, and they had children as follows: Harriet, who is unmarried; Stewart M.; Ella, who married J. Frank Emmitt; and Nora, who married Hervey McHenry, a son of Samuel McHenry.

Stewart M. Girton, son of Caleb H. Girton, was born on his present property, Nov. 30, 1865. His educational training was gained in the public schools of his neighborhood, and he assisted his father in operating the homestead until the latter's death, after which he helped his widowed mother. When eighteen years old he assumed charge of the property, and eventually came into possession of it, and he carries on general farming very profitably, having made a success of his life work. He married Ermina M. Hartzel, a daughter of Jacob Hartzel, and they have had the following children: Laura, Maurice J., Lois, Robert and Earle. Mr. Girton is a Democrat in his political views, and while a member of the school board of Hemlock township has served as president, secretary and treasurer of that body. For many years he has been a consistent member of the Methodist Church, and one of the leading men of his congregation.

Prof. Maurice J. Girton has carefully prepared himself for his profession. After taking a common and high school course in Hemlock township, being graduated from the latter in 1909, he entered the Bloomsburg State Normal School, from which he was graduated in the class of 1911. Following this he was appointed to the Emmitt school in Hemlock township, and made such a success of his work during 1911-12 that he was placed at the head of the Hemlock high school at Buck Horn, which position he still ably fills. An enthusiast in his work, Professor Girton enters into it with all his heart. He is proud of the fact that he belongs to the same profession as does the head of the nation, and strives in every way to be worthy of his calling. A thorough student, he keeps himself abreast of the trend of events, and aims to enlarge his outlook on life with further study and travel. Not only is he an able instructor, but possessing a broad mind and sympathetic nature he is able to get the correct viewpoint of the pupils placed in his care, and is honored and loved by them, as he is esteemed by their parents, who appreciate his worth. Professor

Girton is unmarried and resides with his parents.

PERRY DELONG, a leading harnessmaker of Orangeville, was born Jan. 16, 1843, and is a son of William, grandson of Samuel, great grandson of John, and a descendant of one of the oldest Huguenot families in America.

The first settler of the DeLong family on this side of the Atlantic was Peter, a French Huguenot, who came to America in 1732, following the example of many other Protestants who had to leave their country after the revocation of the edict of Nantes. In Rev. Mr. Stapleton's "Memorials of the Huguenots in America" he has the following: "The progenitor of the DeLong family was Peter DeLong, originally spelled de Lang, who came to Maxatawny township, Berks Co., Pa., at an early day, from the State of New York, where the family had originally located. The family will ever be distinguished by the heroic achievements of Lieut. George W. DeLong, of the American navy, and leader of the ill-fated 'Jeanette' polar expedition, in which he perished. Peter DeLong died at an advanced age in 1760, leaving seven children: John, Henry, Jacob, Michael, Abraham, Frederick and Barbara. His will is on record at the courthouse in the city of Reading, Pennsylvania."

Peter DeLong married Elizabeth Webber and lived in Ulster county, N. Y. His son John, great-grandfather of Perry DeLong, resided in Northampton county, Pa., and had a son Samuel.

Samuel DeLong, the grandfather, lived at Sunbury, Northumberland county, but later went West, where he died. He was a horse trader. He married Elizabeth Plank, and they had the following children: Henry, Edward, Jesse, William, Catherine and Polly.

William DeLong, father of Perry, was born at Orangeville, March 3, 1813, when it was but a small village. After a limited schooling he took up the trade of shoemaker, at which he labored for fifty-five years, dying in 1890. He was a poor boy, but by patient industry and perseverance he acquired a competence in later life. He married in February, 1842, Rebecca, daughter of Lewis Labenberg, of Catawissa, and they had five children: Perry; Mary E., wife of Wesley Hutton; Catherine, who died unmarried; Jerome B., of Orangeville; and Clement V., deceased.

Perry DeLong was educated in the public schools and the Orangeville Academy, and began teaching at the age of eighteen. He taught eleven winters, meantime assisting his father in the summer. In 1870 he engaged in harnessmaking and has followed the trade ever since, building up a fine patronage drawn from the entire surrounding country as well as the town. In 1864 he enlisted in the Independent Battery A, Pennsylvania Light Artillery, and served for ten months of the Civil war. He married Rebecca, adopted daughter of Daniel Keller, and they have had children as follows: Laura V., wife of John Unger; and William C., unmarried, who is teaching at West Berwick and resides at home. Mr. DeLong is commander of Peeler Post, No. 435, G. A. R., has been connected with Mountain Lodge, No. 264, I. O. O. F. since 1864, and is a member of the Lutheran Church.

JEROME B. DELONG was born at Orangeville, Pa., Oct. 23, 1858, and attended the public schools and Orangeville Academy. After teaching four terms in Orangeville, Mount Pleasant and Benton township he engaged in the stove, tinware and hardware business at Orangeville, where he now has an extensive establishment. He married Flora A. Golder, daughter of Abraham Golder, of Stillwater, Columbia county, and they have had five children: Pearl, wife of W. E. Pitts; Jean, wife of George G. Jones; Lulu, wife of W. A. Lemon; Zella, wife of W. E. Zeigler; and Leon, at home. Mr. DeLong is a Democrat, has served as councilman, borough auditor, school director, and twice as mercantile appraiser of Columbia county. He also is a member of Mountain Lodge, No. 264, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

MACINTYRE—MACDONALD. The traditional history of the MacIntyre clan states that they are a sept of the MacDonalds of Sleat, and they are entitled to use the MacDonald badge, which is "the heather," and to wear the MacDonald plaid, although the MacIntyres have one of their own. The MacDonalds first became powerful in the year 1135, when Somerled (a Norseman), or Samuel, married Effrica, daughter of Olave the Swarthy, king of Man and the Isles. This hero, for such he undoubtedly was, Samuel, did more to free his countrymen from the rule of the Danes and Norwegians than any other, and in consequence, attained to a power greater than has fallen to the lot of any subject of present Scotland. His origin seems to be clearly "Pictish," of an ancient people of North Britain, inhabiting the eastern coast of Scotland, and first mentioned in A. D. 296. Architectural remains of a singular char-

acter still exist in parts of Scotland which are traced to the Picts, and we learn that they were of uncommon bodily strength.

Somerled's—or Samuel's—father's name was Gillbrede, which was a Pictish name, and signified a follower of St. Bride. He, Samuel, was killed at Renfrew, when invading Scotland, in 1164, and left four sons: first, Dougal, from whom descended the Lords of Lorn; second, Angus; third, Olave; and fourth, Reginald. From these came all the families of the surname of MacDonald.

There is every reason to believe that the Columbia county (Pa.) branch of the family are descendants of the second son, Angus, who sheltered Bruce in Dunavertie, in 1306. Donald, Lord of the Isles, was a son of Angus, and he entered into a treaty with Richard II., on the footing of a sovereign prince, and after marrying the Countess of Ross was killed in the battle of Harlaw, in 1411. His fighting force comprised seven hundred men. In the year 1625 one of his descendants and namesake, Donald MacDonald, was created a baron by Charles I. and married "fair Janet MacKenzie," of Kintail. Their son was Sir James MacDonald, of Sleat, who joined Montrose in 1644 and fought at Worcester in 1651.

During Montrose's invasion of Argyll, in 1644 and 1645, they marched through Glen O, near Bunawe, in the district of Lorn, which was the country of the MacIntyres. One brigade was commanded by a MacDonald, and supposing himself to be still among the Campbells, who were the hereditary enemies of the MacDonalds, whom for ages they had tried to ruin and supplant, he ordered all the houses in Glen O to be burned. The inhabitants fled, and the dwelling of the chief, which was roofed with heather, was the first to be given to the flames. A burning coal was brought from the hearth and thrust into the deep thatch. But before the fire had made much headway the commander was told that this was the house of the "Chief of the MacIntyres." "Then forbear," he cried, "and extinguish the flames, for it is the house of our own blood!" The coal was extracted from the roof, and as a relic, to prove the respect paid by a Scotchman to ties of kindred, this house was carefully preserved by the MacIntyres until they came to America.

We give but a partial history of the MacDonalds—enough to show that they were a powerful clan, and of noble blood. Robertson, the historian, says that this clan "by every rule of antiquity, power and numbers are fully entitled to be spoken of before any other."

The surname MacIntyre is in Gaelic Mac-an-t-saoir, which means "the carpenter's son," and this is the story of its origin: On one occasion the Chief MacDonald's galley sprang a leak. The hole was discovered by one of the clansmen, who forced his thumb into it, then cut it off and left it there, so that he might assist in sailing the galley. By so doing he saved the crew from drowning. He was ever afterwards caller "Saoir-na-hordaag," meaning the "thumb carpenter." Sometime later this man's son, who was known as "Mac-an-t-saoir," meaning the "carpenter's son," left Sleat in his galley resolved to seek his fortune elsewhere. He took with him a white cow, vowing that wherever the cow would lie down to rest after landing, there he would settle. He kept this cow, and settled at Glen O, Loch Etive side, a place still known as Larach-na-Ba-Baine, which means "the site of the white cow."

It is a well known fact that the MacIntyres of Glen O occupied these lands for a period of six hundred years prior to 1806, which takes us back to 1206. There was a strong colony of MacIntyres residing for many generations at the village of Cladich, Loch-awe, where they carried on an extensive weaving industry; a specialty with them was the production of very finely woven hose and garters, which were made in the various clan tartans. No Highland costume, however costly, was at that time considered complete without a pair of Cladich hose and garters. Each clan in Scotland has its tartan or plaid. The women wear dresses of it; the men, kilts, sashes, stockings, garters and caps.

The name MacIntyre occurs in the Eglinton memorials, under date of 1490, when Gillechrist MacIntyre witnessed a letter of reversion by the rector of the Church of St. Mary, at Rothsay, and Christino MacIntyre witnessed an instrument of Sasine in the same rector's favor. John MacIntyre composed the salute, "Failte Phriousa," on the landing of King James, in 1715.

Duncan Ban MacIntyre, one of the best modern Gaelic poets, was born in Druinlaighart, in Glenarchy, in 1724, and fought at Falkirk under Colonel Campbell of Carwhin. He became a member of the Highland Fencibles, with which regiment he served until it disbanded in 1799. He excelled in all kinds of verse, his poems going through three editions, and all good judges of Celtic poetry agreed that nothing like the purity of his Gaelic, and the style of his poetry, has appeared in the Highlands since the days of

Ossian, a Scottish hero and poet who lived in the second and third centuries, composing in the Celtic language. Duncan died in Edinburgh in 1812, and was buried in the "Grey friars." In 1859 a stately monument was erected to his memory at Delmally, near the head of Loch-awe.

The MacIntyres of Glen O were the chiefs.

(1) Duncan MacIntyre of Glen O married Mary, daughter of Patrick Campbell, of Barcaldine, Para, Beag. He died in 1695.

(2) His son, Donald, was his successor. He was twice married (first) to Janet, daughter of Archibald MacDonald, of Keppoch, and they had one daughter; and his second wife was Catherine, daughter of MacDonald of Dalness. They had three children. James, Catherine and Mary.

(3) James was his father's successor, and was born in 1727. He studied law, but gave it up to take charge of Glen O, on his father's death. He was a fine scholar, and a poet of some note. He was married to Ann, daughter of Duncan Campbell, of Barcaldine, and sister of "Cailien Ghlinn Iubhair." They had three sons and six daughters: Donald, Martin and Duncan, and Catherine, Ann, Isabel, Mary, Lucy and Jean. Duncan, the third son, was the poet mentioned above. He was captain of the Highland Fencibles, and died in 1812.

(4) Donald, the eldest son of James, succeeded his father as chief of the clan. He was a doctor, and went to New York in 1783. His wife was Esther Hames, and they had four sons, James, Donald, Thomas and Martin. His death occurred in 1792.

(5) James, the eldest son of Dr. Donald MacIntyre, succeeded his father as clan chieftain. He was born in Newburgh, Orange Co., N. Y., in 1785. In 1806 he went to Scotland, and in 1817 married Ann, daughter of Peter Campbell, of Carries, Glenarchy. He returned to the United States in 1822, and settled on a farm in Fulton county, N. Y. They had six sons: Donald, Peter, James, Ewan, Archibald and Martin. He died in 1863.

(6) Donald, his eldest son, was then chief. He settled on a farm near Fonda. His wife was Phoebe Shepherd. They had one son, James, and four daughters. He died in October, 1887.

(7) James, his only son, born in January, 1864, succeeded him, and if living is the present chief of the MacIntyres.

There is somewhere in the MacIntyre family a ring, having engraved on it the crest and motto. It was originally in the possession of Mr. Duncan MacIntyre of Leith, son of Rev. John MacIntyre, LL. D., of Kilmonivaig. This ring was examined by Duncan Ban MacIntyre, the famous poet of Glenarchy, and he composed some Gaelic verses descriptive of the ring, and of the armorial bearings of the clan.

The MacIntyres fought under the banner of the Stewarts of Appin in 1745, and held the very distinguished position of hereditary foresters of the Stewarts, Lords of Lorn, and were connected by marriage with an heiress of the Stewart family in 1435. About this time the family spelled the name "M Yntyr." Their slogan, their war cry, is "Crua Chan" (a mountain near Loch-awe). Their badge is the same as the MacDonalds, the heather. Their clan pipe music is, "We will take the highway." Their motto is "Per Ardua," which means "Through Difficulties." The Scottish families entitled to use their plaid or tartan are the MacTears, the Tyres and the Wrights. The name is properly spelled MacIntyre. The foundation of their tartan is green, of medium shade, with wide bars of darker green, crossed with narrow bars of white and red. The small blocks formed where they cross each other are dark blue. [Copied from a record.]

The following is from a newspaper account:

All roads led to McIntyre church yesterday for the members of the McIntyre clan, who held their tenth annual reunion there, on the historic grounds given by their ancestors years ago.

Those present were the descendants of Joseph MacIntyre, who, when he came from Scotland, settled in Columbia county. He married Alice Yarnell, a Quaker girl, who was conspicuous for her bravery and aid in dressing the wounds of soldiers who escaped the massacre of Wyoming in 1778. Their daughter Mary married John Yocum, thereby connecting two of the prominent families of the county of those days.

Members of this clan came from Williamsport, Altoona, Herndon, Lewistown, Hazleton, Bloomsburg, Scranton, and Seattle, Washington.

The occasion this year was celebrated by a fine dinner in the grove, after which a business meeting was held. The reunion program opened with a prayer by Rev. Whitney, of Bloomsburg, followed by inspiring singing by Amos Hile, of Catawissa. Mrs. O. S. Sherwood, of Hazleton, the historian of the clan, gave the result of her research into the genealogical records of the family, tracing

them back as MacIntyres to the year 1300, when this sept possessed the country of Glen O, near Bunawe, in the district of Lorn, in Scotland, going still farther back to the origin of the MacDonalds from whom the MacIntyres descended, the founder being Somerled, or Samuel, who first became powerful in the year 1335. The MacDonalds were nobles, and they are by every rule of antiquity, power and numbers, fully entitled to be ranked with the highest in their country. An address on "The Benefit and Pleasure of Family Reunions" was delivered by Rev. E. H. Yocum, of Lewistown, followed by a splendid talk by George C. Yocum, of Scranton, his subject being, "If you cannot do what you like, like what you do." The other speakers were Rev. Faus, Dr. Kline and J. C. Erwin, of Seattle, Wash., who also delighted the assemblage with two select recitations.

The following are the officers of the association: President, Dr. Fox, of Catawissa; vice president, J. P. Hoagland, of Williamsport; treasurer, E. D. Tewksbury, of Catawissa; secretary, Bessie Long, of Catawissa; assistant secretary, Owen Kostenbauder, of Catawissa; committee on program, Archie Hoagland, of Williamsport. Mrs. O. S. Sherwood, of Hazleton, Mrs. Hulda Cherrington, of Mill Grove.

Following of the clan were present from a distance: Dr. and Mrs. C. L. Erwin and son Lincoln, of Seattle, Wash.; Rev. Dr. E. H. Yocum, of Lewistown; George C. Yocum, of Altoona; J. P. Hoagland and daughter, Miss Dorothy, of Williamsport; D. W. Yocum, of Herndon; Mr. and Mrs. Orville Sherwood, of Hazleton; Mrs. J. L. Wolverton, of Bloomsburg.

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